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Chicago: Its History and Its Builders

A CENTURY OF MARVELOUS GROWTH

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME V

1912
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHICAGO

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SAMUEL W. ALLERTON

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Biographical

SAMUEL WATERS ALLERTON.

Eighty-three years of age, and Samuel Waters Allerton is still a vigorous, active man, although retired from the control of extensive business operations which formerly engaged his attention. In matters of public concern as well as in the conduct of private enterprises, he has played a leading role on the stage of action in Chicago and yet it is not to cities with their commercial, industrial and professional activities that he would direct the attention of young men starting in life, but to the farm—"the almost certain source of revenue." George Washington declared agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation of man, and in this occupation and its kindred interests—stock raising—Mr. Allerton laid the basis of his success. His history through several generations has been distinctly American in both direct and collateral lines. The progenitor of the family in this country was Isaac Allerton, who was born in England between the years 1583 and 1585, the exact date being unknown. He resided in London for some time prior to his removal to Holland in 1609 and came to the new world as one of the Mayflower passengers in 1620. It is generally admitted that he was the wealthiest of all of the Pilgrims and was one of the few among them to whom Bradford, and contemporaneous writers always gave the prefix "Mr.," which at that time was used as an index of superior family or respectability. He was also one of the three upon whom the privilege of citizenship was conferred by the city of Leyden, his associates in this honor being William Bradford, afterward governor of the Plymouth colony, and Degory Priest, his brother-in-law. He was married in Leyden, September 4, 1611, to Mary Norris, of Newbury, England, and they had four children when they embarked on the Mayflower. His wife died February 25, 1621, and in 1626 he married Fear Brewster, daughter of Elder William Brewster. Her death occurred in 1634, while Isaac Allerton died in 1659.

Samuel W. Allerton of the ninth generation of the family in America was born in Amenia, New York, May 26, 1828, a son of Samuel W. Allerton, whose birth occurred at Amenia, December 5, 1775. He was married March 26, 1808, to Hannah Hurd, who was born in South Dover, Dutchess county, New York, the eldest daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Phillips) Hurd, the former an extensive farmer and stockraiser of Amenia. Samuel W. Allerton, Sr., studied for the medical profession but abandoning his plan for the practice of medicine, learned the tailor's trade and became a merchant tailor, at the same time conducting a general store. In 1828 he joined with others in building and operating a woolen mill but the litigation of the sheriff in 1833 caused the loss of nearly

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all his fortune. In 1837 he removed westward to Iowa with the hope of retrieving his lost possessions but becoming ill, returned to the east. In 1848 he rented a farm in Yates county, New York, and six years later purchased land in Wayne county, upon which he spent his remaining days. His religious faith was that of the Universalist church and he was one of the respected men of his community, although he did not seek to figure in public life. He lived to the venerable age of ninety-nine years and eight months.

The youngest of the nine children in his father's family, Samuel W. Allerton of this review was but seven years of age when his father failed in business and was a lad of twelve when he began providing for his own support. He remained in Amenia until fourteen years of age and in 1842 went to Yates county with his parents, giving them the benefit of his services until they were able to buy the Wayne county farm. He then joined his brother Henry in renting a farm on which they made fifteen hundred dollars, which they gave in partial payment for the farm in Wayne county, assuming an indebtedness of three thousand dollars. In the cultivation of a rented farm Mr. Allerton saved thirty-two hundred dollars and then went to Newark, where he worked with his brothers on their farm and also traded in live stock to some extent. On his return from Albany, New York, where he had sold cattle, it was found that he and his brother were the possessors of three thousand dollars in cash and a farm clear of all indebtedness. They divided their interests, Mr. Allerton taking the cash and starting out for himself, his brother advising him: "Make a name and character for yourself and you are sure to win." This advice he has ever followed and it has been the substance of his admonition to young men since that time. At the end of his first independent venture—the sale of cattle in New York—his sales amounted to seven hundred dollars. With characteristic energy and determination, however, he continued in business and later when he made a shipment of live stock to New York there was such a shortage of cattle on the market there that his sales netted him three thousand dollars.

It was about that time that Mr. Allerton heard and heeded the call of the west and for a year thereafter engaged in raising and feeding cattle in Fulton county, Illinois, but like hundreds of others, he was the victim of the financial panic which swept over the country at that time. This and ill health occasioned his return to the east and with his brother he engaged in merchandising for a short time in Newark, New York, but felt that the limits and possibilities in such an undertaking were too narrow. Disposing of his interest in the store and borrowing five thousand dollars he returned to Fulton county, and in March, 1860, removed to Chicago, from which point he has since conducted his operations. At the same time he made further preparations for having a home in the city by his marriage at Peoria, to Miss Paduella M. Thompson, a daughter of Astor C. Thompson, of Fulton county. They became the parents of a daughter and son: Kate Bennett, who was born June 10, 1863, and on the 14th of October, 1885, became the wife of Dr. Francis Sidney Tapin. Following his death she married Hugo R. Johnson. The son, Robert Henry, born March 20, 1873, is supervising extensive property interests. Following the death of his first wife Mr. Allerton wedded her sister, Agnes C. Thompson, on the 15th of March, 1882, and their home on Prairie avenue has ever been the center of a cultured society circle.

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Mr. Allerton has always pinned his faith to farming and live-stock dealing as the surest source of success although he has operated extensively in other fields. He bought his first cattle shipment in the old Merrick yards on Cottage Grove avenue and as the city had no bank he had to depend upon express shipments of money from New York. It is well remembered by old time traders that in May, 1860, upon sharp decline in prices he cornered the market by buying every hog in Chicago. He was at that time alone in the city and it was difficult for him to obtain money. Three telegrams, one from his own bank and two from New York, however, were regarded as sufficient security on the part of Aiken & Morgan, bankers, to secure him a loan at one per cent interest and the profits which accrued from that deal constituted the foundation of his fortune. Moreover, the experience brought to him a recognition of the need and value of union stock yards and better banking facilities in Chicago and he set to work to accomplish both. In the '60s there were three stock yards in Chicago. In 1865 he joined with John B. Sherman in the agitation of a proposition to combine the interests and that their labors were resultant is indicated in the fact that the Union Stock Yards were organized in 1866. The wisdom of his judgment being attested in this enterprise and success resulting therefrom, he also became interested in the stock yards at Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Jersey City (New York yards), St. Joseph and Omaha. For many years he was president of the Allerton Packing Company. His early experience with the banks led to his efforts for the establishment of the first Chicago bank under the national banking law and he became one of the original directors of the First National Bank, in which he still holds large interests. There are two things which he says he never offers for sale—stock in this bank and his Illinois farm lands. His experience bears out the statement of one who has long given close study to the economic conditions of the natural resources of the country and declares that "Illinois farm lands are the safest investment in all America." The holdings of Mr. Allerton comprise eleven thousand acres in the Mississippi valley, including farm property in this state, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming. He formerly owned nine thousand acres near Monticello, Illinois, known as "The Farms," which is one of the model live-stock farms of the world, now the property of his son. The home thereon is modeled after the typical residence of the English country gentleman and although every acre is tilled to perfection, fine horses, cattle and hogs are the chief sources of revenue. Another Allerton property which is ever a source of delight to the owner is his summer home at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, standing in the center of two beautiful farms of eighty acres each. In California he maintains his winter residence, an old Spanish mission building having been converted into a quaint yet elegant home. The business relations of Mr. Allerton in Chicago have been of vast benefit to the city. After watching the workings of the cable street car company in San Francisco in 1880 he used his influence as a stockholder in the South Side Traction System, inducing Superintendent Holmes to investigate the cable with the result that it was adopted by the street railway companies of the city. He is still a director of the Chicago City Railway Company. In addition to acting as a director of the First National Bank through all these years since its inception in 1863, he is a director in the First Trust & Savings Bank, National Safe Deposit Company, the Weaver Coal & Coke Company

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and the North Waukegan Harbor & Dock Company, and vice president of the Art Marble Company. He has at times made generous division of his wealth for the benefit of mankind, one of his chief benevolences being the establishment in conjunction with the late Henry E. Weaver of the St. Charles Home for Boys. He was at one time nominated by his friends for the mayoralty on the republican ticket but the entire ticket suffered defeat in that year. He is a strong protectionist and an advocate of all which advances the condition of American labor. He gave efficient aid to the World's Columbian Exposition as one of its directors, and has been a cooperant factor in much that has worked for the upbuilding and benefit of the city along various progressive lines. His name is on the membership rolls of the Calumet, Union League, Washington Park, Chicago Golf and Marquette Clubs, and he is, moreover, a member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He is of unemotional nature, yet of well balanced character who early learned to correctly judge of life and its contacts, of his own capacities and powers and of those things which make up life's contacts and experiences. He has ever held to the principle which he has again and again enunciated in this fashion "no boy can succeed unless he build up a character." He has never theorized much concerning life but has been a central actor on the stage. Never an extremist, he belongs to that class who maintain an even balance, never carried away by the chimerical illusions of the optimist nor moved from a stable center by the dark and depressing views of the pessimist. He recognizes the advancement of the world and the obligation of the individual to put forth intelligent effort if he would keep pace with universal progress. Among his strongly marked characteristics is a democratic manner, a manner that always commands respect, preserves dignity and yet never forces onto one the knowledge of his success or prominence. Notwithstanding his prosperity he is a most approachable gentleman and nothing in his manner or speech would ever suggest his wealth. He is today the only Chicago business man who was contemporaneous with the founders of Chicago's great industries, the Armours, Morris', Pullmans, Swifts, Palmers and Fields, with all of whom he had close personal acquaintance. No living citizen of Illinois today has done more toward the advancement of her agricultural, financial, industrial and general business interests than Samuel Waters Allerton. Inheriting a naturally robust constitution, observing the laws of nature throughout a most busy, active life, his reward, in addition to magnificent success, is a remarkable preservation of the physical man and mental faculties whose keenness is unimpaired.

FRANK WALDO SMITH.

There is perhaps no man in all Chicago who has done more to keep alive civic pride than Frank Waldo Smith, in business circles occupying the position of cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank since 1885 and enjoying throughout all the intervening years the high regard of his colleagues. He is more widely known in the city at large because of the active part which he has taken in preserving records relative to Chicago's history and in disseminating among the younger

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FRANK W. SMITH

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generation a knowledge of past glories and events which have constituted the foundation upon which Chicago's present greatness and permanent prosperity rests.

Although Mr. Smith has not yet passed the prime of life, he is one of Chicago's pioneers and his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He was born in this city, May 19, 1849, only twelve years after its incorporation. In fact, it was at that time only a town—a growing town to be sure—upon a western prairie and had comparatively little commercial or industrial importance. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Wait Smith, who at the time of his birth resided at the northeast corner of Franklin and Madison streets. His mother in her maidenhood was Jane Elizabeth Fogg, a daughter of Ebenezer Fogg and was born at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts and came to Chicago in 1847. Mr. Waldo W. Smith came to Chicago from Pawlett, Vermont in 1836, settling here at the time when the city probably boasted of two brick buildings. The father's eldest brother, who had arrived in 1835, established the Union Ridge Hotel at the corner of Higgins street and Sixty-fourth avenue, and in all the years which have since been added to the cycle of the centuries the members of this family have taken active and helpful part in the work of general progress and municipal improvement.

In the acquirement of his education Frank Waldo Smith attended successively the Mosely school, in 1857, the Haven school in 1862, and the old Chicago high school, Monroe and Halsted streets in 1863. Four years later he entered the employ of his father, who was a wholesale grocer at 43 South Water street as a partner of the firm of Smith Brothers, successors of Smith, Pollard & Company. In the great fire of October, 1871, their business was destroyed with a total loss, and Mr. Smith, therefore, turned his attention to other lines. Paralyzed for a brief moment by the awful calamity with which it had been visited, the city began its rebuilding with renewed activity, accepting its losses as an impetus for increased development and progress. Mr. Smith, on the 11th of April, 1872, secured a position as clearing house clerk in the employ of the Third National Bank, where he remained until the failure of that institution in 1875. For ten years thereafter he was chief clerk with the Merchants Loan & Trust Company and on October, 31, 1885, was elected to the position of cashier of the Corn Exchange National Bank, with which he has thus been connected to the present time, covering a period of a quarter of a century. He is one of the oldest bank cashiers in years of continued service in Chicago and his long incumbency in the position stands in incontrovertible evidence of his ability and the high place which he occupies in the regard of his colleagues in banking circles.

On the 9th of April, 1873, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Dora A. Hadden and unto them have been born three children: Fannie B., Osborn F. and Ethel H., who reside with their parents at No. 5539 Cornell avenue with the exception of Osborn F. Smith, who is now married and has established a home of his own. Mr. Smith is a prominent and popular member of the Press Club and for two years was its treasurer. Those who know him have been better for his friendship. Loyalty is one of his marked characteristics and it is manifest in all of his relations with his fellowmen.

During the past ten years Mr. Smith has given much time to research concerning the early history of Chicago and has lectured to and entertained many audiences

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with his illustrated scenes and stories of the early days. His devotion to local interests has been like the loyalty of a dutiful son to a father. He stands today among the honored band of pioneer settlers, but, unlike many of them, he has not only been associated with the city during its formative period but has continued an active factor in its later day progress and improvement. While an honored representative of the past, he is doing for the present generation that which keeps fresh and causes to be cherished the memory of the old Chicago which was builded upon a strong and broad foundation of lofty purpose. No citizen possesses more valuable records concerning the early days nor has a mind more greatly enriched by reminisciences of men and events of an earlier generation. His lectures have at times constituted the force that has called to life the memories of the earlier settlers, while the younger Chicago has listened speelbound to his stories of the early days. His efforts in this direction have been put forth all because of his devotion to the city which he loves so well, and both the older and younger generation owe to him a debt of gratitude that can never be paid for what he has accomplished in perpetuating not only for the present but for all future time the history of the Queen city by the lake.

ANDREW HULL PARKER.

Dr. Andrew Hull Parker, of Chicago, designer, inventor, manufacturer and for many years past a leading specialist of the United States in the treatment of hernia, comes of one of the early Revolutionary families of New England and New York state. He was born at Springfield, Ohio, May 3, 1834, a son of Emory and Delopha (Bailey) Parker. The father was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, but the family subsequently located near Binghampton, New York, and he removed to Ohio about 1830, taking up his residence at Springfield. He served most of his time in public office while in that city but in 1848 located on a farm near Geneseo, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was twice married, his first wife dying in New York state. By that union there was one son, Albert B., who is now deceased. At Springfield Mr. Parker was married to Miss Delopha Bailey and to this union seven children were born, four boys and three girls, the subject of this review being the eldest. Those surviving are: David K., of Long Beach, California; James Douglas, of Colby, Kansas; and Orpheus B., of Oregon.

Mr. Parker of this review received his preliminary education in the public schools and in an academy at Geneseo. He continued upon his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age and then, possessing the laudable desire to become independent, he secured employment in the grading of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. While at work he figured out the cost of grading and excavating and attracted the attention of his employer who induced him to take a contract on his own account. He was thus engaged until fall and then entered school for the winter at Geneseo, working in a dry-goods store for his board. He again engaged in railroad contracting during the next summer and fall and spent the winter of 1854-55 teaching in a country school near Geneseo. In the spring of

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1855 he associated with Captain John Baxter, of Geneseo, in the dry-goods business, but one year later disposed of his interest to his partner and entered the academy at Geneseo. In the spring of 1857 he took another contract on the Rock Island Railway to grade nine miles of track beginning the work one station east of Washington, Iowa. The panic in the autumn of 1857, however, put a stop to the work and he went to Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, where he taught school for three years. After the battle of Bull Run the rebel governor of the state took possession of the school funds, thus temporarily closing most of the schools in the state. Mr. Parker was offered an appointment as quartermaster for a Union regiment, a part of which was being organized at Ste. Genevieve and he visited his old home in Illinois with the expectation of accepting this appointment. His wife and parents induced him to remain in private life and he took up his residence at Oquawka, Illinois, where he made a thorough study of trusses and appliances, beginning late in 1861 as a traveling specialist, selling trusses and appliances which were manufactured by eastern firms. In the fall of 1866, at the solicitation of Bartlett & Butman, of Boston, he established a house at No. 133 Clark street, Chicago, where business was carried on until after the fire, when he removed to 58 State street, remaining there for thirty years. Although the name of the firm was Bartlett, Butman & Parker, he was sole proprietor but conducted the business under that name until June, 1882, when he incorporated as the Common Sense Truss Company. In the beginning he carried principally a line of trusses made by Bartlett & Butman, which he named the Common Sense Truss, taking out a trade-mark under that title. In 1882 he established a department for the manufacture of trusses with numerous improvements which he had invented from time to time, also manufacturing a large variety of other articles, principally of his own invention. Probably the most noteworthy of these is the Parker Retentive Truss, recognized the world over as the greatest invention in this line.

In 1888 Dr. Parker was sued in the United States court by an eastern firm for alleged infringement of patent in the manufacture of elastic stockings. He excited much comment by acting as his own attorney and defeating some of the best legal talent of the country employed by his opponent. Since 1865 he has made a study of hernia and in 1883 was given a state certificate as a physician and has since made a specialty of the treatment of that disease. For over forty years he has been known as the leading expert in America in the treatment of rupture and has received the highest recognition as an authority in his specialty. In 1872, by an act of congress, the United States government through a medical board appointed for that purpose adopted Dr. Parker's truss as excelling all others in use and since that time has furnished these trusses free to its pensioners. His Common Sense Truss was awarded a medal and diploma at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, and he received from the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, a medal of "Award for the great extent and variety of trusses and bandages, ingenuity of design and great adaptability," and a diploma of honorable mention "For his skill as a designer and inventor." In addition to his business as a manufacturer he has invested successfully in real estate and lands and is the owner of a valuable ranch of over one thousand acres under irrigation, which is located four miles from Torrington, the county seat of Goshen county, Wyoming.

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of his demise. They soon became recognized as one of the leading real-estate firms in the city, negotiating many important transfers and managing deals which have left their impress upon the real-estate history of the city. Embracing favorable opportunity for the extension of his interests in other lines, Mr. Dibblee became president of the Chicago Auditorium Association and an influential director of the Calumet and Chicago Canal & Dock Comapny. The leading business men of the city regarded his judgment as sound, his enterprise unfaltering and his business integrity unassailable.

On the 26th of November, 1873, Mr. Dibblee was married to Miss Laura Field, a daughter of John Field, of Conway, Massachusetts, a sister of Marshall Field and a representative of a family whose ancestral connection with the old Bay state dates back to 1650. Mr. and Mrs. Dibblee became the parents of two daughters, Bertha and Frances F. The former is the wife of John O. King and the latter is the wife of A. A. Sprague, 2d. The children of this marriage are A. A. Sprague, 3d, and Laura Sprague.

The death of Mr. Dibblee occurred December 19, 1907, and took from Chicago one of her prominent men and citizens. He attended the Episcopal church and gave his political support to the democracy. He held membership in the Saddle and Cycle and Mid-Day Clubs and was honored with the presidency of the latter. He greatly enjoyed social life and outdoor sports, anything in the line of athletics making strong appeal to him. He was also a lover of art, music and travel but more than all his interest centered in his home, where his friends found him a social, genial host whose cordiality was unfeigned, while his family knew him as a devoted, considerate and loving husband and father. It is these personal traits of character, even more than business success, that serve to keep alive the memory of a man among his fellowmen, and such were Mr. Dibblee's excellencies of character that many years will pass ere his memory will cease to be a cherished possession to those who knew him.

GEORGE RANDOLPH DYER.

If one could turn back the hour-glass until seventy-six years had been marked off the calendar and could visit Chicago as it was more than three-quarters of a century ago, a little village would be found bordering the river near its mouth and within its boundaries there would be found few thoroughfares. However, the little town was peopled by an enterprising, progressive population—men who had realized the opportunities of the west and had come hither to take part in the upbuilding of the wonderful inland empire which was springing up in the Mississippi valley. Among the number of Chicago's residents at that day was George Randolph Dyer, prominent as a citizen and as a man of business ability. In later years his efforts became a factor in the development of other sections of the state and in whatever community he lived, his service was of worth as a factor in progress and improvement. He was born in Clarendon, Rutland county, Vermont, June 3, 1813. His ancestry can be traced back directly to Roger Williams, who was banished from Massachusetts to Rhode Island, and authentic history establishes

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the fact that a maternal ancestor was Mary Dyer, the Quaker, who was hanged on Boston Commons by order of the general court of Massachusetts at that period of unexplainable illusion which cost the lives of so many of the colony's worthy citizens. The Dyers came from England early in the seventeenth century, settling in Vermont, where some members of the family still reside. His father, Daniel Dyer, had a state reputation as a sheep raiser and substantial farmer, and was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. After the establishment of American independence he was commissioned major in the Massachusetts State Militia and his commission bearing the signature of Governor Hancock came into the possession of his son George R. His mother was a Miss Susanah Olin, of the popular Vermont family of that name. A brother of George R. Dyer was the venerable and well known Dr. Charles V. Dyer, long a distinguished citizen of Chicago.

Captain George R. Dyer acquired an academic education in the West Rutland Academy and at the age of twenty-one years started for the west, driving across the country alone from Clarendon, Vermont, to Chicago. He remained a resident of Chicago and of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, until 1841, and during that period aided in the organization of the territory of Wisconsin in 1838. He also assisted in making the survey of the Fox river with a view to using that stream as a feeder for the Illinois canal. In 1841 he removed to Will county where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, conducting a large and profitable business along that line. He was noted far and wide for his remarkable energy, which intelligently directed, brought him substantial success in life. In 1856 he was called to public office in his election to the position of sheriff of the county and after his term of office expired he returned to his farm where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861. When the first gun was fired, prompted by the same patriotic spirit which permeated his ancestors, he and his two sons joined the army for the union. The elder son was commissioned captain when but seventeen years of age and participated in many a hotly contested battle. He died November 13, 1863, from disease contracted in a southern swamp. The history of the younger son is given below. A biography of Captain Dyer, written while he was still living, gave the following:

"During the last thirty years Will county has known Captain Dyer as a citizen of note, not a little eccentric, witty, jolly as a companion and satirical in the reproving of that which had not sense to recommend it. As a defender of the rights of man he has always been distinguished, and he considered it no disgrace to be called an abolitionist. He joined hands with them in bringing this country to be what it is today. In bold activity and uncompromising devotion Captain Dyer was the undisputed pioneer in Will county of that enthusiastic movement, as it was called by his friends, and fanatical movement, as it was called by his enemies, which ultimately struck the shackles from the American slaves. His home was one of the stations on the line of the underground railway whereby many runaway slaves were ushered mysteriously into a locality and as mytseriously and quietly made their way out of it toward freedom in the north. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and Owen Lovejoy and it was to be expected that he would espouse the cause of the Union when war became the order of the day. He was serving as quartermaster at Pilot Knob while the battle raged there. On the 8th of January, 1841, he married Miss Elizabeth Howe Kimball, of Elgin, a lady of fine natural endowments and graceful manner, whose excellent sense, fine culture and domestic

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COL. GEORGE RANDOLPH DYER

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accomplishments eminently fitted her to become a helpmate for a young man of ambition and energy but without financial resources."

Daniel Burns Dyer, the younger son of George Randolph Dyer, was educated in the public schools and the Illinois State Normal school. A contemporary biographer has written of him as follows:

"In 1862, leaving his father's farm on which he was reared, he joined his father and only brother, who were then in the Union army, and though but thirteen years of age at the time, he served until the close of the war in southeastern Missouri and Arkansas. He was captured during the war by General Sterling Price's army and held a prisoner for two weeks before making his escape.

"Following the close of hostilities between the north and the south Colonel Dyer started for Kansas and the Indian territory, where he engaged in general merchandising, banking and trading with the Indians. He was also United States Indian agent in the southwest. In all of his business affairs he has displayed keen discernment, with a quick recognition of opportunity. He has always formed his plans readily, is determined in their execution and has ever recognized the fact, which too few people seem to understand, that when one avenue of effort seems closed there are others which are open and which may lead to the desired result. Mr. Dyer continued in the southwest until 1885, when he removed to Kansas City and here became a prominent factor in real-estate dealing. With remarkable prescience he recognized what the future had in store for this growing western city, made judicious investments in real estate and so handled his property interests in purchase and sale as to win a most gratifying financial return. For a considerable period he figured as one of the most prominent real-estate dealers of Kansas City.

"While Colonel Dyer is well known because of his successful and extensive business operations, his efforts have been by no means confined to commercial and financial undertakings, for in many other lines he has labored wherein the public has been a direct beneficiary. For a period of fifteen years he was occupied in civilizing the Indians and teaching them self-support. He had charge of the famous Lava Bed Modoc tribe, as well as eight other tribes at the same time, and later was given charge of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. When Oklahoma was opened Colonel Dyer was chosen the first mayor of Guthrie and took an active part in shaping the policy of the city during its formative period. During his connection with Indian affairs and with matters in Oklahoma, he had many most interesting and thrilling experiences.

"In 1889 Colonel Dyer removed to Augusta, Georgia, and placed on foot a movement which has resulted in the transformation of that city's appearance. He there constructed the first trolley line in the south operated by water power and, extending his efforts into various fields of activity; in addition to being president of the Augusta Railway & Electric Company, he was president of the Georgia Railroad Land & Colonization Company, the Dyer Investment Company, the Gas Light Company, of Augusta, and the Augusta Chronicle, the south's oldest newspaper, established in 1785. With superior business ability he possesses great public spirit and a love of the beautiful, and to these qualities of his nature Augusta is indebted for Lake View Park and Monte Sano Park. Colonel Dyer still maintains a winter home in the vicinity of Augusta, in which connection a local paper said: 'Chateau Le Vert, Colonel Dyer's private residence in Summerville, is one of the show

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places of the country. There he entertains with princely hospitality and with always a hearty welcome to all his friends.' This home was formerly the residence of Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert, granddaughter of George Walton, the first governor of Georgia and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Everything connected with this brilliant woman is carefully and highly prized by Colonel Dyer, who in her honor named his famous home Chateau Le Vert. This house of twenty-seven rooms is furnished entirely with antique furniture—one of the best known collections in the United States. Interested also in military affairs, Colonel Dyer has for many years been an officer in the Georgia State Militia.

"His membership relations also extend to the Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, and anything which pertains to the welfare of the soldier or bears upon our military history is of interest to him. In fraternal lines he is connected with the Odd Fellows and with the Masons. He has attained the Knight Templar degree in the commandery and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

"At a recent date Colonel Dyer has returned to Kansas City, for which he has always had an especial fondness. In various ways he has manifested his interest in the city, one of the most tangible being his gift of fifteen thousand objects to the city for a museum. For more than thirty years he has been a collector of Indian curios, which were exhibited and awarded medals and diplomas at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and also at Atlanta and Augusta. This is by far the finest collection of Indian relics in the country and while it is almost impossible to place a money value on these, it is estimated that the collection is worth not less than two hundred thousand dollars. It also contains curios from Africa, the Philippine Islands, Mexico and other countries. An article of rare value is an Indian garment which is strung with fifteen hundred elk teeth, which are quoted on the market at from two to five dollars each. Since his return to Kansas City Colonel Dyer has here erected one of the most palatial residences of the entire Mississippi valley. Its woodwork and decorative features have come almost entirely from the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893, and the interior from the Victoria House, which was all made in England at the suggestion of Queen Victoria and made part of the building at Chicago by the royal commission for Great Britain, while other parts of his home came from the Alaska building, the Indian Territory building and the Louisiana State building of the St. Louis Exposition. It stands on a tract of forty acres of land on Independence Road, north of Beaumont station and occupies a sightly bluff commanding a view for many miles. The Corinthian columns, supporting the portico, which is two stories high, extend across the entire front and both sides of the building. The ground plan of the house measures one hundred and twelve by sixty-nine feet and it is three full stories in height. The woodwork in the first story is nearly all from the Victoria House. The feature of the music room is a handsomely carved organ case taken from the New York State building at the St. Louis fair. The modeled plaster ceiling in the parlor and hall are copied from ceilings in Plas Mawr at Conway, North Wales, built about 1550 by the Wynns of Gwydir and known in England as Queen Elizabeth's Palace. The staircase from the Victoria House is of English walnut, the carving wrought by hand, and the ceiling, the stairway and main landing are copied from one still existing at Haddon Hall in Derbyshire. In the living room is a fireplace taken

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from Victoria House and built of terra cotta. Above the fireplace is a deep frieze and upon it is carved in old English lettering the following inscription:

'Babble not o'ermuch, my friend,
If thou wouldst be called wyse.
To speak or prate or use much talk
Engenders many lyes.'

"The house contains many beautiful works of art as displayed in its bric-a-brac, fancy chandeliers, heavy bronze lamps designed by Tiffany for the veranda, urns and statuary for the terraces and lawn. In any analyzation of the life of Colonel Dyer it would seem almost difficult to designate his predominant characteristic. When one sees him, considering a business proposition, he seems an alert man whose entire thought and purposes are concentrated upon business problems; to converse with him, concerning the curios and the antique furniture that he has collected, one would imagine that his entire life had been devoted to that task; if one discuss with him the Indian question, it would seem that his time had been given exclusively to the study of this governmental problem; meeting him socially one finds him a most genial, hospitable host, whose one aim seems to be the comfort of his guests. Summing up all these things, one comes to know Colonel Dyer as a most broad-minded man of wide interest, who is never too busy to be cordial nor never too cordial to be busy."

When the Kansas City Museum was established Colonel Dyer made valuable contributions thereto of his famous collection accumulated during a residence of fifteen years with the Indians, and since then in all parts of the world, for in making his collection Mr. Dyer did not confine his researches to the limits of Indian reservations. Hence there are found in his collection many most curious objects of great interest from the isolated islands of the sea and from Mexico; South America; the wilds of Africa; from Alaska, China, Japan and Turkey. Colonel Dyer is now residing in Augusta, Georgia, but is well known in Chicago and in other parts of the country where his interests and labors have taken him and where at all times his personal worth and public spirit have made him a valued citizen.

WILLIAM JOSEPH WATSON.

William Joseph Watson, now living retired, was born in Philadelphia, March 26, 1843, a son of James V. and Elizabeth M. Watson. He was graduated from the Central high school of his native city and, in 1863, went to Battle Creek, Michigan, where he remained in business for seven years. In 1870 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, as representative of the Middleton Car Spring Company, of Philadelphia, and on the 1st of May, 1873, arrived in Chicago as representative of the same company, with which he was promoted until he became president in 1890. He has organized several well known companies in the railway supply business, among the most prominent being the Buda Foundry & Manufacturing Company, established in 1884. He was also the promoter of the Hewitt Manufacturing Com-

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pany, which he organized in 1886, and the Fort Madison Iron Works Company, which he founded in 1887. He served as president of all, and at one time was vice president and a director of the Metropolitan National Bank. He was likewise vice president of the Calumet & Chicago Canal Dock Company and of the Willard Sons & Bell Company, manufacturers of car axles.

In 1865 Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Miss Amelia E. Gould, of Newark, New Jersey, and they have a son, James V., born in November, 1866. The family reside at No. 2640 Prairie avenue.

CALVIN S. SMITH.

When a man possessed of good judgment, clear insight and unusual business acumen assumes duties for which he has natural ability he seldom fails to make a success of his undertaking. Thus it was with Calvin S. Smith, for many years general agent in Chicago for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Thrown upon his own resources at the early age of thirteen, his life record furnished a splendid exemplification of courage and self-confidence crowned with well earned success.

A product of the Nutmeg state, which has contributed so many able insurance men, Calvin S. Smith was born December 21, 1851, at Thompsonville. He was a son of Martin M. and Anne (Stevens) Smith, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter in Glasgow, Scotland. The father of Mrs. Smith, James Stevens, came to America in the latter part of the '30s with his family and established his home in Connecticut. He was a successful merchant, financier and wholesale coal dealer. Martin M. Smith, the father of our subject, was a skilled mechanic. He also possessed unusual inventive ability and was the inventor of the coil spring now universally used in railroad coaches. He died in 1867, his wife passing away ten years later. Calvin Smith, the grandfather, came west early in the '40s. He traveled on the Erie canal, which was then the principal route across New York state, and drove an ox team from Detroit, locating in Armada, Michigan. He engaged in farming and died early in the '50s, on the farm upon which he established his home. His faithful wife survived until 1872. The Smith family participated prominently in early wars of the country. David Smith was a valiant soldier at the time of the Revolution and Calvin Smith wore the uniform of the United States government in the war of 1812. The men of the family have been noted for their bravery in times of danger and their unswerving fidelity to any cause which they espoused. Martin M. Smith was one of the first men to enlist in the Union army at the time of the Civil war, serving in the Forty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Until the age of eleven years Calvin S. Smith attended the public schools in Chicopee, Massachusetts, and about one year later entered the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where he remained one term. Unfortunate circumstances then threw him upon his own resources and made him the architect of his own fortune. After leaving school he started in as an errand boy and was thus engaged in a store in Chicopee for some time. Following this he obtained a posi-

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CALVIN S. SMITH

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tion in his uncle's store in Thompsonville, Connecticut, where at the end of one year, by industry and economy, he had accumulated sufficient money to pay his expenses for another term at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. After completing his term he went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he obtained a position as clerk in a wholesale fruit house, where he was engaged two and one-half years. Leaving this position, he went west, locating in Fort Wayne, Indiana, about 1869, and there took the position of clerk in the office of the United States Express Company. Later he ran as express messenger for about four years for this company between Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Cadillac, Michigan, and subsequently, after a year spent in northern Michigan and Chicago, where he was engaged in the lumber business, he went into the men's furnishing business, which he carried on for four years. Satisfied that better returns could be secured by taking on a larger subject, he entered the life insurance field in 1880, connecting himself with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He made a success of the business from the beginning. He found the insurance business a congenial occupation. His mind was unusually quick of apprehension and he advanced rapidly, taking a foremost position as a producer of business. In 1883 he was made general agent for Chicago and Cook county of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, one of its most important general agencies. In this capacity he not only made a big success but employed methods that dignified the business and took rank among the ablest men in the country in his position and developed the business until the agency became one of the leading ones in the city. In 1902 he admitted C. J. McCary and M. E. Randolph into the business, the firm becoming Smith, McCary & Company, in which Mr. Smith continued as the head during the remainder of his active life.

Soon after taking up the insurance business in 1880 Mr. Smith established one of the pioneer real-estate businesses on the south side, founding the firm of L. M. Smith & Brother. At that time he carried on the business during his spare hours and evenings. He soon found that he had assumed too much and that he had more work than he could attend to properly, so he turned the business over to his brother L. M. Smith, the present head of the firm.

Politically Mr. Smith gave his support to the republican party and in religious belief he was reared as an anti-fiddler Scotch Presbyterian but after his marriage adhered to the Reformed Episcopal church. He was a prominent club man and his presence at club gatherings was always welcome as he possessed a sunny disposition and the rare faculty of creating a feeling of geniality wherever he appeared. He was a valued member of the Union League, Washington Park and Midlothian Clubs, and held life memberships in the South Shore Country Club and the Chicago Athletic Association, also being connected with the Big Lake Shooting Club and the Pekin and Spring Lake Gun and Fishing Club. He took great delight in outdoor sports and was a lover of golf and the automobile.

Pleasing in manner, witty and universally esteemed, Mr. Smith drew friends through the force of an agreeable personality. He was a lover of his home but his business required contact with the world and few men were so active in affairs, traveled more extensively or could claim a larger circle of acquaintances in all parts of the United States. He personally met most of the prominent men of America and some of his warmest friends were men high in business, social and political

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circles. He never yielded to excesses as his character was remarkably well balanced and the longer he was known—the greater the confidence and respect in which he was held.

Such is a brief outline of the life and work of one of the brightest and most popular insurance men Chicago has known. He was manly, honorable and upright and had the esteem and regard of all who knew him. His death, which occurred on the 26th of December, 1909, was deeply felt. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ida A. Smith, who previous to her marriage, on November 24, 1875, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, was Miss Ida A. Allen, a daughter of John Baker and Katherine (Murray) Allen. For a number of years her father was prominently identified with the woolen manufacturing business at Syracuse, New York, later taking up his residence at Kalamazoo. Mrs. Smith still resides in the home at 3982 Lake avenue which her husband built and lived in for more than twenty years previous to his death. He was buried in Oakwoods cemetery, where his widow has erected a magnificent mausoleum. His memory is held in profoundest regard by those with whom he associated and his many generous and friendly acts like a beautiful benediction continue to wield their influence although he is no longer to be seen in the home circle or in the social gatherings of which he was the acknowledged leader.

STEWART SPALDING.

Preeminently a business man, Stewart Spalding has never sought to figure before the public in any other light and, in fact, has always manifested a spirit of modesty in regard to his personality. He was born in Middlebury, Vermont, a son of Joel and Harriet C. (Allen) Spalding, and in early life removed to Watertown, New York, where he acquired his education and training in the public schools of that city, graduating from the Jefferson County (N. Y.) Institute. His school days over, he sought the opportunities of the west and his dynamic force and keen discernment have been vital forces in the management of important business interests in Chicago. For twelve years he was secretary and treasurer of the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, the company that founded the town of South Chicago and that made it possible for the Illinois Steel Works to build their immense plant at that place.

Chicago owes it to Mr. Spalding for its only exposition building as it was his conception and his enterprise that gave the city the Coliseum building. As secretary and managing director of the Coliseum Company he has capably met the demands required, in the successful control of an enterprise of such magnitude. In the Coliseum have been held some of the world's greatest exhibitions. It has been the convention hall for some of the most prominent gatherings in the United States. To control the Coliseum's interests, to make its rentals a paying investment is the duty which devolves upon Mr. Spalding, and his business associates speak of his labors in this connection in terms of praise and commendation.

Mr. Spalding's wife was Carrie S. Chapin of Chicago; they reside at No. 1349 North State street. Mr. Spalding is a republican in his political sentiments, but

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has never sought activity or prominence in political circles, preferring to concentrate his energies upon the complex and important business problems which are continually arising for solution in connection with the management of the Coliseum. He is, however, interested in Chicago's upbuilding, and his opinions have on many occasions proved influencing factors in questions of vital municipal importance bearing upon the material upbuilding and the adornment and improvement of the city.

WALKER O. LEWIS.

Walker O. Lewis is occupying a position of responsibility as assistant treasurer of Sears, Roebuck & Company. Mr. Lewis was born in Petersburg, Illinois, June 24, 1874. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. W. H. Lewis, for many years a well known minister of the Methodist church, connected always with the Missouri conference. He passed away in 1909, at the age of ninety-five years, being at that time the oldest minister in Missouri. His influence was a potent force in behalf of Christianity and his labors did much to spread the truth of the gospel in the state which he made his home.

Charles T. Lewis, the father of our subject, was a native of Howard county, Missouri, born near Glasgow, and his early youth was spent at Independence, Missouri, a district which at that time was in a state of continuous unrest, for this was just before and during the early period of the Civil war, when desperate fighting was going on between the Kansas jayhawkers and the Missouri guerrillas. Independence was also the starting point for California mail and passengers carried overland in coach drawn by six Mexican mules with side driver. Life and property were rendered unsafe owing to the high feeling which prevailed, and because of this fact the grandfather of Walker O. Lewis removed with his family to Fayette, Missouri. It was not long after this that Charles T. Lewis enlisted for service in the Confederate army, serving for nearly three years with the troops under General Price. He was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, where the Confederates were defeated by Siegel's army, and after their defeat hurried away down the Arkansas river, proceeding by boat down the Mississippi to Memphis. Mr. Lewis was also wounded in the siege of Vicksburg, which lasted from April until July. Prior to that time he had been wounded three times in the battle of Corinth and was again wounded at Champion's Hill, just before entering upon the siege of Vicksburg. He participated in twenty hotly contested engagements and many skirmishes. Following the siege of Vicksburg he was taken up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, where he was placed in the home of a friend until he had sufficiently recovered to be transferred, under bond, to Petersburg, Illinois, where he now resides. He was united in marriage there to Miss Annie White, a daughter of Isaac White, a successful business man of Petersburg, and unto them were born three sons and five daughters, two of the sons, Walker O. Lewis and Ralston I. Lewis, D. D. S., being residents of Chicago. The third brother was killed by accident in Chicago. Two daughters of the family are married and a third is a successful teacher of music, while the two youngest daughters of the family became equally successful as public-school teachers.

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While spending his boyhood days in the home of his parents, Walker O. Lewis mastered the branches of learning which constituted the public-school curriculum in his native city, and later in Chicago had the benefit of a special course in high-school studies. After completing his earlier education, he took a position with Harms, Levering & Clary of Petersburg, Illinois, in September, 1889, which he retained until September, 1895, when, attracted by the broader business opportunities of the city, he came to Chicago, and in order to better equip himself for a commercial career, spent six months as a student in the Bryant & Stratton Business College. On the 25th of February, 1896, he entered the employ of Sears, Roebuck & Company as office boy. He became deeply interested in the business, early manifested his willingness to work, gave indication that his industry was directed by good judgment, and thus he advanced steadily from one position to another until he was made assistant treasurer. His labors and ability have contributed to the splendid success of this house, the growth of which has been almost phenomenal, its trade interests covering the entire country. It is one of the largest mail order houses in the world and its success is due to the efforts of young business men like Mr. Lewis, who fear not that close application and unfaltering industry which are indispensable elements of success.

On the 27th of April, 1900, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Kaestner, daughter of Herman Kaestner, a pioneer tobacco merchant. Mr. Kaestner lost his property and stock of tobacco in the great Chicago fire. He died in 1895. Mrs. Kaestner, nee Gebhardt, came over from Germany in a sail boat in the '50s, and the time consumed in making the trip was seventy-seven days. The trip was accompanied by many perils. Mrs. Kaestner enjoys telling about their early experiences in Chicago, and especially relative to the growth thereof. Mrs. Kaestner spends most of her time with Mrs. Lewis in Oak Park and still enjoys good health. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born three sons: Harold Walker, Ralph Palmer and Paul Osborn.

Mr. Lewis has also served as treasurer of the Seroco Mutual Benefit Association since its formation in 1902, an organization operated in the interests of the employes of Sears, Roebuck & Company. Mr. Lewis owns a home in Oak Park, is a member of the Cuyler Avenue Methodist Episcopal church of Oak Park, and is much interested in religious work. He holds a membership in the City Club, Young Men's Christian Association and Art Institute, and is a graduate of the Western College of Law.

GEORGE B. CURRIER.

George B. Currier, residing at No. 312 Kedzie street, Evanston, and well known as an extensive dealer in flour, feed and grain, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 18, 1856, his parents being George E. and Harriet (Bartlett) Currier, both of whom spent their entire lives in the old Bay state, where they now lie buried. His paternal grandfather was Joseph Currier and his maternal grandfather was Joseph Bartlett. George E. Currier was an old-time shipbuilder on the banks of the Merrimac river, which even back in Revolutionary times was

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noted as a ship-building place, the old Dreadnought having been built there. George E. Currier was one of the last of the old ship-builders of that place and was widely known as a reliable and capable business man. He was twice married, his first wife being Harriet Bartlett, by whom he had two children: George B. Currier, of this review; and Nellie, who was two years younger than her brother and is now deceased. For his second wife the father chose Sarah Simonds and unto them were born six children, three sons and three daughters, all yet living with the exception of two daughters.

George B. Currier, whose name introduces this record, attended the public schools of his native town until he had mastered the work of successive grades and was graduated from the high school. He entered business in connection with the dry-goods trade at Georgetown, Massachusetts, in 1878 and there remained for five years. On the expiration of that period he removed to the middle west, settling first at Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in the grain business from 1883 until 1895. In that year he removed to Paola, Kansas, where he also conducted a grain business for three or four years. Seeking, however, a broader field of labor, he came to Chicago in 1899 and here engaged in the flour and grain business in connection with Arthur G. Pearson at Evanston. The undertaking prospered and after three years he purchased his partner's interest, having been engaged in business alone since 1902. He now has an extensive trade in flour, feed and grain, being well known among the retailers of the north side as a man liberal in his dealings and at all times straightforward and honorable in his methods.

In October, 1881, Mr. Currier was united in marriage to Miss Mary Agnes Pearson, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, her parents being Alonzo and Lydia Pearson. Our subject and his wife have two daughters, Nellie and Edith, both still at home.

Politically Mr. Currier is a republican, well informed concerning the questions and issues of the day yet with no ambition for office. He was reared in the Congregational church and he is a Mason of high rank, belonging to all the different Masonic bodies.

OTTO J. DEWITZ, M. D.

Dr. Otto J. Dewitz, an alumnus of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has since his graduation in 1904 been engaged in practice in Chicago. He was born in Peotone, Illinois, June 7, 1876. His father, Jacob Dewitz, was a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, devoted his life to wagon manufacturing and passed away on the 22d of March, 1904. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Offner, was also born in Germany and died November 21, 1910. They were the parents of five children: Theodore H., who is a druggist of Chicago; Mary, of Cheyenne Wells, Colorado; August C., living in Salt Lake City; Otto J., of this review; and Louis C., who makes his home in this city.

When six years of age Otto J. Dewitz became a pupil in the public schools of Peotone, wherein he continued his studies until shortly before the time of graduation, when he left school to accept a position, working in a general store for two

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years. Within that period, however, he had determined to become a physician and so continued at work in order to earn the money to defray his expenses through college. At the close of his two years' experience as a clerk in a general store in his native town he removed to Chicago and for three years was employed as a salesman in Gus Naerup's grocery store. He afterward spent three years in his brother's drug store and also attended the Chicago College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1901. This gave him broad and beneficial knowledge of remedial agencies and in 1902 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1904, standing ninth in his class and receiving honorable mention. Immediately afterward he opened an office at No. 4001 Milwaukee avenue, where he has since been located. He does not specialize but continues in the general practice of medicine and surgery and has a splendidly equipped and appointed office, supplied with the latest improved instruments and helps in practice. He now has one of the latest X ray machines in his office and this has been of great help to him in his surgical work. He holds membership in the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association and is continually studying to promote his knowledge and skill.

Dr. Dewitz holds membership with the Masonic fraternity and the Modern Woodmen of America and of the latter is medical examiner. He is also a member and medical examiner of several other societies. In politics he is a republican, voting for the men and measures of the party yet not seeking office. He has his residence and office at No. 4001 Milwaukee avenue and is a very busy man, constant demands being made upon him for his professional service. He has won a position that many an older practitioner might well envy and what he has already accomplished argues well for the future.

RUDOLPH MATZ.

Chicago has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar. The legal profession here represented has numbered among its members many men whose work has gained for them national prominence. Native intellectual force wisely directed in professional channels has brought Rudolph Matz to a distinguished position, and as senior member of the firm of Matz, Fisher & Boyden he is accorded a very extensive clientage. His birth occurred in Chicago, December 11, 1860, his parents being Otto H. and Mary Elizabeth (Lewis) Matz. Since 1854 the father has been an architect of Chicago. He was born in Berlin, March 8, 1830, and in the '50s he was architect for the Illinois Central Railroad and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He built the great Illinois Central depot that was destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871. He became connected with the Union army as a civil engineer at the time of the war of the rebellion and held the rank of major at its close, serving in the meantime on the staffs of Generals Fremont, Hallock and Grant. He worked with General Wilson in the preparation of the plans for the capture of Vicksburg and rode into that city with General Grant. From 1869 until 1871 he acted as school architect of Chicago and in 1892, while serving as county architect,

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RUDOLPH MATZ

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he erected the present criminal court building. After the Chicago fire he received the first prize of five thousand dollars in competition with forty other architects for plans for the city hall and county building.

His wife was born in Pulaski, New York, December 13, 1837, and on the 26th of October, 1857, gave her hand in marriage to Otto H. Matz. She came to Chicago in 1852 with her parents, Hiram and Mary Jane (Gillespie) Lewis. Her brother, Hiram LaMotte Lewis, was for many years a prominent lawyer in Chicago, was a partner of Thomas Hoyne, who was at one time mayor of Chicago, and later was a member of the firms of Miller, Van Arman & Lewis, and Miller, Frost & Lewis. Until the time of her death, November 13, 1911, Mrs. Matz was prominent in connection with philanthropic, charitable and educational work in this city. She was for many years president of the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children and was one of the founders of the Fortnightly Club. She was also a prominent member of the Chicago Woman's Club and some years ago served as its president. For forty-four years the Otto H. Matz residence has been on Oak street near the Lake Shore drive. The home was burned in the Chicago fire but was replaced by a more modern residence shortly thereafter.

There were three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Matz, two sons and a daughter. Hermann Lewis Matz, who was born on the 2d of February, 1859, was graduated from Williams College with the class of 1880 and is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He is now serving as vice president of the S. S. Kimbell Brick Company of Chicago. Evelyn Matz, whose natal day was September 7, 1862, is a graduate of the University of Chicago, was at one time principal of the Dearborn Seminary and is now associate principal of the University School for Girls.

Rudolph Matz was reared amid the refining influences of a cultured home. His early educational opportunities came to him through the Chicago public-school system, he attending successively the Sheldon, Ogden and Haven schools and the Central high school. His collegiate course was pursued in Williams College, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree at his graduation in 1882. Drawn to the profession of the law, he pursued a course in the Northwestern University Law School and was graduated Bachelor of Law in 1886. Before entering that school he had spent two years, from 1882 until 1884, as a teacher in the Higher School for Boys, now the University School of Chicago, and he completed his law course with valedictorian honors. In the year 1885-6 he was a student in the law office of Dexter, Herrick & Allen, and following his graduation from Northwestern University he spent a year (1886-7) in foreign travel, making a trip around the world. Following his return in the latter year he became assistant in the law office of Barnum, Rubens & Ames, and from 1888 until recently practiced in partnership with Walter L. Fisher. The firm was known as Matz & Fisher until 1897, when they were joined by William C. Boyden, now one of the overseers of Harvard University, and the present firm name of Matz, Fisher & Boyden was assumed. They were joined by Laird Bell in January, 1910, and by William Warren Case in October, 1910. Mr. Fisher was obliged to leave the firm in March, 1911, owing to his appointment by President Taft to the office of Secretary of the Interior, but the firm

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name remains unchanged. Because of being executor of the estate of his father-in-law, Charles M. Henderson, Mr. Matz was also vice president and director of the wholesale boot and shoe house of C. M. Henderson & Company from 1896 until 1902. He is also a director of the United Shoe Machinery Company. During the World's Columbian Exposition the firm of Matz & Fisher acted as attorneys for the ways and means committee. Their practice has long been of an important character, connecting them with prominent litigated interests, the conduct of which has proven their ability to cope with intricate and involved problems of the law. Wide and varied experience has brought to Mr. Matz comprehensive familiarity with legal principle and precedent and has prevented any display of faulty judgment or wrong deduction. Aside from his work in connection with the legal profession he is known in business circles as a director of the Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Company and as a director of the Chicago Auditorium Association.

On the 19th of November, 1890, in this city, Mr. Matz was married to Miss Florence Humphrey Henderson, a daughter of Charles M. and Emily (Hollingsworth) Henderson. Mrs. Matz was born in Chicago and is a member of the Fortnightly Club and a director of the Illionis Training School for Nurses. She takes much interest in various phases of charitable work. Their children are: Ruth Henderson, born August 18, 1904; Charles Henderson, December 13, 1905; and Emily Florence, July 30, 1907. Mrs. Matz's father, Charles Mather Henderson, was a prominent citizen of Chicago from 1853 until his death in 1896. He was a direct descendant of Cotton Mather, and was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, in 1834. For many years he was president of C. M. Henderson & Company, one of the largest boot and shoe houses in the west. After the Chicago fire in 1871 he was active in assisting in the reorganization of the Chicago fire department. At one time he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association and for many years was superintendent of the Railroad Chapel Sunday school. He became one of the founders of the Citizens Association, also of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, was a trustee of the Home for Incurables and of the Children's Aid Society, and a director of the Third National Bank and the National Bank of America. While he occupied a position of prominence in commercial and financial circles, he was equally widely known because of the specific aid which he gave to many good works done in the name of charity and religion.

Mr. and Mrs. Matz formerly attended the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago, in which he served as a trustee from 1902 until 1904. Their home is now situated at Hubbard Woods and he is a trustee of the Winnetka Congregational church. He is likewise a member of the excutive committee of the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and that he is interested in matters of progressive citizenship and questions of vital interest to the city is indicated by the fact that he is serving as a trustee of the Civic Federation of Chicago. He is also a director and president of the Legal Aid Society of Chicago and because of his professional connection is a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association. He also belongs to the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa, college fraternities, and is an alumnus visitor of Williams College. He holds membership with the University Club, the Chicago Literary Club, the Chicago Law Club, the Skokie Country Club, the City Club, all of Chicago, and the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York

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city. His life has at all times been honorable and upright, characterized by unfaltering adherence to those principles which, aside from any business or social distinction to which he has attained, win for the individual the unqualified respect and trust of his fellowmen.

GUSTAF H. CARLSON.

Gustaf H. Carlson is perhaps the most prominent surveyor in America of Swedish descent and such is his standing in his profession that he has been retained for expert work in many important connections, his word coming to be widely accepted as authority. He was born in Malmo, Sweden, April 16, 1848, and at the age of twelve years went to Germany, pursuing his education in the schools of Schleswig until graduated from the technical institute at Christianfeld. In 1869 he returned to Sweden and the following year sailed for America, making his way first to Kansas, where he remained until 1873.

In that year he came to Chicago and his name has since been closely associated with the most important surveys made in this city and vicinity. From 1874 until 1877 he was engaged as village engineer of Hyde Park, surveying the village and compiling an official atlas for said village. The thoroughness and exactness of his work in this connection brought him at once into such prominence that the following year the democratic nomination was tendered him unsolicited. Later Mr. Carlson compiled atlases of the city of Chicago, the city of Lake View and the town of Lake. He had previously formed a partnership with Samuel S. Greely for the publication of these atlases under the firm name of Greely, Carlson & Company, which in 1887 was incorporated under the name of the Greely-Carlson Company. For ten years afterward Mr. Carlson continued as manager of the company and all of the work including the planning of town sites, subdivisions and cemeteries, was thus under his personal supervision. These atlases are regarded as authority and are used by the various departments of the city government and in the offices of attorneys and real-estate firms. The towns of Hegewish, Pullman, Normal Park, Auburn Park, Chicago Heights and Edgewater are among those laid out by Mr. Carlson. He is frequently consulted as an eminent authority in cases of disputed boundaries in the city of Chicago and also in this state and in other states when a high degree of accuracy is required.

In 1898 Mr. Carlson sold his interest in the Greely-Carlson Company and opened an independent office at what is now No. 25 North Dearborn street, where he is still located. Among other important surveys made for the city of Chicago Mr. Carlson undertook on the 10th of January, 1903, a survey from Madison street to Van Buren street for the depot grounds of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This survey was made with the ultimate purpose of widening the Chicago river, the survey being to determine the accuracy of previous surveys and the right to some of the property held by the Pennsylvania Railroad which contested the right of the city for endeavoring to encroach on what they termed was their rightful property. The sanitary board employed Mr. Matheson, who originally laid out the Illinois and Michigan canal and whose authority on such questions had previously

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never been questioned. Mr. Matheson's survey showed that the railroad company's property encroached on the Chicago river and on the strength of this survey they brought a suit of ejectment against the railroad company. Mr. Carlson's expert testimony was called into the case of the people of the state of Illinois against the Illinois Steel Company in regard to the property occupied by the south works of the Illinois Steel Company along the shore of Lake Michigan at South Chicago, that in pursuance of such employment he made such survey and examined the records of the United States engineering department, showing the location of the lake shore in that vicinity from time to time, and that from such survey and examination of such records he found that land had been made along the shore line from Seventy-ninth street to Calumet river to the extent of one hundred and eighty-seven and a fraction acres. Furthermore as the result of his survey it was ascertained that other land, together with the extent of two hundred and thirty-four and thirty-five hundredths acres was reclaimed by the Illinois Steel Company and that this was worth twenty-three thousand, four hundred and thirty-five dollars.

On the 8th of November, 1878, Mr. Carlson was married to Miss Julie Vodoz, of Vevey, Switzerland, and unto them have been born a son and daughter, Gustaf and Julie Vodoz, named respectively for the father and mother. The son who is in business with his father is thoroughly proficient in that line and is now general office manager.

In religious faith Mr. Carlson is a Christian Scientist and in politics is a democrat of the old school but is not so bound by party ties that he does not feel that he can vote independently. In fact he did cast a presidential ballot for Wiliam McKinley. He is an associate member of the Chicago Real Estate Board but is not prominent as a club man. He makes his home at Glen Ellyn and is interested in the progress and welfare of that attractive suburb. Thorough technical training qualified him for the work to which he has devoted his life and in which he has made continuous progress until he stands as one of the foremost surveyors of the country.

ELIJAH BERNIS SHERMAN, LL. D.

Honors multiplied unto Elijah Bernis Sherman as the years passed and his life became recognized as of large worth in the profession of the law, in citizenship and in the field of literature. He was an attorney of marked ability, a writer of grace and force, an orator whose eloquence never failed to move his hearers, and under all circumstances he measured up to the high standards which make of the individual a serviceable factor in the world's work and progress—and what else is there in life? Mr. Sherman was born in Fairfield, Vermont, June 18, 1832, and came of the same ancestry as General William Tecumseh Sherman and the Hon. John Sherman, the line being traced back to Samuel Sherman, who came from England in 1637 and settled in Connecticut. His grandfather was Ezra Sherman, who removed from Connecticut to Vermont about the beginning of the nineteenth century. His son, Elias Huntington Sherman, married a granddaughter of the

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E. B. SHERMAN

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Rev. Peter Worden, a distinguished patriot and pioneer minister prominent in the early history of western Massachusetts and southern Vermont.

It has been said of Elijah B. Sherman that he inherited his full share of the energy, courage, self-reliance and ambition which characterized his ancestors. Until his majority he lived and toiled on a farm, acquired a common-school education, and at nineteen began teaching a district school. His boyhood comprehended the almost invariable conditions from which the energy of our large cities is each year recruited. He had ambition without apparent opportunity, a taste for literature without access to it, a predisposition to thoughtfulness without the ordinary scholastic channels in which to employ it. But what he then supposed were limitations upon his life were in reality the highest opportunities. With nature for a tutor and himself and his environment for studies he found a school from which the city-bred boy is barred and whence issue the men who in city and country make events.

Elijah B. Sherman was a pupil in the schools of Brandon and Manchester and in 1856 matriculated in Middlebury College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1860. He then took up the profession of teaching and resigned his position as principal of the Brandon Seminary in 1862 in order that he might aid the Union. After assisting in raising a company of the Ninth Vermont Infantry he enlisted as a private but on the organization of the regiment was elected second lieutenant. In September of that year the command was captured at Harper's Ferry but was paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, to await exchange. Three months having passed in enforced idleness, Lieutenant Sherman resigned in January, 1863, and entered the law department of the Chicago University, from which he was graduated the following year. Twenty years later he delivered the annual address before the associated alumni of his alma mater and, with the law for his theme, set forth a masterly presentation of the majesty and beneficence of the law, its supreme importance as a factor of civilization, and a severe arraignment of the defective administration of the criminal law by the tribunals of the country. The trustees of the college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D., a distinction more highly prized because the college has conferred the degree upon few of its graduates who have attained eminence. From 1894 until his death Mr. Sherman was one of the trustees of the college and actively interested in its administration.

In the stirring times of the Civil war and the period which immediately preceded it, it was impossible for any man who had the least spark of national pride and patriotism in him not to become actively interested in politics. Mr. Sherman was early recognized as a stanch advocate of the republican party, which was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. He had been trained in a school of abolition thought, for his father's home was one of the stations on the famous underground railroad, whereby many a fugitive slave was assisted on his way to freedom in the north. Throughout his life Mr. Sherman remained a close and discriminating student of the vital questions of the day and following his election to the general assembly in 1876 became a recognized leader in that body, which numbered among its members some of the most prominent men of Illinois. He was made chairman of the judiciary committee and was largely influential in securing the passage of the act establishing appellate courts. His personal and professional

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character also made him one of the most influential supporters of General Logan for reelection to the United States senate. Mr. Sherman's course received indorsement in reelection in 1878 and during his second term he was chairman of the committee on corporations and a member of the committee on militia. In 1877 an act had been passed organizing the Illinois National Guard, which in 1879 was amended, amplified and largely brought into its present shape. Governor Cullom recognized the important part Mr. Sherman had taken in this work and appointed him judge advocate of the first brigade with the rank of lieutenant colonel, which position he filled until 1884. He never held political office other than that of legislator, preferring at all times to concentrate his energies upon his professional interests. A contemporary writer has said of him in this connection: "Mr. Sherman's duties as master in chancery of the United States circuit court commenced under appointment of Judges Harlan, Drummond and Blodgett in 1879. In that capacity his penetrating judgment and judicial acumen have had full and continuous exercise and have established his high character as a chancery judge and won the general approval of attorneys and those who have brought matters before him for adjudication. In 1884, Mr. Sherman was appointed chief supervisor of elections for the northern district of Illinois and supervised the congressional elections until the time of the repeal of the law for ten years later. At the November election of 1892 he appointed fourteen hundred supervisors who registered two hundred and sixty-seven thousand voters, made inquiry as to their right to vote, scrutinized the votes cast and made return to the chief supervisor as to the results. The delicate duties of this responsible position were performed so ably and fairly that he chief supervisor received unstinted commendation."

Mr. Sherman's name should ever have an honored place on the roster of Illinois' distinguished attorneys from the fact that he was one of the founders of the Illinois State Bar Association in 1877 and rendered valuable service thereto as its president in 1882. The same year he became a member of the American Bar Association and was its vice president from Illinois in 1885 and 1899. For many years he was a member and officer of the American Institute of Civics, a society whose membership included citizens of high character and commanding influence from every state of the Union. He likewise belonged to the National Municipal League and was a close student of every subject that bore directly and indirectly upon the welfare of city, state and nation. His patriotic impulses and military service drew him to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He was prominent in the Odd Fellows society, having been grand master of the Illinois grand lodge and grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge, while in Masonry he attained the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, belonging to Chicago Commandery and to Oriental Consistory. He was welcomed to the membership of the Philosophical Society, the Saracen, Alliance, Oakland Culture and Twentieth Century Clubs, wherein he found literary companionship and was also honored with office, serving as president of several of the organizations. He was fond of belles lettres and delighted in the exquisite charm of the masterpieces of literature. His excellent literary ability and taste are seen in many essays from his pen, which show a unique and vigorous style, enriched by a chastened fancy and glowing with gentle and genial humor. His interest in his native state

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and his pardonable pride in what his ancestors had wrought and in the noble heritage which New England had bequeathed to her sons and daughters, led to his deep interest in the Illinois Association of the Sons of Vermont. He was its president and later when it was merged into the New England Society of Chicago, he served for two years as president of the latter. He paid glowing tribute to New England in his introductory address and on that occasion said:

"Let others meet to chant the praises of science. We assemble in the name of a pure sentiment. The votaries of science may smile at our supposed weakness; we, in turn, may deride their affected wisdom, remembering that science has given us none of the words that touch the heart and unseal the deep fountains of the soul—friendship and patriotism, piety and worship, love, hope and immortality. The sweet solace of the matchless trinity—mother, home and heaven—is neither the blossoming of reason nor the product of scientific research, but the efflorescence of a divinely implanted sentiment. Science, indeed, is the primeval, barren rock; but sentiment disintegrates its flinty surface, converts it into fertile soil, gives the joyous sunshine and the falling rain, brings from afar the winged seed, and lo! the once sterile surface is clad with pleasing verdure, rich with ripening grain, fragrant with budding flowers, and vocal with the hum of living things."

In kindly remembrance of his college life and affiliations and yielding to the unanimous wish of the annual conventions, he was elected honorary president of the national society of the Delta Upsilon fraternity for thirteen years. In 1894 he delivered a scholarly address at the convention held in Chicago on "Scholarship and Heroism," a few sentences of which will illustrate this eloquent appeal to the young men who are to control the destinies of the morrow:

"Scholarship holds in equilibrium the instrumentalities and agencies of civilization, even as gravitation reaches its invisible arm into infinite space and bears onward in their harmonious orbits uncounted worlds, while it cares tenderly for the tiniest grain of sand on the seashore and softly cradles in its bosom the fleeciest cloud which floats across the sky. From the serene heights where scholarship sways its benign scepter its message has come to you, at once an invitation and an imperative summons. You have been bidden to join the shining cohorts of the world's greatest benefactors. You have obeyed the divine mandate. You have taken upon yourself the tacit vows of heroic living. You are dedicated to the exalted service of scholarship; its sanctions demand your instant and implicit obedience. Consecrated to this ennobling service, this priesthood of humanity, let not your footsteps falter, nor your courage fail. Stand firm, remembering the words of the Master: 'No man having put his hand to the plow and looking back is fit for the kingdom of God.' If heroic impulse comes to men in humble life, surely it can come no less to those whom culture and scholarship have broadened and enriched and ennobled. If opportunity for heroic endeavor comes to those whose lives run in narrow channels, much more does it come to those to whom the world is indebted for its advancement and improvement."

While declaring that scholarship and heroism are allied powers of civilization and joined by divine edict, Mr. Sherman paid a beautiful tribute to the humble heroes and heroines who have lived and died in obscurity: "While I have thus emphasized the heroism of true scholarship and cherishing as I do a feeling of profound reverence and admiration for the great heroes who through the ages have

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wrought grandly for humanity and achieved enduring renown, whose inspired utterances and shining deeds have been graven upon imperishable tablets and who have bequeathed to us and all coming generations the inestimable legacy of their illustrious example, I must yet confess a doubt whether the most magnificent exemplars of heroism have not been found in the humbler walks of life, among those who in their simplicity of soul and modest grandeur of character never dreamed that in all the essentials of true manhood and womanhood they held high rank in heaven's untitled aristocracy. How many heroic souls, obscure and unknown, whose names have perished from remembrance, were wrought and fashioned in nature's divinest mold and have made their lives sublime by gracious deeds of beneficence and self-abnegation. As the most delicate and fragrant flowers are often found nestling modestly among the dead leaves or peeping timidly forth from some shady bower, so the most resplendent virtues blossom and diffuse their sweet aroma beside the lowliest and roughest paths trodden by bruised and bleeding feet. The rose may seem to add pride to peerless beauty; the lily to minimize its delicacy by a tacit demand for admiration; but the shy arbutus yields its unrivaled fragrance only to the earnest wooer who seeks it with loving care in the hidden nook where it was planted by fairy hands and perfumed by the breath of dainty dryads. God has vouchsafed to the world no choicer blessing than the unconscious heroes and heroines who give to earth its greatest charm, and without whose presence heaven would suffer irreparable loss."

Touching the home life of Mr. Sherman, those who knew the man and his high ideals can never doubt the pleasant relations which there existed. Naught else in life held the sacred place in his affections which did his home. He was married in 1866 to Miss Harriett G. Lovering, a daughter of S. M. Lovering, who at that time was a resident of Iowa Falls, Iowa, but was a native of Vermont. Mrs. Sherman has been spoken of as a woman of excellent judgment, self-poised and self-reliant, has read widely of the best literature and is held in high esteem by all who know her. She belongs to the Chicago Woman's Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Daughters of Patriots and Founders and was one of the organizers of the patriotic society known as the Dames of the Loyal Legion, being now president of the national organization. Their only living son, Bernis Wilmarth Sherman, was graduated from Middlebury College of Vermont in 1890, from the Northwestern University College of Law in 1892 and is now assistant city attorney. He belongs to the Loyal Legion and the Chicago and Illinois State Bar Associations and, inspired by the noble example of his father, has achieved an excellent reputation as a lawyer, man and citizen. He married Eva Stanley Stearns, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and they have two children, Wilmarth A. and Frederick J.

The death of Elijah B. Sherman occurred May 1, 1910. In his early residence in Chicago he had been a member of Dr. Evart's church and afterward attended the services of Professor Swing and upon the death of the latter had become a supporter of Dr. Gunsaulus' church. Seldom does a family receive as many resolutions on the death of any individual as came to Mrs. Sherman at the time of her husband's demise from the various societies and organizations with which he was connected, containing strong expressions of high regard and honor entertained for him. He had passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey and his life,

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growing richer mentally and spiritually as the years passed on, had given out of its rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others. He was ready to meet every demand that came to him in the course of an active life fraught with large responsibilities. The splendid use he had made of his time, talents and opportunities had equipped him for the important work which he was called upon to do and which gave decided impetus to the city's progress and improvement and upheld its legal, political and moral status.

GEORGE PECK MERRICK.

As man leaves the elemental and approaches a higher civilization, using in multiple forms the varied natural resources of the country, and from the results achieved therein evolves still more intricate interests wherein the rights and privileges of an increasing number of individuals are involved, the complexities of the law have become greater and legal problems more difficult of solution. Gradually, therefore, law has resolved itself into departments and specialization in the field of practice is therefore the outcome. George Peck Merrick, choosing the profession of the law as a life work, has concentrated his efforts more and more largely upon corporation law and is today recognized as the legal representative of many important interests of this character in Chicago. Moreover his entire life has been actuated by the spirit of undaunted enterprise which has ever dominated the middle west.

A native son of Illinois, he was born October 4, 1862, of the marriage of Dr. George C. and Mary (Peck) Merrick. His more specifically literary education was acquired in the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in 1884. His early professional reading was done under the direction of Judge Hanecy and in May, 1886, he passed the required examination which admitted him to practice in the Illinois courts. Early in his career he become identified with corporation law, being made assistant attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company with headquarters in Chicago. He was thus identified with the railroad until 1889, when he became a partner of his former preceptor, Judge Hanecy. This relation was maintained until the election of Mr. Hanecy to the circuit bench in 1893, after which Mr. Merrick continued alone in practice until he became senior partner of the firm of Merrick, Evans & Whitney.

While advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, Mr. Merrick early displayed the possession of those qualities whereby he has gradually won his way to a foremost position in the field of corporation law. Many important cases have tested his metal and have found him qualified for the demands made upon him. He was one of the leading practitioners in the lake shore litigation, in which he secured the decision of the supreme court establishing the lake shore as a park. The field of his activity, however, is not confined to his work as an advocate and counselor, but reaches out into public affairs, particularly in connection with Evanston, where he maintains his home. He has served as alderman and as civil service commissioner there and in the discussion of questions of moment his opinions have been an influencing and beneficial factor.

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In 1885 Mr. Merrick was married to Miss Grace Thompson, of Galesburg, Illinois, and unto them have been born two sons and a daughter, Clinton, Grace W. and Thompson. The family are prominent in the social circles of Evanston and Mr. Merrick belongs to the Evanston, Glen View, Chicago and University Clubs, and to the Sigma Chi fraternity. He has been president of the Evanston board of education, is a trustee of the Northwestern University and has been honored with the presidency of its alumni association. Interested in all manly outdoor sports and athletics, his training permits that well developed physical manhood which must constitute the basis of all strong intellectual effort. No matter how varied or extensive his interests, however, his attention is chiefly centered upon the law and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. He has close fraternal and professional association with the members of the city bar through his identification with the Chicago Law Club, the Chicago Law Institute and the Chicago Bar Association, and still wider interests as a member of the Illinois Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

THEODORE F. RICE.

Theodore F. Rice, who for over thirty-five years was connected with the paper manufacturing business in Chicago, was born in Corydon, Indiana, in May, 1844, his parents being John and Sophia (Hinsdale) Rice, who were also natives of Corydon. The father was a prominent merchant and miller of that place.

Theodore F. Rice obtained his education in the schools of New Albany and Bloomington, Indiana, pursuing his studies until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he put aside his text-books. The seed of manhood which is in each boy sprung forth as a fully developed plant in many an individual when the tocsin of war sounded and the call was sent widely forth for all patriotic citizens to come to the aid of the Union. Mr. Rice was among the number who left the schoolroom to learn in the hard school of military experience the more difficult lessons of life. He joined the Union army as a member of the ordnance department and continued at the front until his aid was no longer needed. When the war was over he returned home and remained with his parents through the two succeeding years.

In 1867 he arrived in Chicago and sought favorable opportunity for advancement along business lines. He did as best he could anything that came to hand, seized legitimate advantages as they arose and when the way was open never hesitated to take a forward step. His skill and power accordingly increased from day to day and his second position was in the employ of Bradner, Smith & Company, paper manufacturers, with whom he always remained. There he proved his aptitude for business in the successful performance of the work assigned him and continuously won promotion and was vice president of that firm for many years. For over thirty-five years he was identified with the paper manufacturing business in connection with that house, with which during the greater part of the period he sustained partnership relations. That success came to him is indicated in the fact that he continued for so long a period in one line. He became one of

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THEODORE F. RICE

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Chicago's well known, substantial and trustworthy business men and was held in highest esteem by all with whom he came in contact, whether in commercial or other relations of life.

On the 19th of September, 1871, Theodore F. Rice was married to Miss Edith M. Price, a daughter of William and Anna (Hill) Price, who came from England to America and established their home near Mendon, Illinois, the father engaging in the real-estate business. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice were born six children: William P., now a resident of Denver, Colorado; Edith G., at home; Robert H., of Chicago, who married Margaret Pollock, October 16, 1907; Henry H., of Mexico City; Theodore; and Gordon. Since 1893 the family residence, erected by Mr. Rice, has been at the northwest corner of Forty-sixth street and Woodlawn avenue.

In his political views Theodore F. Rice was a republican from the time that age conferred upon him the right of franchise and always kept fully informed concerning the vital questions of the day, yet without desire for office. He recognized, however, the duties and obligations of citizenship and availed himself of the opportunities to aid in the development, growth and improvement of the city in which he so long made his home. That his life was actuated by high and honorable principles is indicated in the fact that for over thirty years he served as elder in the Sixth Presbyterian church, his life at all times being in harmony with his professions. He was also a member of the Union League Club for many years. He held friendship inviolable and, as true worth could always win his regard, he had a very extensive circle of friends. He did not seek to figure prominently in public affairs, yet in his life were the elements of greatness because of the use he made of his talents and his opportunities, because his thoughts were not self-centered but were given to the mastery of life problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his city, state and country.

JOHN L. NEWMAN, M. D.

Dr. John L. Newman is one of the younger physicians of Chicago yet has already gained success that many an older practitioner might well envy. He was born at Freehold, New Jersey, July 4, 1887, and is one of the four survivors of a family of seven children whose parents were Benjamin and Rose (Gerber) Newman. The father was born in Lapland, Russia, in 1861, and followed the profession of teaching there. He is now a merchant of Chicago, owning and conducting a department store. His wife was born in Riga, Russia, in 1860. Their living children are: Lena, now the wife of J. Herman, of Chicago; Sarah, who married J. Lamb, of this city; John L., of this review; and Leon, who is still a student. It was in the year 1896 that the parents came to this city, where Mr. Newman has since built up a large mercantile enterprise.

Dr. Newman was but five years of age when he entered the public schools of Freehold, New Jersey, there pursuing his studies for two years. He also spent two years as a pupil at Long Branch, New Jersey, and two years in Philadelphia. He continued in the latter city after the removal of his parents to Chicago, attend-

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ing Brown Academy for four years. In 1903 he arrived in Chicago and was a student of the Central Young Men's Christian Association Institute, studying chemistry and other branches. In 1905 he entered the University of Illinois and was graduated in 1909, after which he accepted a position as interne in St. Mary's Hospital at Superior, Wisconsin, and became assistant to one of the surgeons there. A year later, however, he returned to this city and opened an office at No. 2400 West Madison street in January, 1910, since which time he has remained in active practice here.

On the 2d of July, 1911, Dr. Newman was married to Miss Emma Sleph, of this city, and they reside at No. 1315 South Central Park avenue. They have many friends in the social circles in which they move and Dr. Newman has won for himself a creditable position in the field of labor which he has chosen as his life work. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and their proceedings keep him familiar with the original and advanced work that is being done by the profession.

JOHN EDWIN CHAPMAN.

John Edwin Chapman was born at Warehouse Point, Connecticut, September 1, 1835. His first American ancestor was Edward Chapman, who came from England to Windsor, Connecticut, about the year 1660 and lived in the part of Windsor called Simsbury. The line moves down through distinguished names and connections to Ashbel Chapman, who married Lydia Lord, whose sixth child was John Buckley Chapman, born May 12, 1799, at Windsor Locks, Connecticut. He moved to Warehouse Point, where he first married Lydia Holkins. They had five children: Albert Buckley, Frederick Augustus, Lydia Louisa, John Edwin and Harvey Holkins. Thomas Holkins came from England to Boston and settled in Dorchester. Thence his descendants went to Rhode Island and Connecticut, and George Holkins settled in Preston, Connecticut, about 1698.

John Buckley Chapman was a successful lumber merchant, a man of influence and of great strength and nobility of character. He was married three times, but the only children who lived were those of his first wife. John Edwin Chapman grew up in Warehouse Point, devotedly cared for by Lydia Aurelia Lord, his second stepmother, his own mother having died when he was about four years old. He was ready for college at fourteen, but as his father considered him too young to enter, he decided to let him come to Chicago for two years with a cousin, Samuel Chapman Griggs, and to occupy his time in the latter's book store and publishing house, which later became the firm of A. C. McClurg & Company. During this period his father died at sea, on his way to California to look after large lumber investments, so the college career had to be abandoned and the support of the stepmother and family and the keeping up of the family homestead in Connecticut fell on the young boy in the west.

After recovering from a breakdown from overwork, at about twenty-five, he and his youngest brother, Harvey Chapman, opened a Chicago branch for Henry Chase & Company, of Boston, manufacturers of bags and bagging, in which busi-

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ness he made a large fortune for those days. He lived at the old Clifton and Tremont Houses, with a group of men from all parts of the country, who were then laying the foundations of Chicago's great commercial position. Mr. Chapman was an ardent and influential member of the First Baptist church, of Chicago, and gave liberally to its work. He was a life member of the Baptist Theological Union, of Chicago, now a part of the Chicago University.

In 1869 he married Mary Caroline Adams, a daughter of Hugh and Amanda (McCormick) Adams. Hugh Adams was a grain merchant in Chicago, a descendant of Robert Adams, who came from England about 1708 and settled in Campbell county, Virginia. The ancestors of the Adams family were of good English stock, and their descendants ranked among the first families of Virginia. Amanda McCormick Adams was the daughter of Robert McCormick, a prominent farmer and inventor, of Rockbridge county, Virginia.

In 1871 the Chicago fire swept away home and fortune and though Mr. Chapman's store was the first one rebuilt in the burned district and his business started again, the great nervous shock had shattered his heatlh, and in a few years he was obliged to give up business entirely and spend the rest of his life as an invalid.

Throughout this life one can see courage, ability, dutifulness, good citizenship —all high qualities; but the part that shone and lives longest in the memories of all who knew him was the part when he was forced to lay down his tools and cease to work for his wife and children, knowing that he had but a little longer to live, and that the rest of his service must only be to stand and wait. His deeply religious nature met this supreme trial, not only with strength enough to overcome it for himself, but also to spread into the lives of all around him his own cheerfulness and brightness of soul, so that his friends said of him, it was a benediction to have him enter the house.

He died January 4, 1882, in New York city, leaving his wife and two children, Anna and John Adams Chapman. They are now married—Anna to Morrill Dunn, formerly of Washington, and John to Eleanor Thompson Stickney, of Baltimore,—and live in Chicago.

HARRY E. MOCK, M. D.

Dr. Harry E. Mock, member of the staff of Rush Medical College and busily engaged with hospital and private practice, specializing to a considerable extent in the field of surgery, in which he has developed more than ordinary skill and ability, was born in Muncie, Indiana, October 27, 1880. His father, John D. Mock, was also a native of Muncie, born February 28, 1856, and after a successful career as a manufacturer is now living retired there with his wife, Mrs. Minerva (Jackson) Mock, who is also a native of Muncie. In both the paternal and maternal lines Dr. Mock is descended from an ancestry prominently connected with the military history of the country. His paternal great-great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution and was ordered shot for sleeping at his post but was pardoned by General Washington when the General learned that he was relieving a comrade as sentinel after several successive nights of similar duty on his own

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account. The Doctor's grandfather on his mother's side and four of the latter's brothers served in the Civil war. His great-grandfather, Henry Jackson, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and also of the Mexican war. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Mock are the parents of five sons and two daughters, of whom three are living, the eldest being J. Frank Mock, a salesman of Chicago. The youngest, Mildred M., is still at home with her parents in Muncie.

Dr. Mock, who was the fifth in order of birth, was a pupil in the public schools of his native town until graduated from the high school at the age of eighteen years. He afterward spent two years in Franklin College at Franklin, Indiana, and in 1902 entered the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He next entered Rush Medical College, which is affiliated with the University of Chicago, therein pursuing his studies from 1902 until 1906, when his professional degree was conferred upon him. During his boyhood he decided to enter the medical profession and earned the money with which he paid his expenses during his college course. The same spirit of determination and of indefatigable energy has characterized him throughout all his later years. After his graduation he had the benefit of three months' experience as interne in the Presbyterian Hospital under Dr. Nicholas Senn and three months in the Monroe Street Hospital under Dr. A. I. Bouffleur. He then went to Burke, South Dakota, where he practiced for six months, after which he returned to Chicago and for a year and a half was interne in the Cook County Hospital.

Having had two years' experience as interne in the leading hospitals of the city and practicing for six months in South Dakota, Dr. Mock felt that he was ready for the general practice of medicine and surgery and accordingly opened an office in this city, where he has since built up a large practice. He is now serving on the staff of Rush Medical College, on the staff of the Monroe Street Hospital, is surgeon for Sears, Roebuck & Company, assistant attending surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, surgeon for the Lincoln Motor Car Works and medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. All this indicates beyond a doubt the high position to which he has attained, the wise use he has made of his time and opportunities and the success which he is now enjoying and which has come to him as the merited reward of close application, comprehensive knowledge and conscientious performance of duty. In addition to his practice he has business interests, being president of the Irvington Development Company, owning five thousand acres of land in Alabama.

Dr. Mock has been married twice. On the 15th of June, 1903, he wedded Miss Vetha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Honecker, of Thorntown, Indiana. Mrs. Mock died at the birth of their little son, Raymond, April 13, 1904, and the child also passed away in infancy. On Christmas day of 1908, Dr. Mock was united in marriage to Miss Golda M. Taylor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Taylor. Her father is prominent in Chicago, being secretary and treasurer of the firm of Halsey Brothers, wholesale drug manufacturers of Chicago. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Mock have been born two sons: Harry Edgar, whose birth occurred September 26, 1909; and William Taylor, born January 14, 1912.

Both the Doctor and his wife are prominent socially and both are interested in many movements which are significant features of the present age. Mrs. Mock belongs to the Anti-Cruelty Society and Dr. Mock holds membership in the Med-

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ical Historical Society of Chicago, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Nu Sigma Nu, a medical fraternity, and the Alpha Omega Alpha, an honorary medical society. He is also a member of the City Club, the University Club, the Western Economic Society and in his professional relations is connected with the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He votes with the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, and his religious belief is indicated in his membership in the Baptist church. For pastime he indulges in motoring, fishing and hunting as the demands of his profession give him opportunity. In his school days he was much interested in athletics. When a high school student he held the Indiana state record for the two hundred and twenty yard dash for three years and also tied for the state record for one hundred yards, ten seconds flat. In 1903 he was a member of the University of Chicago track team. He has always maintained an interest in athletics and manly out-of-door sports. He maintains a down town office at No. 122 South Michigan boulevard, a west side office at 1605 Van Buren street and he has his residence at No. 404 South Ashland Boulevard.

SAMUEL GEHR.

Samuel Gehr, prominent for many years in real-estate circles of Chicago, was born at Smithsburg, Washington county, Maryland, October 6, 1829, a son of Isaac and Mary (Funk) Gehr, of Smithsburg, where his father carried on merchandising. The family is descended from French Huguenot ancestry, two brothers having come to America about 1763, and, securing land patents from the government, one located in Maryland and the other in Pennsylvania.

Liberal educational advantages were afforded Samuel Gehr, who attended one of the excellent schools of his day—that conducted by George Pearson. He afterward entered Marshall College of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1851. He then determined upon the study of law and for two years pursued his reading in the office of the Hon. Judge Weisel, of Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1853 he removed from his native county to Chicago and here continued his preparation for the bar until admitted to practice in the courts of the state. He did not follow the profession, however, but turned his attention to the real-estate business, becoming a clerk in the office of Rees & Kerfoot, the firm being composed of James H. Rees and Samuel H. Kerfoot.

In 1861 he withdrew from that connection to establish himself in business in partnership with the Hon. Luther Haven on Lake street, opposite the Tremont House, under the firm name of Luther Haven & Company. This association was continued until Mr. Haven was appointed by Abraham Lincoln collector of customs for the port of Chicago, and Mr. Gehr then remained in business on his own account, winning substantial returns for his labor. His legal studies have been invaluable to him in settling questions of title, proprietorship or conveyance. His early experience with Rees & Kerfoot gave him the requisite acquaintance with local business and values, while his judgment and integrity made casual customers steady clients. In 1863 he removed his office to 114 Dearborn street, where he remained

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for many years, and in that year he extended the scope of his business to not only include the purchase and sale of real estate but also the placing of loans for eastern capitalists. He continued uninterruptedly in the real-estate and loan business to the time of his death, which occurred June 8, 1886.

On the 17th of June, 1857, Mr. Gehr was married to Miss Phoebe Bostock, a daughter of Edward and Jane (Yates) Bostock, of Nottingham, England, who came to America in 1832, settling in Marshall, Michigan. The father had followed merchandising in England, but lived retired in America. The family traces their ancestry back to 1080 A. D. Two representatives of the family were aids to General Washington in the Revolutionary war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gehr were born seven children: Walter Lee, deceased; S. Whipple; Arthur Cleveland, of Washington, D. C.; Herbert Bostock, who is living in Seattle, Washington; Francis Lycett, a resident of Idaho; Fannie, a musician of this city; and Ralph Winter, deceased.

Mr. Gehr voted with the democratic party, but never cared to mingle freely in political circles and take an active part in the work of any political organization. He was, however, very helpful as a factor in church work. He belonged to the Church of the Ascension, in which he served as warden for twenty-five years. He was also one of the first trustees of St. Luke's Hospital. No good work done in the name of charity or religion ever sought his aid in vain. He was very sociable in manner and was ever appreciative of the good in others, his life proving the force of the Emersonian philosophy, "the way to win a friend is to be one."

JOHN SANBORN METCALF.

John Sanborn Metcalf, president of the John S. Metcalf Company, engineers and builders of grain elevators, is one of the best known men in his line in America. His identification with grain elevator construction extends over nearly forty years, during which time he has not only witnessed and kept pace with wonderful changes and improvements in such structures but has advanced from an obscure place to what can be said to be the foremost position in building operations of this kind.

Mr. Metcalf was born March 7, 1847, in Sherbrook, in the province of Quebec, Canada, and came from one of the old New England families dating back to 1637, in which year Michael Metcalf, the progenitor of the family in America, came from Norwich in Norfolk county, England, and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. Samuel Metcalf, the great-grandfather of John S. Metcalf, served in the Revolutionary war, doing active duty at first as minuteman and later reenlisting at three subsequent dates for active participation in the struggle for independence. On the maternal side John S. Metcalf comes from a fine old family. His great-grandfather was the Rev. Isaac Smith, a noted Congregational clergyman, who was pastor of the church at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, for many years.

While a Canadian by birth John S. Metcalf had the environment and influences of a New England youth. His parents, Lucian and Hannah (Smith) Metcalf, lived in a section of the province of Quebec, south of the St. Lawrence river, and immediately bordering on the state of New Hampshire. That locality had been

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JOHN S. METCALF

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settled up almost entirely by farmers from New England and so it, too, might be called the land of "steady habits." After attending the district schools of Cookshire, Quebec, Mr. Metcalf continued his course in the Cookshire Academy, which practically concluded his scholastic training. It was in 1870 that he came to the United States to remain and located in Indianapolis. His previous thorough training and experience in building lines had been greatly stimulated by a natural adaptation for mechanical work, so that he was quite competent to perform the duties assigned him in the construction of elevator "A" in that city, and following its completion he was superintendent of the operation of the elevator until 1881.

In the meantime Mr. Metcalf had given considerable attention to elevator construction and improvement and had come to be regarded as an authority thereof, so that in 1881 he became superintendent of construction for a prominent grain firm of Indianapolis and devoted the ensuing three years to the important and responsible duties devolving upon him in that capacity.

At the end of that period he became superintendent of operation for the Burlington & Mississippi elevator at Burlington, Iowa, where he continued until 1887, when he located in Chicago and formed a partnership with T. K. Webster and James MacDonald in the building of grain elevators. In this department of building he has since labored and has gained distinctive prominence in his particular field. From 1889 until 1901 he was interested in the Webster Manufacturing Company and served on its board of directors during the greater part of the time. As a member of the Metcalf, MacDonald Company he was engaged in building elevators from 1887 until 1894, and after the dissolution of the partnership the firm style became the John S. Metcalf Company with T. K. Webster as partner until 1901, when Mr. Metcalf purchased Mr. Webster's interest in the business and subsequently incorporated it under the present name of the John S. Metcalf Company. As the president and chief executive officer he directs its affairs continuously, planning for the expansion of the business and basing its growth upon the efficient service rendered, ever regarding satisfied patrons as the best advertisement. His operations have been of a most extensive and important character and include structures for the leading corporations on the American continent. Among those built by his company are the Burlington elevator at St. Louis; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy elevator at East St. Louis; the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City; the Southern Pacific at Galveston; the Grand Trunk at Portland, Maine, and Montreal; the Chesapeake & Ohio at Newport News, Virginia; the Manchester ship canal elevators at Manchester, England; the Canadian Pacific elevators at Victoria Harbour, Ontario; and the shipping conveyer system for Harbour commissioners of Montreal. Many of those structures were gigantic affairs and represent millions of capital as well as the highest type of efficiency for the rapid handling and safe storage of grain. The international demand for the work of the John S. Metcalf Company led to the organization of the John S. Metcalf Company, Ltd., of Montreal, from which office the foreign business is supervised. Mr. Metcalf has the general supervision of all the business and his familiarity with every detail enables him to direct affairs with judgment and intelligence. He has practically come up with the business so that there is scarcely a position in the whole system that he could not fill. No small amount of his success comes

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from "knowing how to do things." His operations have taken him into all parts of the country and the importance of his work has placed him prominently in the front rank of engineers and grain elevator builders in America. He is a man of wonderful business activity, and although now past sixty has the vigor and vitality of one many years his junior. Inheriting a strong, robust constitution, living a life of regular habits, the strenuous character of his work has not told on him physically. Although at times traveling over fifty thousand miles a year, and in that time spending one hundred nights on a sleeping car, his capacity for work seems to increase rather than diminish. His success is merited. His start in life was his good rearing and habits of industry that have been many times reflected in the prosperity that has come to him. A modest, approachable and genial gentleman, there is nothing in his manner that would suggest to a new acquaintance his superior ability nor his success.

Mr. Metcalf was married December 25, 1873, in Indianapolis, to Miss Alice S. Richey, a daughter of John and Charlotte (Millard) Richey and a native of Marseilles, Illinois. Their children are: Hugh Fred, who died in infancy; Terressa Adelia, who is the wife of C. C. Bonar, of El Paso, Illinois, and has three children, Dorothy M., Janet M. and John Metcalf; Anne Maria, who is the wife of Rev. P. E. Thomas, a Congregational clergyman of Somerville, Massachusetts, and has two children, Frederick Metcalf and Gordon Metcalf; Bertha Alice, who became the wife of John F. Strickler and died in Evanston, Illinois, in November, 1910; and Kate Lora, who completes the family.

Mr. Metcalf is a republican in sympathy and usually supports the principles of the party, but is not bound by party ties, merely taking a business man's interest in politics and supporting the best men and issues. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Chicago Engineers Club, the Montreal Engineers Club, the Western Society of Engineers and the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. In all matters of citizenship he takes a progressive stand. His membership relations are mostly with societies that have for their object the promotion of engineering interests. Since deciding upon his life work he has bent every energy not only to the accomplishment of specific tasks but also to the attainment of higher efficiency by close study of the scientific problems and questions which underlie his work as well as the practical methods of construction. Readily utilizing each improvement that is introduced through modern invention, he has maintained a high standard of excellence in his work that has gained him the prominence and success which he now enjoys. The family reside at No. 1023 Maple avenue, Evanston, and are prominent in the social circles of that city.

HARRIET C. B. ALEXANDER, M. D.

Dr. Harriet C. B. Alexander is one of the most widely known and best authorities on mental diseases of women in the United States, her study and investigation along this line bringing to her such thorough understanding and ability as to cause her opinions largely to be accepted as authority. She was born in Waterford, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1858, a daughter of John L. and Eleanor (Smallidge) Ber-

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inger. Her father was born at St. Catherines, Ontario, January 13, 1837, and his life record covered the intervening years to November, 1905. Her mother was born near Waterford, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1838, and is now spending the evening of life in California, where the salubrity of the climate is more to her liking than the rigorous winter winds of Chicago and the east. Mr. Beringer was a soldier of the Civil war, but owing to an attack of typhoid fever and to serious wounds which he sustained, was prevented from continuing in the service until the close of hostilities. Among the maternal ancestors was Francis Mandeville, who served in the Revolutionary war as lieutenant, thus rendering Dr. Alexander eligible to membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dr. Alexander attended private and public schools until twelve years of age and then entered the Lapeer, Michigan, high school, where she pursued her studies until sixteen years of age, when she was graduated. The following year, 1876, she entered Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and was graduated therefrom in 1880 with the B. A. degree. In the fall of that year she entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, for it was her earnest desire to qualify for the practice of medicine, and following her graduation in 1883 she became assistant physician at the Foundlings Home of Detroit, there remaining in 1884. In 1885 she was assistant physician at Dunning, Illinois, and in 1889 became assistant superintendent of Dunning, having entire professional charge of the women, numbering about seven hundred. Eager to advance still further in her profession, she went to Europe in 1895 and studied in the medical colleges of London, Paris and Vienna, pursuing post-graduate courses under some of the eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world. She then returned to Chicago and opened an office in Central Music Hall, where she remained until the building was razed. She then established an office in the Venetian building at No. 15 East Washington street, where she has since been located.

On the 25th of February, 1884, Dr. Harriet C. Beringer became the wife of Horace C. Alexander, of Chicago, who is not only known as a civil engineer, but made a creditable name for himself during his service as superintendent of Lincoln Park under the administration of Governor Altgeld. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have been born two children. The elder, Harriet Gay, born February 8, 1887, is the wife of John W. Claussen and they have a little daughter, Harriett Suzanne. Mrs. Claussen attended the public schools of Chicago and then went abroad to study for two years in Switzerland and Paris, after which she spent three years in Berlin as a pupil of Etelka Gerster. The son, who was born September 30, 1898, is now residing in France.

As previously stated, Dr. Alexander has come to be recognized as an authority upon mental diseases and her advanced investigations have been given to the world in several published volumes, her works including Mental Phases of Tuberculosis, Insanity in Children, and others. She read a paper at Lisbon, Portugal, and also at Buda Pest, at the international congresses there held, the latter in 1909. She is now serving on the staff of the Mary Thompson Hospital, specializing in the treatment of nervous diseases, and is also on the staff of the State Training School for Girls at Geneva. She was a member of the Chicago Woman's Club from 1885 until 1905, when the demands of her profession made it necessary for her to resign. In 1894 she served as the second president of the Rogers Park Woman's Club, but also

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resigned from that organization, having no time for club work. Her reading has been very broad, bringing her into close touch not only with the active work of the profession, but with many of its kindred interests. She was a member of the social hygiene committee of the Chicago Woman's Club and also one of its lecturers, is a fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, a member of the Woman's Medical Club and of the Chicago Medical Society.

WALTER W. ROSS.

Walter W. Ross is engaged in the practice of law in both Chicago and New York, his ability winning for him that success which in the profession of the law comes only as the logical sequence of comprehensive understanding and correct application of legal principles.

A son of Edward T. and Ellen (Wall) Ross, the birth of Walter W. Ross occurred in Pulaski, Illinois, March 29, 1866. His mother descended from the distinguished Adams family of New England. The father was born in Vermont and was engaged in business as a lumber dealer and manufacturer in Illinois. The mother was a daughter of Dr. George T. Wall, at one time a resident of Rhode Island. He married a member of the Adams family and in the '30s removed westward to follow his profession as a doctor in one of the more recently founded towns of the middle west. About 1840 he arrived in Chicago but was not pleased with the city and its prospects at that day, and accordingly sought a location elsewhere, taking up his abode in Perry county, Illinois, where he continued in practice and made his home until 1892. He opened up one of the first coal mines ever operated in Illinois and in other ways was closely associated with the material progress and development of that part of the state.

Walter W. Ross supplemented his early education by study in the Illinois College at Jacksonville and was graduated from the New Jersey University at Princeton in the class of 1888. He began his legal studies in Northwestern University of Chicago, which he attended for a year, and afterward heard law in the Harvard Law School for a year. He had previously won the degrees of B. A. and M. A., and following his mastery of many of the principles of jurisprudence he was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1890. The same year he began practice and for a time devoted his attention to general law work. In 1893, however, he was appointed assistant corporation counsel for Chicago and the following year he received the appointment of trial attorney for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at this point. In 1899 he formed a partnership with his uncle, George W. Wall, a distinguished lawyer and jurist, who for more than twenty years sat upon the bench. In 1901 Mr. Ross was made general attorney for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad with headquarters in New York, but in 1905 again resumed the general practice of law, having offices in both Chicago and New York. He appeared in litigation before the United States commerce commission in 1907 and has been entrusted with the management and supervision of important financial and other interests, including the Yerkes estate. Capable of handling large affairs, important interests have been entrusted to his keeping

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and whether in the courts or in the relation of counselor he has given proof of his power in solving intricate legal problems or in devising a course of action that has its foundation in sound legal wisdom.

In 1891 Mr. Ross was united in marriage to Miss Jane Rose Ames, a daughter of Miner T. Ames, a well known coal mine operator. Four children were born to them, of whom three are living, Ames W., Willard and Robert, while the other son died at the age of four years. Mrs. Ross is a direct descendant of Colonel Knowlton, who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and was killed in the battle of Harlem Heights. She is also directly descended from William Dawes, who shares with Paul Revere in the honor and fame of arousing the minute men of Massachusetts to prepare for the attack of the British in the opening battles of the Revolutionary war at Lexington and Concord. The family residence is in Evanston. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Ross belongs to a number of prominent social organizations, including the University Club of Chicago, the Princeton Club of New York and the Essex County Country Club of West Orange, New Jersey. Endowed by nature with strong mental powers, he has so used his time and talents in the acquirement of a liberal education and in the practice of law that he has won wide recognition as a leading attorney of Chicago.

JAMES MESSER JENKS.

James Messer Jenks, well known in the grain trade circles of Chicago, was born at Crown Point, New York, July 14, 1850. He is descended from Joseph Jenckes, a noted engineer of Wales who came to America at the request of the first governor of Massachusetts to build the first fire engine and apparatus for the city of Boston. Another member of the family was a distinguished inventor and was one of the first to make application to the United States patent office, having invented a scythe for cutting hay. In time the orthography of the name underwent a change to its present form.

Benjamin L. Jenks, the father of James M. Jenks, was a native of New Hampshire and engaged in business in the east as a lumberman. Later he made his way to the center of the lumber interests of the middle west, removing to St. Clair, Michigan, in 1856. His death occurred at Fort Sanilac, Michigan, about 1868. He had married Amanda Messer, a native of New Hampshire, who was born on the old homestead at North Sutton, New Hampshire, granted to her father, James Messer, and his brothers by King George. Mrs. Jenks long survived her husband passing away about 1895. In a family of five children James M. Jenks was the eldest. Three of the number still survive. His brother, Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, is a professor of political economy, a noted writer and government agent. The other brother, Martin L., is a grain merchant of Duluth, Minnesota. The deceased members of the family are: Robert H., who was a prominent lumberman of Cleveland, Ohio, and died February 26, 1911; and Hester P., who passed away in June, 1910.

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The public schools of St. Clair, Michigan, provided James M. Jenks with his early educational privileges, for he was only six years of age at the time of the removal of the family to that city. He afterward continued his studies at Pennacook Academy at Concord, New Hampshire, but on account of his father's death left school in 1868 and began providing for his own support, entering the employ of Woodson & Company, lumber dealers at Fort Crescent, Michigan. About three years later he went into business for himself, establishing the firm of J. Jenks & Company, general merchants and manufacturers at Sand Beach, now Harbor Beach, Michigan, where he continued for ten years. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to the grain trade at Port Huron, Michigan, and has since continued in that line, spending three years at Port Huron and three years in Minneapolis before his arrival in Chicago in 1894. Here he organized the present firm operating under the name of the Nye & Jenks Grain Company and has since been continuously the head of the Chicago office. James Bradley, another member of the firm, has also been associated with the active management for many years. The business has been steadily growing from the outset and the company is now a prominent one in grain trade circles in Chicago. Mr. Jenks is a member of the Grain Exchange of this city and also of Minneapolis, Duluth and New York city.

On the 20th of July, 1878, occurred the marriage of Mr. Jenks and Miss Nellie L. Neill at Port Austin, Michigan, her father being Captain Thomas Neill, of that place. They became parents of one daughter, Maxwell B., who is the wife of Captain Isaac Newell, of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, now detailed as tactics officer at West Point. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks reside at No. 535 Deming place.

He is independent in politics, voting as his judgment dictates rather than in accordance with the demands of party affiliation. He belongs to the Union League and to the Illinois Athletic Clubs and is well established in the city socially as well as in business circles. He was eighteen years of age when his father's death threw him upon his own resources, since which time his diligence and determination have carefully fostered progress, bringing him in time to a prominent and creditable position as a dealer in grain in what is today the world's most prominent grain center.

HOMER E. TINSMAN.

Homer E. Tinsman, a representative of the Chicago bar, was born in Romeo, Michigan, October 21, 1860, a son of William H. and Mary J. Tinsman. The father was born upon a farm near Romeo, August 21, 1837, representing one of the old families of that section of the country. He carried on general agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life and for a period also engaged in the conduct of a general mercantile store but retired from that field of business in 1892. Fifteen years passed and he then again entered upon active business life, in which he still continues, for indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and he could not be content without some occupation.

Homer E. Tinsman was a pupil in the public schools of Romeo, pursuing his course through consecutive grades until graduated from the high school in 1878.

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HOMER E. TINSMAN

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He spent a year thereafter at home and then resumed his education, becoming a pupil in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1883 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. In August of that year he came to Chicago and entered the law office of Grant & Brady as a student and clerk, continuing in that connection for three years. Admitted to the bar, he practiced law alone for a year and in 1887 became a partner in the firm of Burke, Hollett & Tinsman, this association being maintained until 1893, when Mr. Burke was elected judge of the circuit court. The two remaining partners continued in practice under the firm style of Hollett & Tinsman until 1898, when they were joined by Mr. Sauter, and under the style of Hollett, Tinsman & Sauter they continued in practice until 1905. At that time Mr. Tinsman became the senior partner in the firm of Tinsman, Rankin & Neltnor. He is an able lawyer, well versed in the principles of jurisprudence, and his energy prompts him to the careful preparation of every case, while his presentation of his cause is marked by logical reasoning and sound deduction. He filled the office of assistant county attorney from 1888 until 1890 but has not been a politician in the usually accepted sense of the term. In the spring of 1908, however, he was elected alderman from the thirty-second ward but resigned on the 1st of March, 1909.

Mr. Tinsman was married in Chicago to Miss Christina P. Dale on the 24th of October, 1894. Aside from the enjoyment which his home offers him in his leisure hours he spends some time in golf, holding membership in the Beverly Golf Club, and he also takes pleasure in walking and driving. He is also an amateur photographer and has done some creditable work with the kodak. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. He is well known in the membership of the Hamilton Club, is a member of the City Club of Chicago, and is identified with various fraternal organizations, holding membership in Englewood Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M.; Englewood Chapter, No. 176, R. A. M.; Englewood Commandery, No. 59, K. T.; Imperial Council, R. & S. M.; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise holds membership with the Odd Fellows, the Royal League and the Modern Woodmen. He has a very wide acquaintance and his strongly marked and commendable characteristics have gained him wide popularity.

JOY MORTON.

Joy Morton, for over thirty years one of Chicago's busiest men of affairs, was born at Detroit, Michigan, September 27, 1855. He is a son of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, who was secretary of agriculture during President Cleveland's second administration and who had the distinction of being the originator of Arbor Day. His mother, Caroline (Joy) Morton, departed this life in 1881. The early representatives of the Morton family came to the United States in the year 1620 from England and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and were subsequently prominent in the early struggle for American independence. The maternal side (Thomas Joy) came also from England, settling in Boston in 1632. He was a contractor and built the first town house of Boston in 1650.

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The family of Morton moved to Nebraska in 1854, where Joy Morton spent his youth on the frontier, together with his brothers, Paul and Mark, freighting and roughing it on the plains. It was at a little Episcopal boarding school called Talbot Hall, located near Nebraska City, that their primary education was attained. At the age of fifteen, Joy Morton entered the employ of the Merchants National Bank at Nebraska City, where he remained for six years, passing through the various grades to the position of teller and ultimately acquiring an interest in the institution, of which he is still a director.

His railroad experience was with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad as a clerk in the treasurer's office at Omaha. After two years' service he was transferred to Aurora, Illinois, as supply agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which position he retained but a short while, having determined to engage in the salt business in Chicago, as a member of the firm of E. I. Wheeler & Company. In 1885 control of the business was secured and together with Mark Morton, the style of the firm was changed to Joy Morton & Company, agents for The Michigan Salt Association and some years later also for the Retsof Salt Mining Company of New York. For over twenty-five years this business has progressed and today the Morton Salt Company is the largest salt merchant and manufacturing concern in the United States.

Besides his salt interests Mr. Morton is actively and officially identified with many other important industrial, financial and commercial enterprises, in all of which he has been successful and a factor in their upbuilding. He is president and a director in The Great Western Cereal Company; president and a director in The Morton-Gregson Company (pork packers); director in The Western Cold Storage Company; director in the American Hominy Company; president and director of The Hutchinson-Kansas Salt Company; director in The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York; director in the Chicago & Alton Railroad; director in The Continental & Commercial National Bank (the largest in Chicago); president and director of the Standard Office Company; owner of the Railway Exchange building; vice president and director of the Railway Exchange Bank.

Mr. Morton is a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Commercial, Chicago and Caxton Clubs of Chicago, and the Lawyers Club of New York city. He was married in 1880 to Miss Carrie Lake, a daughter of Hon. George Lake, of Omaha, chief justice of the supreme court of Nebraska, and to them two children have been born, Jean Morton in 1883 and Sterling Morton in 1885. The latter is now connected with the Morton Salt Company and is secretary of the corporation.

WILLIAM ARTHUR McGUIRE.

Mining for the precious metals is an occupation that presents great inducements to men of practical knowledge and sound business judgment and in this class may be named William Arthur McGuire, who for six years past has made his headquarters at Chicago. He is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, born August 10, 1864, and is a son of Patrick and Barbara (Edgett) McGuire. The father was

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born in County Wexford, Ireland, and came to America in 1850. He was a farmer and for many years was actively engaged in that occupation in New Brunswick. His father was an architect in the old country. The mother of our subject was a native of Canada and was born of English parents. She was a daughter of Stephen Edgett, one of the leading citizens of New Brunswick and a member of a family that was long identified with public affairs. Patrick McGuire died in 1906 at the age of seventy-eight, and his wife was called away in 1904.

Mr. McGuire of this review was second in order of birth in a family of six children. He possessed good advantages of education in the public schools of Canada and continued with his parents until twenty-one years of age. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and was connected with the railway business until 1895. In that year he became interested in mining in Arizona and subsequently organized the Arizona Alpha Mining Company, of which he is president. The properties of this company are located near Kingman, Arizona, and consist of silver and lead deposits that yield a handsome revenue. Mr. McGuire maintains an office at No. 403 Commercial Bank building, Chicago, and spends a portion of each year in the city. He is connected with several mining enterprises in Montana, Idaho and Colorado, and as he is greatly interested in everything he undertakes and has used good judgment, he has met with a gratifying measure of success.

On December 6, 1890, Mr. McGuire was married at Moncton, New Brunswick, to Miss Josephine Walsh, a daughter of M. W. Walsh, a leading lumber merchant of that place. By this union one son, Thomas, has been born. He is now eighteen years of age and is attending a college preparatory school at Ashville, North Carolina.

Politically Mr. McGuire supports the principles and candidates of the democratic party and socially he is identified with the Illinois Athletic and Glenview Clubs. Having had an experience of sixteen years in mining in various parts of the Rocky mountains, he is acquainted with the details pertaining to the location of ores and also mining and smelting, and has been successful in the development of properties upon a legitimate paying basis. He is an active and useful man and possesses genial social qualities which have won for him the friendship of all with whom he has come in contact. He and his family reside at Golf, Illinois, near the Glenview Club, where he recently erected an attractive country home.

WILLIAM NATHAN EISENDRATH.

A native of Chicago, William N. Eisendrath has spent almost his entire life in this city and for nearly forty years has been actively connected with its development. He was born December 5, 1853, a son of Nathan Eisendrath. The father was a native of Dorsten, Westphalia, Germany, and came to America about 1848, making his home for a time in Philadelphia. In 1851, believing that more favorable conditions existed further west, he settled in Chicago and engaged in the soap and candle business for a number of years, later being identified with the real-estate and banking business. He died in 1903 at the age of four score. He married

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Helena Fellheimer, a native of Augsburg, Bavaria, who survived him four years and passed away in 1907. In their family were nine children, four of whom are prominent citizens of Chicago: Benjamin W., who is engaged in the real-estate and loan business; William N., of this review; Joseph N., who is president of the Eisendrath Glove Company, the largest concern of its kind in the United States; and Dr. D. N. Eisendrath, who is a well known surgeon.

William N. Eisendrath received his preliminary education in the public schools of this city. At the age of thirteen he was sent abroad and spent two years in the private schools of Brussels, Belgium. Upon returning he entered the preparatory school of Professor George Quackenbos, of Chicago, at which he was graduated in 1870. Having decided to devote his attention to business rather than professional life he entered the employ of Stearns & Company, dealers in building material, and was connected with this company from 1873 to 1876. At the end of that time he entered the tanning and leather manufacturing business and established a house of which he was the head until 1899. He then associated with others in the organization of the American Hide & Leather Company, with principal offices in New York city, and was elected first vice president of this company. He retired from active business in 1903 and in 1909 became president of the Monarch Leather Company, a position which he still holds. He is a large owner of Chicago real estate and in his various enterprises has shown an ability and discrimination through which he has gained a gratifying measure of financial prosperity.

On the 21st of December, 1883, Mr. Eisendrath was married to Miss Rose Lowenstein, a daughter of Leopold Lowenstein, of this city, and of their children three are living, Edwin, Marion and William N., Jr. The family resides at No. 3949 Ellis avenue.

Politically Mr. Eisendrath is independent and socially he is identified with the Standard Club, the Illinois Athletic Association and the Ravisloe Country Club. He is of a generous and philanthropic nature and served for a number of years as vice president of the Michael Reese Hospital. He is also actively connected with the Associated Jewish Charities and is one of the valued members of the Chicago Sinai congregation. Having been governed through life by a spirit of progressiveness, he has assisted materially in advancing the permanent interests of all with whom he has been identified in business. Alert, energetic and enterprising, he has attained more than an ordinary degree of success and is recognized as one of the reliable and substantial men whom to know is to respect and honor.

FREDERICK MORGAN STEELE.

The ancestry of the Steele family of which Frederick Morgan Steele is a representative can be traced back not only through various generations in this country to an early period in the colonization of the new world, but also to England. Two brothers, John and George Steele, arrived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632, and as the years have run their course to the present time their descendants have taken active and prominent part in shaping the history of the various localities in which they have resided. Among the ancestors of Frederick M. Steele was Gov-

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FREDERICK M. STEELE

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ernor William Bradford who made the voyage on the Mayflower in 1620, Governor John Webster, Governor Peter Schuyler, of New York, Governor Rip Van Dam of New York, Captain Roger Clap, the historian of Massachusetts Bay colony, and from both progenitors of the Livingston family of New York.

Fortunate is a man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character Frederick Morgan Steele is a worthy scion of his race. His father, John F. Steele, was a young hardware merchant in the city of Albany, New York, recognized not only as a man of great promise but of most attractive nature, and so deep was the regard he inspired that he was frequently called the "beloved John" by his numerous friends and associates. He died of pneumonia at the comparatively early age of thirty-three years. His wife, Mrs. Frances Mary (Steele) Steele, was a lady of marked literary talent and was among the first to use her powers in that direction for the advancement of women. In her early womanhood she had much to do with the establishment of circulating libraries. After her removal to Chicago she became a prominent member of the Chicago Woman's Club and as such was a leading spirit in the establishment of the Women's Protective Agency, being known as the "mother" of the organization. Throughout her entire life she was a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers and her writings, widely read, were of marked influence. She died on Easter morning, the 14th of April, 1895.

Frederick Morgan Steele was born in Albany, New York, November 27, 1851, and acquired his education in the public schools of New England. He came to Chicago in 1879 when a young man of about twenty-seven years, and here became connected with railway manufacturing enterprises, establishing and promoting the Chicago Forge & Bolt Company and the American Bridge Works, two of the leading corporations in their line in this city. Possessing an initiative spirit and the power of coordinating forces, he was active in the management of large industrial enterprises. At the present writing he is the president and treasurer of the Standard Forgings Company which succeeded the Chicago Forge & Bolt Company and is one of the most extensive producers of car axles in the United States. At one time he was the president of three railroads which have since been merged into larger systems. He is now the vice president of the Salt Lake Southern Railway Company and vice president of the Highland Park State Bank. He has never hesitated to advance where favoring opportunity has led the way and in his business career progressiveness and conservatism are well balanced forces.

Mr. Steele was married in Chicago on the 6th of November, 1883, to Miss Ella A. Pratt, a daughter of William H. H. and Roxanna (Roe) Pratt. She is descended from Governor Thomas Welles, one of the early colonial governors of Connecticut. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Steele were born a son and daughter: Frederick P., who died in early childhood; and Elizabeth Livingston, who on the 18th of June, 1908, at Highland Park, Illinois, became the wife of George Washington Childs.

Mr. Steele has always been deeply interested in historic and genealogical research. He is now serving as deputy governor general of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants, was former governor of the Illinois organization, and was numbered among those who assisted in its formation and establishment. He is

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not unknown as a writer of merit and in 1909 published a little volume of his poems under the title of "After Hour Idyls," which in sentiment and literary construction will stand close criticism. His wife possesses notable artistic talent as manifest in ceramic work which appeared at the Paris Exposition in 1900 and the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. She has been for many years an officer in the Daughters of the American Revolution, occupying various positions from secretary to regent. She was president of the Atlan Club of Chicago and has been a prominent worker in the Gads Hill settlement on the North Shore. She is now president of the colony of New England Women of Illinois. In 1901 Mr. and Mrs. Steele and their daughter sailed from America on a two years' world's tour for pleasure and education. Their keen delight in antiquities and in all that is rare and artistic, prompted them to secure a most attractive collection of old and interesting curios and art treasures on their trip. Mr. Steele, who for thirty-six years has been gathering historical data and autograph manuscripts, probably possesses one of the largest collections of this kind in the United States and has the largest collection of manuscript hymns in the world. He is himself a writer and has written the song of Illinois, which has already won wide approval and is given below. He travels to a considerable extent and much of the time spent on railway trains has been employed in his compositions. He is an active member of the Sons of the American Revolution, belongs to the Highland Park Club, of which he was formerly vice president, and to the Union League Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is an officer in the Presbyterian denomination. While a man of marked commercial spirit, with ability to formulate and execute plans resulting in mammoth undertakings, his success has allowed him leisure to cultivate graces of character and the higher interests of life until companionship with Frederick Morgan Steele has come to mean expansion and elevation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Steele are prominent and influential factors in the social circles of this city where intelligence is regarded as an essential attribute to agreeableness. Travel, study and research have gained for them prominence in various fields of knowledge, while recognition of the responsibilities of wealth and a sincere interest in their fellowmen have prompted them to put forth effective effort for the amelioration of the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate.

ILLINOIS!
(Meaning: "We are men!")
Air:—"Baby Mine."

O'er thy rivers, gently flowing,
Illinois, Illinois,
Where thy stately corn is growing,
Illinois, Illinois,
Hark! that word to us, so dear,
With its message bold and clear,
'Tis the name we love to hear,
Illinois, Illinois,—
'Tis the name we love to hear,
Illinois!

See! 'mid flow'rs in mighty measure,
Illinois, Illinois,
Golden Rod, thy yellow treasure,
Illinois, Illinois;
'Tis the emblem of thy host
Gathered here from ev'ry coast—
Stalwart hearts, thy pride and boast,
Illinois, Illinois,—
Stalwart hearts, thy pride and boast,
Illinois!

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Pride of all thy sons and daughters,
Illinois, Illinois,
By thy peopled inland waters,
Illinois, Illinois,
Fair Chicago, great and grand,
Wealth and progress on each hand,
Welcome gives to ev'ry land,
Illinois, Illinois,—
Welcome gives to ev'ry land,
Illinois!

Thou hast heard thy Country calling,
Illinois, Illinois,
Mid the din of War appalling,
Illinois, Illinois,
Then thy courage and thy will
Rose each heart to fire and thrill!
Brave and loyal thou art still
Illinois, Illinois,—
Brave and loyal thou art still
Illinois!

While thy Lincoln's fame is cherished,
Illinois, Illinois,
Till thy Logan's name has perished,
Illinois, Illinois,
While thy Grant shall honored be
Thro' our Nation grand and free,
We shall love and honor thee,
Illinois, Illinois,—
We shall love and honor thee,
Illinois!

While thy glory we are singing,
Illinois, Illinois,
Loyal homage to thee bringing,
Illinois, Illinois,
Let us praise His holy Name
Thro' Whose might all good we claim,
Who has wrought thy wondrous fame,
Illinois, Illinois,—
Who has wrought thy wondrous fame,
Illinois!

Frederick M. Steele.

J. FLETCHER SKINNER.

J. Fletcher Skinner, general merchandise manager for Sears, Roebuck & Company, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, December 6, 1869. His father, William Skinner, was a native of England, but was only six years of age when taken to Canada by his parents, who located near Toronto. About 1860 he removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming and also conducted a hotel. About 1876 he removed to Minnesota and continued in the same business, his death occurring at Redwood Falls, that state, about 1901, when he was sixty-three years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Ellen Waldorn and was born near Toronto, Canada. They were married in that country and Mrs. Skinner is still living, now making her home in North Yakima, Washington. J. Fletcher Skinner is their only son, but there were two daughters in the family, namely: Emma, the wife of Victor M. Persons; and Flora, who gave her hand in marriage to K. U. Lova. Both are residents of North Yakima, Washington.

In the common and high schools of Redwood Falls, Minnesota, J. Fletcher Skinner continued his education until graduated with the class of 1884. He then entered the general store of F. W. Philbrick, with whom he continued until 1894, when he came to Chicago. Here in 1895 he entered the employ of Sears-Roebuck in connection with the clothing department, his duties covering every branch of the work in that department. He had known Mr. Sears in his home town and therefore had no difficulty in obtaining the position. He developed his department until

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it had reached such extensive proportions as to necessitate a division into four distinctive departments, of all of which Mr. Skinner had charge until the early part of 1907, when he was made general merchandise manager, having charge of the buying and selling of all the merchandise of the entire business. In this connection is found the largest variety and quantity of stock in any one place in the United States. Since 1908 Mr. Skinner has been a director in the company and it is a recognized fact that his labors have been an important element in the development and growth of the business.

While he is preeminently a successful merchant and manager, he has also extended his efforts into other fields, being active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association Training School. He is a member of the board of directors of the Chicago and Lake Geneva school and for some time has been identified with that movement. His club relations are of an important character, embracing membership in the Union League, the Oak Park and City Clubs. In politics he is a republican where national issues are involved, but casts an independent local ballot. His religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the First Congregational church of Oak Park, in which he is active, his labors and support contributing in marked measure to its success. His recreation comes to him through tennis and golf and he is an enthusiastic advocate of the former.

On the 26th of October, 1892, at Redwood Falls, Minnesota, Mr. Skinner was united in marriage to Miss Hettie Persons, a daughter of Mrs. Diana Persons of that city. They now have four children, as follows: Mary Crete and Blanche, who are eighteen and fifteen years of age respectively; Helen, who is eleven years old; and James Fletcher, Jr., two years of age. The family reside at No. 605 Linden avenue, Oak Park, in one of the attractive suburban homes of the city. Mr. Skinner has a most creditable record, as is manifest in his continuous advancement, his progress being built upon the sure and stable foundation of indefatigable industry, unfaltering resolution and unassailable integrity. He recognized the fact that real merit never fails to win recognition and he made his service of value to the house with which he has been connected throughout the entire period of his residence in Chicago.

CLARENCE A. KNIGHT.

Chicago is continually recruiting her business and professional ranks from the surrounding territory and thus infusing into established business conditions the vigor and vitality which are drawn from the more free and untrammeled life of the country. One of America's eminent statesmen has said: "When in the battle of life the city boy crosses swords with the country lad the odds are against him. The early rising, the daily tasks, the economical habits of the country boy prepare him for the struggle that must precede ascendency." In Clarence A. Knight was found one whose native talents and powers constantly expanded, taking him from humble surroundings to a field of broad opportunity, wherein he so capably directed his energies that the most intricate law problems became of comparatively easy solution to him and he ranked with the distinguished repre-

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sentatives of corporation law in Chicago. No gift of rhetoric is needed to prove his position, for the consensus of public opinion placed him in the foremost rank of those who are caring for the legal phase of large corporate interests. Illinois numbered him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in McHenry county, October 28, 1853. After attending the common schools near his father's home he had the benefit of instruction in the Cook County Normal School and then, as do the majority of young men, he turned to the city, thinking to find in its quickened activities the opportunity which he sought for advancement. He made Chicago his home after April, 1872, and after two years' thorough preliminary reading in the law office of Spafford, McDaid & Wilson he was admitted to the bar in 1874, taking the required examination before the supreme court then in session at Ottawa. The succeeding year was spent as assistant with his former instructors, at the end of which time he joined Mr. McDaid in the formation of a partnership under the name of McDaid & Knight, practicing in that connection until 1879, when under appointment of Julius S. Grinnel he became assistant city attorney. Five years later, when in 1884 Mr. Gray was elected state's attorney, Mayor Harrison appointed him city attorney to fill out an unexpired term and again he was appointed assistant city attorney following the election of Hempstead Washburn as city attorney. His connection with his profession in its official phase continued when in 1887 he was named assistant corporation counsel by Mayor Roche, in which position he continued until the first of July, 1889, when he resigned and formed a partnership with Paul Brown under the firm name of Knight & Brown, thus rounding out ten years of invaluable service with the municipal law department. The records are proof of the large amount of important business which he accomplished during that period. He was instrumental in incorporating under the laws of the state a measure providing for the annexation of territory adjoining the city—a measure of vital importance to Chicago. An act looking to that end was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, after which Mr. Knight was selected to prepare a new measure to cover the case and did so, securing its passage in the legislature in 1889. This resulted in the annexation of Hyde Park, Lake View, the town of Lake, Jefferson and portions of Cicero to Chicago, in June of that year.

The marked ability which Mr. Knight displayed in his public professional service won to him the attention of leading corporations and caused the direction of his energies almost solely into the field of corporation law. In 1893 the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company appointed him its general counsel and, in 1897, he was called to a similar position with the Union Elevated Railway Company, the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company and the surface electric lines connecting with the North and West Chicago Street Railway. In this professional association Mr. Knight conducted litigation, establishing the right to build the loop elevated railroad on Lake and Van Buren streets and Wabash and Fifth avenues. In this connection it has been said: "He handled this matter with the decision, good judgment and professional force which have marked his career as a private practitioner, a representative of the city and an advocate of transportation improvements." Mr. Knight was president of the Chicago & Oak Park Elevated Railroad and this office in connection with his legal identification with other lines mentioned, made him one of the strongest factors in Chicago in the manage-

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ment and development of the transportation systems of the municipality. In a partnership relation with the Hon. George W. Brown he organized the firm of Knight & Brown, which existed until the death of the junior partner, at which time Mr. Knight was joined by James J. Barbour and William G. Adams, under the firm name of Knight, Barbour & Adams. Throughout his life he remained a close student of his profession, especially of that branch of the law which bears upon corporations, and with a mind naturally analytical and inductive, he solved some of the most complex and intricate problems which have called forth the powers of corporation lawyers in Chicago.

Mr. Knight was married in 1877 to Miss Adele Brown, a daughter of Dr. H. T. Brown, of McHenry, Illinois, and their children are Bessie and James H. Knight. Long connected with the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Knight took the degrees of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, K. T., and he also belonged to the Loyal League, the Union Club and the South Shore Country Club. Outside the strict path of his profession he was a splendid figure on the stage of action. Because of the innate refinement of his nature he rejected everything opposed to good taste; because of his loyal devotion to the public welfare he advocated in a quiet yet forceful way all measures looking to the progress and betterment of the city. The death of Mr. Knight occurred in July, 1911, when he was yet in the prime of life, his activity and his interests having brought him to a prominent position in financial and legal circles, where his work was a serviceable factor in the city's progress. His loss was keenly and widely felt but by none, except in his own household, more than by the circle of friends that he had gathered about him by reason of his personal worth and the possession of attractive social qualities and all manly attributes.

JOSEPH OLIVER MORRIS.

Joseph Oliver Morris, attorney at law, was born in Chicago, August 3, 1863, a son of Edwin E. and Anna (Oliver) Morris, both of whom were of English birth and parentage although the Morris family originated in Wales. For several generations, however, it had been represented in the south of England and Edwin E. Morris was born near Brighton, in Sussex county. His wife was a native of London and a daughter of William Oliver, of the firm of William Oliver & Sons, of London Wall, the home of Milton. The family for several generations had been the largest dealers in the world in mahogany and rosewood. Mrs. Morris also traced her ancestry back to Oliver Cromwell and to the Marchant family, who were royalists. In the year 1854 Edwin E. Morris first came to America and made his way direct to Chicago but in 1857 returned to his native land and was married. He then brought his bride to his newly established home in Chicago and prior to the Civil war was the owner of the Phoenix Coffee and Spice Mills, one of the first and largest enterprises of the kind in the city at that day. He was afterward a member of the firm of Morris, Cloyes & Company, proprietors of a pioneer wholesale grocery house that furnished supplies to the government during the war. Following the cessation of hostilities Edwin E. Morris removed to Cin-

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cinnati where he engaged in the exportation of packing house products. He was the originator of this industry in America, opening up trade relations with Europe. He retired from active business twenty-five years ago and now resides with his son, Joseph O. Morris, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife passed away in 1890.

In the public schools of College Hill, Ohio, Joseph O. Morris acquired his early education and afterward pursued a preparatory course at Belmont College. On the removal of the family to Chicago he completed his education in the Lake View high school, from which he was graduated in 1882. He afterward spent a year in travel and in 1883 entered upon the study of law in the office of Flower, Remy & Gregory, the predecessors of the present firm of Musgrave & Lee, with whom he spent four years. He also for a short time attended the Union College of Law, a department of the Northwestern University, where he qualified himself to pass the state examination that secured him admission to the bar in 1884. He engaged in practice as a member of the firm of Morris, Ganse & Craig until 1895, since which time he has practiced alone. Specializing largely in corporation law he has represented many of the important brokerage firms in the country, all members of the New York Stock Exchange, in litigation involving legal technicalities peculiar to the brokerage business. He is considered an authority on that unique branch of the profession. In association with Mr. Ganse, Mr. Morris has also become largely interested in realty. In 1890 they purchased a tract of one thousand acres at South Waukegan and to control this incorporated under the name of the South Waukegan Land Company, their holdings being valued at one million dollars. They laid out and founded the town of South Waukegan and in 1894 changed its name to North Chicago. Mr. Morris guided this mammoth enterprise through the panic of 1893 and in 1895 disposed of the last of their holdings, realizing a handsome profit on the whole. In 1906 he purchased two large tracts of land at Hammond and guided this venture successfully through the financial difficulties of 1907. He now owns all of the stock of the company and the property at the present time consists of a tract of land one-half mile in length along the Calumet river, valued at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Part of this has been platted and is now on the market. He has passed through two financial panics but has so carefully managed and guided his interests that he is still the owner of large real-estate holdings in Chicago and vicinity in addition to California land properties. He is also an officer and director in various corporations which own and control important business undertakings and his sound judgment and keen discrimination also constitute valuable elements in the successful direction of business affairs. He has given his leisure time, aside from business, to church and Sunday school work and his labors in that direction have been equally effective and far-reaching. In former years he was very active in the Young Men's Christian Association, was one of the board of managers and a prime mover in the erection of the splendid association building on La Salle street in 1893. His church membership is in the First Presbyterian church of Evanston and for twenty years he has been teacher of the Bible class composed of high-school girls.

On the 3d of May, 1892, in Cincinnati, Mr. Morris was married to Miss Edith Beatrice Green, a daughter of Joseph Green, of that city, and they have four chil-

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dren, Joseph G., Edith Marjorie, Melissa DeGalyer and Constance Olive, aged respectively seventeen, fourteen, eleven and eight years. They have also lost two children. For the past eleven years the family has resided at No. 1138 Sheridan road, Evanston, and are prominent socially in that section of the city. Mrs. Morris is very active in literary and other clubs of Evanston and Mr. Morris holds membership in the Hamilton and Automobile Clubs of Chicago, the University Club of Evanston and the Skokie Country Club. In leisure hours he may be frequently seen on the links for golf with him is a pleasant source of recreation. If one were to attempt to characterize his life work in a single word it perhaps might be done in the term "progress," for from the outset of his career he has steadily advanced not only in business and professional circles, although he has won success in both, but also in those connections which arise from the duty of the individual toward the community. His life has reached out in a constantly broadening field of activity and usefulness and figures strongly as one of serviceableness in many directions.

CHARLES ALBERT COMISKEY.

Charles Albert Comiskey, sole owner of the White Sox Baseball Club as well as their home, Comiskey Park, Chicago, stands at the top among the financial kings of baseball and is one of the foremost and most successful men connected with the national pastime in its entire history. A native of Chicago, born August 15, 1859, son of John and Mary Ann (Kearns) Comiskey, he was reared in his native city, where he received his education, graduating from Ignatius College. His identification with baseball as a player, and like all who attain prominence, began when but a youngster. He was a natural-born ball player. His first knowledge of the game was secured on the lots of Chicago while his professional identification began in 1876. In that year, and before he was seventeen years old, he played third base position for Milwaukee. The following year he played at Elgin, Illinois, as a pitcher, in which capacity he displayed great promise. From the latter club he went to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1878, and remained there during that season and those of 1879, 1880 and 1881. Young Comiskey's work with the Dubuque team brought him to the attention of the owners of the St. Louis Browns, then in the American Association. Joining this club in 1882 he became captain and played first base. In 1883 he became manager of the St. Louis Browns, a capacity in which he continued to act until 1892. It was while a member of this club that he achieved his great reputation not only as a player but as a captain and manager. Under his direction the St. Louis Browns became one of the greatest teams in the history of the game. With them during this period originated many new styles of play, not a few of which yet remain distinct features of up-to-date inside baseball. It was Mr. Comiskey who originated and successfully demonstrated the advantage of deep first base play, depending on the pitcher to cover the base. With a personality and force of character that naturally made him a leader he combined a superior practical knowledge of the game, an equipment that no doubt had much to do with the success of the team he directed. While their head, the St. Louis Browns won

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the championship of the American Association in 1885, 1886, 1887 and the world's championship in 1885 and 1886. The four successive pennants won by this club in the American Association is a record in the major leagues that has never been equaled. In 1892 Mr. Comiskey became captain and manager of the Cincinnati National League team and remained there in a managerial capacity during 1892, 1893 and 1894. In 1895 he became the owner of the St. Paul Club in the Western League, retaining that connection during 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899. As an owner at St. Paul Mr. Comiskey had been successful and at the organization of the American League in 1900 he became the owner of the Chicago franchise in that organization.

Up to this time Chicago had never been a member of any major league but the National and while one of the best ball cities in the country, it seemed a foolhardy move to attempt to successfully operate a club in opposition to the old organization. Mr. Comiskey thought differently, an opinion, which, if wrong, meant his financial ruin. The American League was attempting to do what a number of times previously had proven a failure—establish a second major organization. Its franchise did not carry the absolute protection given by the National League, with its wealth and prestige. Consequently an American League franchise at that time did not represent much, if any value, except to men like Charles A. Comiskey, who had implicit confidence in the success of the plan of the new organization. At that time a franchise was a long ways from a ball club meriting patronage and a home for its exhibitions, but Mr. Comiskey backed his judgment with every dollar at his command and subsequent results have shown the wisdom of his course. Grounds were secured at Thirty-ninth and Wentworth and his club became known as the White Sox. The great popularity of the team and its owner was in evidence from the first and a patronage surpassing the most sanguine expectations soon came to them. In 1910 Mr. Comiskey transferred his club to Comiskey Park, Thirty-fifth and Shields avenue, where he erected one of the finest baseball plants in the country at an outlay of probably more than the combined cost of all the American League plants at the inception of the organization. The White Sox were pennant-winners in 1900, 1906; world's championship winners in 1906; and winners of the city championship in 1911. Mr. Comiskey's success is but that of a business man who studies closely the requirements of his patrons and never breaks faith with them. He has made baseball his business. When a player he took his vocation seriously and made it his business, not a pastime, tried to do his best and never forgot that he owed his employer his best efforts. No greater advocate of clean sport can be found in any walk of life. He has played the part of a clean, high-class sportsman, and has staunchly stood for the betterment of the game through the elimination of pool selling, liquor and the bad element generally. When a few years ago a majority of the officials contended that it was impossible to make the game pay without these accessories, he stoutly maintained that the game would become greater and more successful financially without them. Results have proved the wisdom of his contention. When the ticket speculators tried to profit by the popularity of his team, he hired his own detectives and landed them in jail. In the management of his ball park and team he has always kept faith with his patrons and looked for his profits at the gate. Mr. Comiskey pays strict attention to business and is always in touch with his team whether at home or on the road. He is popular with

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his men but any man playing for him would rather tackle a sawmill than be called into the office for a lecture by "the old Roman." He does not swear at nor upbraid offenders, but says things based on his perfect knowledge of the game and the men's weaknesses, that are more effective than any torrent of abuse could possibly be. He may be said to be an optimist, never yielding to discouragement and always confident of success. It has been said of him that he never went into a game he did not expect to win and he felt it in his heart as truly as his spoken word indicated. Take one illustration: In 1886 when the St. Louis Browns won the pennant in the American Association and Chicago had won the National League pennant, A. G. Spalding, who had the Chicago team in charge gave out, as the condition to meeting the Browns for the world's championship, a winner take-all clause. Mr. Comiskey replied "You're on," and if he could have thought of a shorter affirmative, he would have used it. The Chicago National Club at that time was a formidable aggregation of ball players yet the club under Mr. Comiskey drew the big purse.

The personal popularity of Mr. Comiskey is truly remarkable and has been no small factor in his success. A true friend, whose manifestation of sympathy is not confined to a mere protestation but invariably in a more helpful and substantial manner he never forgets a favor or declines an opportunity to return one. He is systematic and painstaking in whatever he undertakes and whatever he does, he does in the best possible manner. Mr. Comiskey has not lived solely to accumulate. He is able to consult his wishes and satisfy his desires for the luxuries and comforts of life as well as to give liberally to charity and benevolent projects. He belongs to the South Shore, Chicago Yacht, Illinois Athletic and Chicago Automobile Clubs.

Mr. Comiskey married Miss Nancy Kelly, of Dubuque, Iowa, and has one son, John L., who is closely identified with the business interests of his father.

MILO GIFFORD KELLOGG.

As one follows down the line of the inventors whose labors have given America preeminence in the field of commerce as the result of devices for saving time and labor, he reaches in the later period of invention the name of Milo Gifford Kellogg—a name largely synonymous with the telephonic history of the country. He was of the ninth generation of Kelloggs born in the United States and was a son of James Gregg and Sarah Jane (Gifford) Kellogg. This branch of the Kellogg family came from Great Leighs, England, and mention of them is found in the records of Farmington, Connecticut, as early as 1651. The Giffords came from Barnstable county, Massachusetts, and also date back to colonial days.

Milo Gifford Kellogg, born in Rodman, New York, April 14, 1849, attended the preparatory school at Fulton, and continued his studies in the Hungerford Collegiate Institute at Adams, New York. In 1870 he was graduated from the University of Rochester, New York, which institution conferred upon him the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was an Alpha Delta Phi of Rochester, and was

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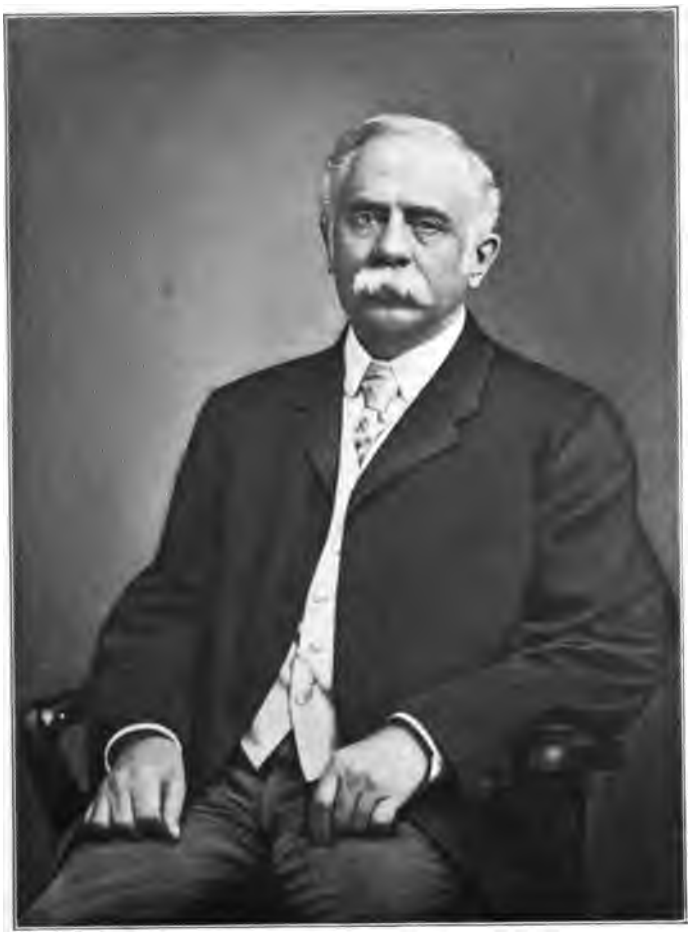

MILO G. KELLOGG

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one of three chosen by the society to inaugurate the fraternity chapter at Cornell University.

Following his graduation Mr. Kellogg came to Chicago and entered into business with the firm of Gray & Barton, manufacturers of electrical apparatus, and saw the development of telephony and electrical illumination from their infancy. The Chicago Engineer in this connection once wrote: "Fancy this energetic trio of ambitious young men—Gray and Barton and Kellogg—all experimenting with electricity and making salable apparatus. Elisha Gray—Enos M. Barton—Milo Gifford Kellogg—makers of telephone history!" The firm of Gray & Barton in 1872 became the Western Electric Manufacturing Company and prospered for the ten following years, when, in 1882, the word manufacturing was dropped from the title. During all of these years and until 1885 Mr. Kellogg remained with the concern and from 1875 was superintendent of the manufacturing department of the Western Electric Company.

In the following year Mr. Kellog became president of the Great Southern Telephone & Telegraph Company, so continuing until 1888. He was also one of the organizers and principal stockholders of the Central Union Telephone Company of Chicago and was a director in that company from 1893 until 1898. In the meantime he traveled extensively, spending two years of the period in Europe. He studied the possibilities of telephone development, becoming identified with the operation of telephone plants and concentrating his energy on inventions. During this period he became a fountain head of economical ideas, all pertaining to telephone work. He brought out numerous inventions and about one hundred and fifty of his patents formed part of the assets of the new company which he organized in 1897. It was in that year that he organized the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, of which he became president, a position he held at the time of his death. This company was the first to supply independent operating companies with multiple switchboards and was also the first to introduce the full-lamp-signal switchboard to independent operators. It was in 1897 that the Kellogg Company built the first independent multiple switchboard for the Kinlock Company of St. Louis which was the first large city in the United States to successfully break away from the Bell monopoly. We quote again from the Engineer which said: "Milo Gifford Kellogg blazed the way for the independent telephone manufacturer. It was through his personal efforts in 1892 that President Benjamin Harrison considered the claims of independent manufacturers with reference to the Berliner transmitter patents. The government's case to annul the validity of Berliner's claim was not successful, but it established the weaknesses which made the subsequent trials a success. The contribution of largeness to the cause of competitive telephony lies at the door of M. G. Kellogg, the man. The Kellogg manufacturing organization constitutes the best engineering and sales talent that is to be had. Little could have been added in men, plans or execution to secure greater success. Mr. Kellogg always addressed himself in earnest to the work before him. He surrounded himself with workers of like kind. The integrity and efficiency of the manufactured apparatus resulting from such organization has never been assailed."

Mr. Kellogg devoted his time and energies to the advancement of telephone and electrical apparatus and during the last five years of his life maintained a

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separate organization for experimental work, largely concentrating his efforts and energies upon automatic telephone operating and manufacturing.

On the 11th of March, 1873, Mr. Kellogg was united in marriage to Mary Frances, a daughter of Calvin and Frances (Kimball) De Wolf, both of whom were early settlers of Chicago, her father arriving in 1837 and her mother in 1840. They were married in this city by the Rev. Hooper Crews, one of the early pastors of the Clark street Methodist church, on the 9th of June, 1841. Extended mention of them is made on another page of this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg were born three children, Anna Pearl, Leroy De Wolf and James Gifford. Both sons are connected with the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company and the former was married in July, 1901, to Ellen Neel and they have three children, namely: Frances De Wolf, Venie Louise and Leroy Gifford.

Milo G. Kellogg passed away September 26, 1909. His family and friends were all the society he cared for and to them he was most loyal and devoted. He attended the Kenwood Evangelical church and was always interested in its benevolent work. He had a firm belief in republican principles, although he at times found occasion to vote independently of the party ticket. He was a liberal supporter of the Municipal Voters' League, a life member of the Chicago Athletic Association and also a member of the Union League and Kenwood Clubs. He remains in the memory of his friends enshrined in a halo of a gracious presence and kindly spirit, and to the world he will ever be known as one whose efforts were foremost in the development of telephony, not only through invention and manufacture but also in the establishment of an independent system that broke the power of a monopoly.

JOHN R. CAVERLY.

History does not consist of the deeds of men who have figured most prominently in past ages. In a city like Chicago it is in the making and in various departments of activity are men who are active in shaping the policy and molding the destiny of the city. Among this number is John R. Caverly, who is now serving as judge of the municipal court, to which office he was elected in 1911.

The world's metropolis claims him as her native son, his birth having occurred in London, England, on the 6th of December, 1861. His parents were James and Mary (Boulter) Caverly, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of England. The father learned and followed the machinist's trade and about 1867 sailed for the new world with his family, establishing his home in Chicago. His son John R. Caverly, then a lad of six years, pursued his education in the Annunciation parish school and in St. Patrick's Academy and his preparation for a professional career was made in the law department of the Lake Forest University, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1897.

He has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and his progress has been substantial and gratifying. In April, 1897, he received appointment to the position of assistant city attorney, which he filled for more than six years, or until the 1st of May, 1903. He then left the office to become police mag-

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istrate at the Harrison street police court, which has always been considered the most trying and responsible position of the kind in Chicago. He presided over that court for nearly five years, executing its business with dispatch, his opinions expressing absolute impartiality as well as comprehensive knowledge of the law. The excellent record which he had made as assistant city attorney, however, again suggested him for office and on the 1st of January, 1907, he was appointed city attorney and reappointed by Corporation Counsel Brundage. In that connection he made for himself a most creditable name, carefully safeguarding the interests of the city, his work being based upon a thorough and conscientious knowledge of the law and ability to accurately apply its principles. He is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the Chicago bar, having that mental grasp which enables him to discover the points in a case. A man of sound judgment, he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact, is a logical reasoner and has a ready command of English.

On the 15th of September, 1898, Mr. Caverly was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte J. Cochran. His political allegiance has always been given to the democracy and his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Royal Arcanum and also holds membership in the Illinois Athletic Club and the Iroquois Club. He is of a very social and genial nature and is ever heartily welcomed in the meetings of the organizations with which he is affiliated. The success of his life is due to no inherited fortune or to any happy succession of advantageous circumstances but to his own sturdy will, steady application, studious habits, tireless industry and sterling integrity.

WILLIAM ATWATER WEED.

It was while the country was involved in the throes of the Civil war that William Atwater Weed became a resident of Chicago and here he resided to the time of his death, in prominent and useful connection with business interests. He was born in New York city, on the 17th of May, 1840, and his life record covered scarcely more than a half century, his death occurring March 24, 1892. His father was Dr. John W. Weed, a practicing physician of New York, and the mother, Margaret Mix, who belonged to a family of Holland origin.

In the public schools of the eastern metropolis, William Atwater Weed pursued his education and entered business circles as an employe in the house of W. H. Schieffelin & Company. During the early part of the Civil war he responded to the call for troops, becoming a volunteer in the Thirteenth New York Regiment. He participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Gettysburg and afterward retired from the service, removing to Chicago late in the year 1863. From that time until his death he retained his residence in this city and was connected in various capacities with the wholesale drug houses that were predecessors of the business of the firm of Hurlbut & Edsall. He was a partner in the latter firm when the disastrous fire of 1871 swept away a very large amount of his fortune. He afterward organized the firm of W. A. Weed & Company, dealers in druggists sundries, and ten years prior to his death became actively connected as advertising

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manager with the medical publishing house of G. P. Engelhard & Company. During the last few years of his life he was the well known manager of the advertising department of the Chicago Graphic, published by the same concern. In that connection he contributed not only to the success of the paper but also won substantial returns for himself and gained recognition as one of the representative men in that field of business.

In Chicago, in 1869, Mr. Weed was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Morgan, a daughter of Thomas Morgan, who came with his family to America from England in 1844 and settled at Morgan Park, Illinois, which place was named in his honor. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Weed were born four sons and two daughters: William F., who married Blanche Fowler and is a broker; Morgan, who is connected with the Swift Packing Company; Charles F., who married Dorothy Walsh; George L., who wedded Alice Thatcher and is engaged with his brother Charles in the insurance business; Harriett M., the wife of Dr. P. C. Barnes, of St. Louis; and Clara S., who died in 1902. Mr. Weed was a member of St. Mark's Episcopal church and also of the Masonic fraternity. The teachings of both organizations were exemplified in his life. Those who knew him found him a kind neighbor and a faithful friend; the church counted him a loyal member; and to his family he was all that could be implied in the term of husband and father. It was not his success but the qualities which he displayed in every relation of life that gave him firm hold upon the affectionate regard of those with whom he came in contact.

SOLON C. BRONSON, D. D.

Dr. Solon C. Bronson, professor of theology at Garrett Biblical Institute in Evanston, was born in West Union, Iowa, July 26, 1855. He represents an old family of Scotch and Irish lineage that was founded in Connecticut in colonial days. His father, Rev. Harvey S. Brunson, was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, May 10, 1814, and came to the middle west when twenty years of age, seeking to benefit his health by a change of climate. He tarried at different times and for different intervals in various states but about 1840 settled at Freeport, Illinois. His mother was widowed in early life and settled in Kenosha, Wisconsin, where she afterward passed away and was buried. Rev. H. S. Brunson was a pioneer minister of this state, of Iowa and of Wisconsin, devoting fourteen years to preaching the gospel. About 1842 he was for a short period pastor of the old Canal Street Methodist church of Chicago, which was afterward removed to another site and called the Centenary Methodist church. After retiring from the pulpit he became a prominent factor in political circles and some time after the war was elected to the Iowa senate, wherein he represented his district for two terms. For a time he was identified with agricultural pursuits in that state and afterward became proprietor of a hotel in Fayette, Iowa. Through his well conducted business affairs he amassed a small fortune which he invested in railroads and thereby lost. For forty years he was a director of the Upper Iowa University at Fayette and at all times was interested in educational and moral progress. He was a warm personal friend of Senator Allison and was one of the first to propose his election

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to the United States senate. When about sixty-five years of age Mr. Brunson retired and spent the remainder of his life in Fayette. He was one of the best known and most beloved residents of that community and his friends were found throughout that state and in fact in every locality, where he had resided. He died in Fayette, December 8, 1905, at the venerable age of ninety-one years. In early manhood he had wedded Jane McCool, who was born and reared in Freeport, Illinois, and there resided until her marriage, after which she traveled with her husband. She died in Fayette, Iowa, in the latter part of November, 1904, at the age of eighty-six years. She came of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage and had the home instinct which is characteristic of that class. She was a direct descendant of Joannes Nevius, secretary of New Amsterdam, now New York, and of William Chamberlain and Christian Nevyus (such was the spelling at that time), both of whom were active in the Revolutionary war as commissioned officers. On the Bronson family records appears the name of one who gained distinction—Pinkney Bronson, who was one of the most famous American orators about the middle of the nineteenth century.

In the family of Harvey S. Brunson and his wife there were five children, of whom Dr. Bronson of this review is the fourth in order of birth, the others being: Mrs. Henry E. Hurd, of Fayette, Iowa; Mrs. Anna E. Ferguson, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Sylvanus B. Warner, of Grand Junction, Colorado; and Miss Minnie H. Bronson, of Washington, D. C., who was one of those in charge of the educational exposition at Paris and at Buffalo and was the head of that department at the Belgium exposition at The Hague. More recently she has been active in the anti-suffragette work of New York and is now on the Pacific coast on the same mission.

Dr. Bronson pursued his early education in the public schools of Fayette, Iowa, and was graduated from the Upper Iowa University of that place in 1875. He then came to Evanston and entered the Garrett Biblical Institute, from which he was graduated in 1878. Having determined to devote his life to the ministry, he was ordained in Hopkinton, Iowa, in 1880, and for seventeen years was actively engaged in preaching the gospel in that state, being located at different times in Hopkinton, Waterloo, Toledo, Clinton and Burlington. In the spring of 1896 he was elected to the chair of practical theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute, where he has since remained, covering a period of fifteen years, his ability placing him prominent among the educators in this field in the country. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon him by this school and also by Cornell College of Iowa, and from the Upper Iowa University at Fayette he received the Master of Arts degree. In that school he was doctor of theology for a time and some years later held a similar connection with the Cornell College.

In 1879, in Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Bronson was married to Miss Frances Avann, a daughter of William Avann, an Englishman. She was graduated from Boston University, in 1879. Dr. and Mrs. Bronson have become parents of four children: Mrs. Edna B. Campbell, a widow, who is now a high-school teacher in Seattle, Washington; Elizabeth, the wife of Eugene W. Brownell, assistant cashier in the National Bank of Commerce at Seattle, Washington; Earl A., who is married and resides in Evanston; and Reid R., a freshman of the Northwestern University. Three of these children are Phi Beta Kappa members of Northwestern University.

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Dr. Bronson is a republican with independent tendencies. He does not believe in the blind following of party leadership and is recognized as an active supporter of many of the wholesome, purifying reforms which have been growing up in the political life of city and country. He is a member of the University Club of Evanston, of the Upper Iowa University Club of Chicago and of the Methodist Social Union of Chicago. The universality of his friendships interprets for us his intellectual hospitality and the breadth of his sympathy, for nothing is foreign to him that concerns his fellows.

JOHN WILLIAM ALLEN.

John William Allen has long been well known in business circles of Chicago as the head of the firm conducting business under the name of J. W. Allen & Company, at Nos. 110-118 North Peoria street, dealers in bakers' and confectioners' supplies. His birth occurred near Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 4th of September, 1848, his parents being Almond A. and Lucy (Powell) Allen, both of whom were born near Rochester, New York. They passed away in Michigan. Almond A. Allen participated in the Civil war. He was sent west to assist in quelling the Indian disturbances and lost his health, which never was entirely restored.

John W. Allen began attending the country schools of Calhoun county, Michigan, when a little lad of seven years and for five years his big Newfoundland dog drew him to and from school on a sled, as he was a cripple and almost helpless for five years. When a youth of seventeen he began learning the milling business at Battle Creek and Ann Arbor, Michigan, and on attaining his majority came to Chicago, here securing a clerkship with the firm of Lyman & Silliman, tea and coffee merchants, in whose employ he remained for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he had accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to embark in business on his own account, but lost his earnings through the failure of the Fidelity Savings Bank. Later he was offered and accepted five hundred dollars for his bank book and again went to work to increase his financial resources. At the end of two years he began business at No. 80 Van Buren street, remaining at that location for eighteen years. He then removed to No. 208 Washington boulevard, where he occupied a five-story building for nine years. At the expiration of that period he built a modern reinforced concrete and brick structure of four stories and basement at Nos. 110-118 North Peoria street, where he is now conducting business. He is now at the head of an extensive and profitable corporation, dealing in bakers' and confectioners' supplies under the name of J. W. Allen & Company. Some idea of the growth of the concern may be gained from the fact that when he started out in business he did all of the work himself and at present requires the assistance of a large force of employes. He is likewise the owner of the old Windiate farm in Calhoun county, Michigan. His life record is one which merits both admiration and emulation. Though in early life handicapped both physically and financially, he has worked his way steadily upward to a position of prominence and influence in the community.

On the 30th of December, 1872, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Emma M. Windiate, a daughter of William and Almira (Mead) Windiate, of Cal-

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J. W. ALLEN

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houn county, Michigan. Unto them was born one son, Harry W., who is now the secretary and treasurer of the firm of J. W. Allen & Company. Harry W. Allen is married and has a son, Frank W., who is now eleven years of age.

In politics Mr. Allen is a republican, loyally supporting the men and measures of that party. He belongs to the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, also the National Master Bakers' Association and is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity. Motoring and fishing afford him pleasure and recreation. His record is an illustration of the fact that opportunity is open to all. With a nature that could not be content with mediocrity, his laudable ambition has prompted him to put forth untiring and practical effort until he has long since left the ranks of the many and stands among the successful few.

HENRY M. KINGMAN.

In banking circles of Chicago the name of Henry M. Kingman is an honored one and his memory is cherished by all who knew him. His high principles in private and business life ever commanded the respect of his fellowmen and his ability was evidenced in the fact that he steadily advanced in the business world until he became second vice president of one of the world's strongest financial institutions—the First National Bank of Chicago. His birth occurred November 29, 1842, in Winchester, New Hampshire. When a lad of six years he accompanied his parents, Marshall and Abby (Fairbanks) Kingman, to Boston, Massachusetts, where he resided for eight years, pursuing his education throughout that period in the schools of Watertown, one of the city's suburbs. The family then returned to his native city and he further pursued his education in the schools of Winchester until he entered Power's Institute at Bernardston, Massachusetts. He entered business circles in 1861 as an employe in the office of a lumber firm at Albany, New York, but in 1862, when twenty years of age, he sought the opportunities of the rapidly developing middle west and left the Empire state for Dubuque, Iowa. From that time forward his business career was in close identification with banking and for a period he was identified with his cousins, R. E. and J. K. Graves, in the Dubuque branch of the State Bank of Iowa. He was also connected for a time with the First National Bank of that city and, in 1871, entered the Commercial National Bank of Dubuque as its cashier. For ten years his efforts were effectively given to the upbuilding of that institution but at length he sought the broader opportunities of Chicago and in 1881, having resigned his position in Dubuque, became assistant cashier of the Hide & Leather Bank of this city. In August, 1882, he entered the First National Bank as assistant cashier, displaying in that capacity marked ability, and labored indefatigably to promote the interests of the institution. The year 1891 brought him advancement to the position of second vice president and although he was already suffering from the illness which finally terminated his life, he remained for sixteen months in that position, receiving the salary of the office throughout the entire period.

It was on the 28th of September, 1871, that Mr. Kingman was united in marriage to Miss Emerette Randall, a daughter of Job S. and Emerette (Foster)

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Randall, residents of Dubuque, where her father was engaged in the lumber business. Mr. and Mrs. Kingman became the parents of three children, but the only one now living is Marie L., who makes her home with her mother. In August, 1890, ill health forced Mr. Kingman to seek relief and he made his way to the sanitarium at Alma, Michigan, where he spent several months. His condition did not improve, however, during that period and he rejoined the members of his family in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where they were visiting relatives. Soon after he passed away, death coming to him on the 16th of December, 1891, when he was less than fifty years of age. His health had been sacrificed to unremitting toil. His close application and the earnest purpose which he displayed in his business had undermined his constitution and death resulted. His life had been one of much usefulness. During his residence in Chicago he held membership in St. Paul's Universalist church, at Thirtieth street and Prairie avenue, and was very active in church work, serving as superintendent of the Sunday school and as president of its Literary Society. He also conformed his life to the high standards of Knight Templar Masonry and he likewise held membership with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was always very fond of music and possessed considerable natural talent in that direction, singing in the church choir when a resident of Dubuque. His political support was given to the republican party and in duties of citizenship he was never amiss. His name was also on the membership rolls of several of the leading clubs of the city and in every relation of life he won numerous warm friends. At all times and under every circumstance he showed himself worthy of trust and this combined with his unfaltering diligence and close application gained him substantial advancement in business circles. His entire life was proof of the fact that there is no discord, as many contend, between successful business methods and religious principles.

MANDLEBERT WENDELL BAKER.

Mandlebert Wendell Baker, president of the Baker Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of road grading machinery, was born in Knob Lick, Missouri, September 6, 1875, a son of Andrew H. and Marietta (McGlasson) Baker. His grandfather, Moses Wendell Baker, was born in St. Francois county, Missouri, in 1809, and is said to have been the first white child born in that district. His parents had emigrated from Kentucky and his grandfather was originally from Germany. The second wife of Moses W. Baker bore the maiden name of Lydia Kinkead and was a daughter of Samuel Kinkead, a Scotchman, who also removed from Kentucky to Missouri. It was their son, Andrew H. Baker, who became the father of Mandlebert W. Baker. The last named, after attending the common schools in various places, completed his education in the high school of Hutchinson, Kansas, and started in business life there as a bank clerk after putting aside his text-books in 1896. This gave him considerable experience and his growing efficiency led to his selection for the office of assistant cashier in the White City State Bank at White City, Kansas, in January, 1899. There his faithfulness won him promotion to the

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position of cashier in that institution, which was later converted into a national bank. While thus engaged Mr. Baker became interested in manufacturing and on the 1st of January, 1908, resigned his position to remove to Chicago and extend his manufacturing interests. He is now president of the Baker Manufacturing Company, engaged extensively in the building of road grading machinery and tools, scrapers, contractors' equipment, street cleaning supplies, etc. He still remains financially interested, however, in the First National Bank of White City, Kansas, and is one of its directors. Under his careful guidance the business in Chicago has constantly grown and developed and has now reached extensive proportions. The business is well organized, the plant splendidly equipped and the output finds a ready sale upon the market, for Mr. Baker seems to possess in large measure that quality which for want of a better term has been called commercial sense, including, as it does, excellent powers of organization, capable management and the ability to surround himself with an able corps of assistants.

On the 2d of October, 1906, in White City, Kansas, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Margaret Miller, a daughter of Frank B. Miller and a native of Alexis, Illinois, born July 24, 1880. She was graduated from Knox College at Galesburg with the class of 1898 and unto this marriage has been born a daughter, Lucy Wendell. The parents are members of the Christian church and Mr. Baker belongs to the Odd Fellows society, having held the office of noble grand in White City, Kansas. He also belongs to the Rotary Club of Chicago and the Association of Credit Men. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party but he takes no active part in politics beyond voting at the primaries. His influence, however, can always be counted upon as a tangible factor for reform, progress and improvement along various lines and his salient characteristics are those which everywhere command confidence and respect.

ALVIN HOWARD CULVER.

Alvin Howard Culver, an attorney of the Chicago bar, was born in this city, March 9, 1873, the son of Morton and Eugenia M. (Taylor) Culver. Among his ancestors were those who served in the Revolutionary war, his great-great-grandfather, John Breese, aiding the colonies in their struggle for independence. His grandson, John B. Culver, was a native of Ithaca, and took up the profession of surveying. He came to the middle west in 1834 and settled at Dutchman's Point in the town of Niles, Cook county, Illinois, where he resided until he removed to Chicago in 1849. He was the father of Morton Culver, who was born in Dutchman's Point and came to Chicago when but eight years of age and, wishing to secure an education, entered the Chicago high school, but on the call for troops by President Lincoln he joined the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers and at the close of the war entered the Northwestern University, working his way through college and completing the four years' course in three years. He then took up the profession of teaching, serving as principal of the Jones school. Afterward he entered the Union College of Law and on his admittance to the bar engaged in the

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practice of law in Chicago up to the time of his death. He also operated extensively in real estate for many years, laying out subdivisions in Glencoe, Evanston, Ravenswood and other suburbs, and the creation and development of the town of Summerdale are due to his efforts. He died February 27, 1900, at the age of fifty-eight years, and is survived by his widow, who is now living at Glencoe at the age of seventy years, the family home having been located there since 1873. Mrs. Culver is a daughter of John Taylor, of Broome county, New York, and her mother was a descendant of Israel Williams, of Revolutionary fame. To them were born eight children, all of whom are yet living: Harry N., an attorney of Chicago; Eugenia M., who is a practicing physician at Glencoe; Morton T., an attorney of Chicago; Alvin H., of this review; Delphia M., superintendent of the Juvenile school of Chicago; John R., a traveling salesman; Arthur E., who is with the Standard Oil Company in the Philippines; and Roger S., a salesman in Chicago. This family was well represented in the Spanish-American war, Harry N. having been an officer in the First Illinois Regiment, while Arthur E. was a private in that regiment and rose to the rank of captain in the Philippines.

In the public school of Glencoe Alvin H. Culver pursued his education, and at the age of thirteen years, entered the Northwestern Academy, while at the age of sixteen years he became a student of the Northwestern University. He was graduated when twenty years of age, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1893. Throughout his college days he was prominent in his class, and not only made a good record in scholarship but was also very active in athletics, serving as captain of the track team, and represented the school in intercollegiate track events. He also played on the football team and with the team of the Chicago Athletic Association and he held the pole-vaulting record for six or seven years, and also made many records in track work.

Mr. Culver's choice of profession fell upon the law and in 1893 he entered the law department of the Northwestern University, working his way through school by teaching at night in 1894-5. He was graduated with the Bachelor of Law degree in the latter year, and soon afterward entered the office of Joseph E. Paden and Judge Martin M. Gridley, well known Chicago attorneys, with whom he continued until 1900. In 1895 he coached the Northwestern University football team, which under his instructions produced the best record the team ever made.

In 1900, when the firm with whom he began practice was dissolved, Mr. Culver became a member of the new firm of Gridley, Culver & King, which continued until December 1, 1910, when the senior partner, Mr. Martin M. Gridley, was elected a judge of the Superior Court. The two remaining partners continued in business together, and have recently been joined by C. S. Andrews, under the firm name of Culver, Andrews & King. They engage in general practice and have been connected with considerable important litigation.

Mr. Culver is recognized as a capable adviser and wise counselor and his analytical ability and sound reasoning enable him to correctly apply legal principles to the point in controversy. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Law Institute.

On the 15th of August, 1907, Mr. Culver was married in Chicago to Miss Jean Gehan of this city, and they have two children, Alvin Sager, born June 11, 1908, and Jean, born August 11, 1911. Mr. Culver votes with the republican party, but is

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not an active worker in the ranks. He holds membership with the Hamilton and Skokie Country Clubs, with the Royal League and Young Men's Christian Association, and his membership relations indicate the nature of his recreation and the motives which govern his conduct. In the years of his work he has made continued progress in the law, gaining a clientele which in extent and importance is indicative of his high standing at the bar. He early displayed the elemental strength of his character in providing for his own education and from that time forward in all the relations of life he has commanded the confidence and good-will of those with whom he has been associated.

CALVIN E. BROWN, M. D.

We are apt to regard the successful merchant or manufacturer as the self-made man and yet how many instances there are of the professional man who makes his way through college and depends only upon his own resources for advancement. In the professions, too, more than in commercial or industrial life progress must be won through individual effort and capability and it has been in this way that Dr. Calvin E. Brown has won recognition as an able and successful medical practitioner. He was born May 11, 1879, at Stone Creek, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, his parents being John A. and Sarah (Haas) Brown, who were also natives of that state, the former born April 8, 1853, and the latter on the 2d of May, 1854. The father is now a dealer in monumental work and bronze in Pinckneyville, Illinois, where he and his wife have a pleasant home. They were the parents of two children, the younger being Carrie, now the wife of A. R. Dry, of Pinckneyville, who is state's attorney there, and they have two children.

When a lad of six years Dr. Brown began attending the public schools of Stone Creek, there continuing until fourteen years of age, when the necessity of assisting in the cultivation of his father's farm caused him to discontinue his studies for two years. On the expiration of that period he went to New Philadelphia, Ohio, and was for two years a pupil in the normal school there. He then worked for two years in the file shops, in order to earn money to pay his expenses through medical college. Laudable ambition at all times prompted his earnest effort and he availed himself of every opportunity to promote his knowledge and add to his capital that he might gain therefrom the opportunity of continuing his education. In 1899 he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, and for three years thereafter was a student in the university there. He then spent three years in the medical department, after which he entered the Bennett Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1906. He next entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1907. Two years spent in the Garfield Park Hospital well qualified him for general practice, and he opened an office at the northeast corner of Lake street and Kedzie avenue, where he has since remained. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and through the meetings of these organizations keeps thoroughly informed concerning what is being done by the professoin, especially along the lines

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of original research and practice. He is still a member of the staff of the Garfield Park Hospital, and one of the instructors for the nurses.

Dr. Brown is likewise medical examiner for the Knights of Pythias and is a member of that organization. In Masonry he has attained high rank, having taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. His political views accord with the principles of the republican party and his religious opinions are in harmony with the Protestant faith. He enjoys out-of-door sports which give him rest and recreation and maintain the even balance to his arduous professional labors. His position is certainly an enviable one and he deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. He earned every dollar to pay his expenses through college, receiving financial assistance from no one, and the same resolute spirit and determination are promoting his advancement in his practice and winning him a liberal following.

WALTER KENDALL LINCOLN.

There are few members of the Illinois bar more conversant with the law bearing upon wills and trusts than is Walter Kendall Lincoln, and his efforts to secure legislation that shall be just and equitable in relation to the inheritance tax has been crowned with success, as a bill of his drafting has passed both houses of the general assembly and found its way to the statute books of the state. He has left and is leaving the impress of his individuality upon the legal history of Illinois. He was born in Ottawa, Illinois, October 11, 1876, and is descended from Samuel Lincoln, a resident of Yorkshire, Massachusetts, in early colonial days. His father, Benjamin Franklin Lincoln, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Illinois in 1870, since which time he has been a resident of Ottawa. Preparing for the bar, he has a notable and commendable history as circuit court judge and an equally creditable record in the private practice of law, and was formerly a partner of Attorney General W. H. Stead, the present attorney general of Illinois. Mr. Lincoln has been connected with many famous cases, including the litigation over the strip of land, ninety feet wide by one hundred miles long, that borders the Chicago drainage canal between Chicago and La Salle. He was also counsel for the state against the Illinois Central Railroad Company in a suit to recover fifteen million dollars of taxes. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nelle Brown and was a native of this state, died in 1885. Walter Kendall Lincoln was the oldest of their family of four children, of whom three survive. Maud A. Lincoln has been a pupil of Lecheteski, the master who developed Paderewski, Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler and others. She is now engaged by the Austrian government in the translation of scientific English and French works into German and resides at Vienna. Katharine, the younger daughter, is a student in the Washington (D. C.) Seminary.

Entering the public schools at the usual age, Walter Kendall Lincoln continued his studies until he was graduated at the high school of Ottawa with the class of 1894. He then took up the study of law in the office of Lincoln & Stead of that city, and was there admitted to the bar in 1899. He began practice there and was assistant state's attorney for a year, but in 1900 he came to Chicago and entered the

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office of the late Robert L. Tathum, with whom he was connected for a year. He afterward became attorney for the Cable Company, which position he held for two years, and then opened an office for the independent practice of his profession. He has since engaged in general practice and represents many eastern clients in wills and trust cases. In 1905 he was appointed special assistant attorney general to prosecute inheritance tax cases in Cook county, and so continued until January, 1909, when he was appointed inheritance tax attorney by the attorney general and is still filling that position. In the same year he drafted the present inheritance tax law which is now in force in the state. He is also the author of the Automatic Payment Plan of Bank Balances, effected by the tax law and now adopted by all banks in the state. He is likewise the author of Lincoln on Inheritance Tax Law, of the present system of transferring securities, bonds and stocks, effected by the tax law; and the present trial system of inheritance tax cases in Cook county, which has increased the amount of cases handled and tried from three hundred to six hundred per year. Since he became connected with the tax office the income of the state from this department has increased from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to one million two hundred thousand dollars per year.

Mr. Lincoln represents the attorney general and state treasurer in Cook county in all matters pertaining to the inheritance tax laws. He has been identified with the settlement of a great many large estates during his service in this office, among which were those of Marshall Field, E. H. Harriman, Nelson Morris, Charles T. Yerkes, Michael Cudahy, Darius Ogden Mills, Otto Young and Albert Keep. Mr. Lincoln is a member of the Chicago and Illinois State Bar Associations, the Chicago Legal Club, and the Hamilton Club.

In Chicago, in July, 1909, Mr. Lincoln was married to Miss Ruby Dean, a daughter of Mrs. Loretta Dean, of Kenwood, Illinois, and they have a daughter, Jane Lincoln, born July 15, 1910. The family residence is at Kenwood and Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln are members of the Episcopal church there. He is a lover of outdoor sports and obtains his recreation principally in fishing. His life work has constituted a valuable contribution to that service to which the commonwealth is greatly indebted to the legal profession. His efforts in connection with the inheritance tax law and with various changes which have been brought about in business life through its adoption have been of material benefit to the general public. Moreover, he has gained a position of distinction and in accomplishing the tasks to which he has set himself, he has performed a work the extent of which can only be understood by those intimately associated with the profession of the law.

CLYDE ALISON MANN.

Clyde Alison Mann, president of the Auxiliary Press Service, was born in St. Charles, Illinois, in 1873, a son of Professor Charles E. and Sarah L. Mann, the former well known as an educator who has served as school superintendent in various places. His grandparents were pioneers of this state. Clyde A. Mann pursued his more advanced education in the Geneva (Ill.) high school and in the State University, in the class of 1894. His father was at that time engaged in manufacturing

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and the son entered the father's office as bookkeeper, but the business failed during the financial panic of 1894 and Clyde A. Mann turned to newspaper work, having previously had a limited experience in that field in connection with the old Chicago Record. He was connected successively with the Record, the Daily News, the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal, of which he was city editor, and the Sioux City Tribune. In Sioux City he also engaged in the land business for a period, with success. Removing to Chicago, he has in the establishment and conduct of his present business met a need created by the development and complexity of business interests, being now president of the Auxiliary Press Service, an agency for special news, with connections in other cities. Mr. Mann has found time to cooperate in public movements, as he organized and was the secretary of the Postal Savings Bank League, which focused the public sentiment, favoring the postal banks, upon congress. He was credited with a part in saving fraternal insurance from disaster. He has served as counsel to various corporate interests in their relations to the public. In politics he is a progressive.

Mr. Mann was married at Webster Groves, Missouri, in 1898, to Miss Genevieve C. Orton, who died in 1901, leaving two daughters, Marquita and Alice. In 1904 Mr. Mann was again married, his second union being with Marie Alice Orton. In business optimism and determination, with enterprise and straightforward dealing, command for him the respect of his contemporaries.

HAROLD DYRENFORTH.

Harold Dyrenforth, president and one of the principal stockholders in the Commercial Life Insurance Company, with offices in the First National Bank building, is a son of Julius and Caroline Dyrenforth, and was born in Waukegan, Illinois, July 12, 1865. His father, a representative of a fine old Prussian family, came to Chicago in 1847 and gave the first public concert ever held in this city. He was the organizer of an orchestra composed mainly of refugees of the German revolution of 1848, and the concerts which were held by him were familiarly known as promenade concerts. He was also one of the charter members of the German Maennerchor, and did much to promote the musical taste and talent of the city. He was likewise one of the organizers of the Dyrenforth Business College, which was founded in 1857, and his labors were an effective force in the upbuilding of that institution. After an active and useful life he retired from business in 1879, enjoying well earned rest through the remainder of his days, his life record closing in 1890. His widow, Mrs. Caroline Dyrenforth, is still living at the venerable age of ninety years. She was connected with a notable family of musicians of England, her brother, George Thomson, being a well known composer, many of his compositions surviving to the present day. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dyrenforth were members of large families and unto them were born eleven sons and one daughter, of whom Harold Dyrenforth is the youngest. This family includes several sons who have become very successful patent lawyers, and it was the eldest son Robert G., who died in Washington, D. C., July 4, 1910, who made the discovery that rain could be forced from the clouds by

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HAROLD DYRENFORTH

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exploding shells in their midst. This brother was also commander in chief of the Union Veterans Union for four terms and is well known as a public benefactor.

In the public schools of Chicago Harold Dyrenforth pursued his education. Practically his entire life has been spent in this city and his first business experience was obtained in connection with the wholesale jewelry trade. He embarked in that line on his own account in 1886 and continued therein until 1897, during which time he built up a business of considerable proportions. He withdrew from that field in 1897 to become general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, with which he remained until 1907, when he with others organized the Commercial Life Insurance Company, of which he is now the president and head. He has ever been distinguished for ability and thoroughness in his methods and a keen insight into business have led him to accomplish what a man of less sagacity would not have undertaken. In January, 1908, he was made vice president of the company and in August, 1909, became president. He is today one of the well known insurance men of the country, having an intimate knowledge of the business in all its phases, and his carefully formulated plans are resultant features of success.

Mr. Dyrenforth was married on the 31st of December, 1884, to Miss Emily Wenderoth, and unto them were born three children, a son and two daughters, but the son died of diphtheria in childhood and the two little girls lost their lives in the fatal Iroquois Theater disaster. Mrs. Dyrenforth is a daughter of Julius and Henrietta Wenderoth, of Cincinnati, and both she and her husband attend St. Lukes Episcopal church of Evanston, in which beautiful northside suburb they make their home. Mr. Dyrenforth belongs to the Chicago Athletic Club. He is also a member of Evans Lodge, No. 524, A. F. & A. M. He served on the Evanston board of education from 1901 until 1910 and is a stalwart and earnest champion of the cause of education. He is devoting every energy and ingenuity to bring the Commercial Life Insurance Company to an even higher standing than it has already attained in insurance circles, and it will be his life work to build up a company that will be a splendid representative of the integrity and substantial character of one of Chicago's foremost business enterprises.

FERNANDO JONES.

The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more interesting or romantic tales than our own western history. Into the unexplored west went brave men who even disregarded the possibility of encounters with hostile savages in order that they might profit by the rich natural resources offered by the country and aid in founding the western empire. A life remote from the older civilization of the east often meant sacrifices and hardships and at all events meant deprivation of those things which in the older sections of the country were regarded as indispensable comforts. Chicago, the city marvelous, whose growth deserves to be mentioned with the seven wonders of the world, was for seventy-five years the home of him whose name introduces this review. No name is spoken of with a feeling of greater veneration and respect than that of Fernando Jones. Were it not for the unmistakable proofs of history, the youth of the present generation could hardly

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believe it possible that a recent resident of Chicago had as his associates in trade relations here the Indians who occupied this section of the country, making Cook and surrounding counties their hunting-ground and place of habitation. Yet before the city was incorporated, when in fact it was little more than a collection of villages bordering the bank of the river near its outlet into the lake, Fernando Jones came here to reside and here he lived until his death in November, 1911, being at that time the oldest of all of Chicago's pioneers. A student of Chicago history cannot but be thrilled by his life record. He arrived here on the fifteenth anniversary of his birth, which occurred May 26, 1820, in Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York.

His parents were William and Anna (Gregory) Jones. The father was for many years a prominent actor on the stage of pioneer development in Chicago. He was born in Massachusetts in 1789 and became a resident of Hanover, Chautauqua county, New York, at the age of nineteen years, there engaging in farming for five years and also participating in the local government. While there he married and in 1824 removed with his family to Buffalo, New York, where he established a grocery store. That his fellow townsmen there placed value upon his abilities is indicated in the fact that he was soon active in municipal politics, held a number of city offices and was finally appointed collector of the court. He was also deputy superintendent of harbor construction when the work was begun there. It was while occupying that office that there came to his hands a map of the Great Lakes and his study of this awakened his interest in Chicago. He realized its advantageous geographical location at the foot of Lake Michigan, directly in the course of the great routes of overland travel toward the west. Noting the westward trend of emigration, he believed that the city was destined for greatness and in the summer of 1831 he boarded a westward bound steamer, from which he landed at Detroit, proceeding by stage and wagon to Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo and thence by skiff and horseback, as occasion necessitated, to his destination, arriving on the 1st of August. There was little encouraging in the prospect but his prescience foresaw the possibilities for development and after spending the winter in Elkhart, Indiana, he returned in February, 1832, and purchased two lots on South Water and Lake streets between Clark and Dearborn. These were eighty by one hundred and fifty feet each and the purchase price was two hundred dollars.

William Jones returned to Buffalo but in the spring of 1834 again came to Chicago, built a store, established a hardware business and from time to time invested in real estate. He was the first who came to this city for the primary purpose of purchasing property with a view to later selling at an advanced figure. Although he lost heavily in the financial panic of 1837, he soon was again in affluent circumstances, the growth of the city augmenting the value of his real estate. He continued in the hardware business on South Water street as senior partner of the firm of Jones, King & Company for many years and he also laid out the William Jones addition to the city, whereon the home of Fernando Jones stood. He was also prominent in the public life and interests of Chicago in early days, serving for several years as one of the first justices of the peace and for one term as a member of the first board of school inspectors, established in 1840. He was a member of the city council from the third ward and president of the board of education from 1840-3, 1845-8 and 1851-2. He was a leading member of the volunteer fire depart-

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ment and only his fearless expression of his temperance principles kept him from the mayor's chair. His vote was cast with the democratic party. He stood always as an advocate of higher education and his labors were of far reaching benefit in that field. Moreover, he was instrumental as member of the school board in originating the book fund for children of poor parents and was one of the founders of the old Chicago University, subscribing forty thousand dollars toward its establishment. In recognition of his generosity and practical assistance the trustees named the south wing of the university Jones Hall, and one of the early school buildings of the city, Jones school on Harrison street, was named in his honor. He served on the university board of trustees until his death and for many years was president of its executive committee. That in his character was the leaven of deep sympathy and charity is indicated in the fact that he aided in founding the Chicago Orphan Asylum and acted as president of its board of trustees for a number of years. He died January 18, 1865, leaving his impress for good upon the substantial development and public progress of Chicago. His wife passed away February 15, 1854.

While pursuing his early education in Buffalo, Fernando Jones was a pupil of Millard Fillmore, afterward president of the United States, and in Fredonia Academy he was a fellow student of Reuben E. Fenton, afterward governor of New York. While a student in Canandaigua he became a warm personal friend of Stephen A. Douglas, then studying law there—a friendship that was terminated only in the death of "the little giant." His studies were not pursued continuously, however, for in the meantime he had accompanied his parents to Chicago and assisted his father in the conduct of the hardware store from 1835 until 1837, when he returned to the east to complete his education. The Indians were frequent visitors in the embryo city and Fernando Jones soon picked up their language, learning to converse with both the Pottawottomies and Chippewas. Frequently his services as interpreter were sought and his knowledge of the Indian tongues later secured him a clerkship with the United States disbursing officer. He was but sixteen years of age when he was occupying clerkships in the United States land office and in the office of the Illinois and Michigan canal trustees. From his return to Chicago in 1839 until his retirement from business life he was associated with one phase or another of real-estate interests. He joined his father, who had already become a heavy investor in property, the son giving his attention largely to examining of titles and furnishing abstracts. Impaired health caused him to spend several years in the south and also three years in Jackson, Michigan, during which time he engaged in literary work, editing monthly publications devoted to temperance, education and agriculture. These were published by Wilbur F. Storey, afterward editor of the Chicago Times and a lifelong friend of Mr. Jones.

Returning to Chicago, Mr. Jones remained but a short time and then went to Rock Island, Illinois, his attention being given to the management of the real-estate interests which he had there acquired until 1853. Again he became a factor in the business circles of Chicago, taking up the task of completing a set of abstract books founded on the system of tract indexes. In this he was associated with John D. Brown, who on withdrawing from the business was succeeded by Robert A. Smith and in 1862 Alfred H. Sellers, who had for some time occupied a clerkship in the business, was admitted to share in the profits. In 1864 he became a partner and the firm of Jones & Sellers operated until the great fire of 1871, when their set of

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records was one of the three plants relied upon by experts to maintain the titles to real estate in Chicago. Thus Mr. Jones became one of the originators of the real-estate abstract system, which has been generally adopted throughout this country and introduced into many foreign countries. Following the fire the three abstract firms of Chase Brothers, Shortall & Hoard and Jones & Sellers consolidated, the business being continued under the style of Handy, Simmons & Company and after intermediate changes became a portion of the consolidated plant of the Chicago Title & Trust Company. Mr. Jones at that time retired from business and yet his counsel and opinions were frequently sought as that of one of the highest experts on real-estate titles and values in the city.

The attractive home life of Fernando Jones had its inception in his marriage, July 7, 1858, to Miss Jane Grahame, of Henry county, Illinois, who died in 1906. Their only daughter, Genevieve, became the wife of George R. Grant, a lawyer, and both are now deceased. Their son, Grahame a graduate of the Chicago Law School, is a successful practitioner at the Chicago bar. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were closely associated in many activities resulting beneficially to the city and to the individual as factors in the community life. Mrs. Jones believed firmly in higher and more liberal education for women and was prominently connected with the management of the Chicago Medical College for Women, while with associates and the assistance of her husband and other public-spirited men she secured the adoption of the policy that made the Chicago University a coeducational institution. After his retirement from business Mr. and Mrs. Jones and their children traveled largely abroad, the son and daughter being educated in Florence, Paris, Venice, Rome and Mentone, their combined residence in these different cities covering eight years. Their sojourn abroad brought to Mr. and Mrs. Jones that broad, liberal culture which is only gained from travel and they embraced their opportunity of securing for their own home many valuable pictures and art treasures, which still adorn the Jones home on Prairie avenue.

A complete account of the life work of Fernando Jones must touch upon his public activities, for from the beginning of his residence in Chicago, when as a boy he filled positions in the early public offices, he was closely associated with movements and projects which were directly beneficial to the city and especially promoted its intellectual and moral progress and its charitable work. Like his father, he represented the third ward in the city council when to fill such an office was an honor rather than a reflection upon political integrity. He acted as supervisor of the town of South Chicago during the period of the Civil war and was one of the founders of Camp Douglas. Later he became one of the founders of the old Chicago University, established on the site of the camp, and his influence and efforts were a potent factor in the erection of the Douglas monument. He was ever deeply interested in the work of the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Pioneer Society and was president of the latter. His name was enrolled among the honored members of the Calumet and Press Clubs and from early manhood he was a generous supporter and a loyal member of the Methodist church. His beneficent spirit sought activity in the field of charity and he served as a trustee of the Chicoga Orphan Asylum and of the State Asylum for the Insane at Jacksonville. At the time of his death Fernando Jones was a nonagenarian and stood in the front rank of the columns which have advanced the civilization of the west, leading the

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way to the substantial development, progress and upbuilding of what is today the second American city. The story of his life and work will perhaps never be adequately told, yet no name stood more truly as a synonym of honor in the western metropolis than that of Fernando Jones.

PETER A. NEWTON.

Peter A. Newton became one of Chicago's pioneer residents and while he never sought to become prominently connected with public interests in this city he was known to a large circle of acquaintances as a reliable and enterprising business man, worthy of high regard which was everywhere tendered him. He was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, May 10, 1831, a son of George and Maria T. (Brigham) Newton. The former was a farmer by occupation and lived retired during the latter years of his life. He lived to the age of eighty-four years, his death occurring at the home of his son Peter in Chicago.

In the public schools of Templeton and of Barry, Massachusetts, Peter A. Newton pursued his education, spending several years of his youthful period in the latter place. He was reared to farm life, but thinking to find other pursuits more congenial and profitable he abandoned the plow and went to Worcester, Massachusetts, becoming a clerk in the old American House which was noted in its day as a temperance hotel. The 21st of February, 1856, witnessed his arrival in Chicago and his capital consisted of only a few hundred dollars, which he had saved from his earnings. However, he regarded the growing western city as an advantageous location and entered the employ of a Mr. Higgins, one of the pioneer milk men. About a year later he started in business on his own account but the first venture proved unfortunate from the fact that it was launched at that period when wild cat currency was in circulation and the irresponsibility of banks, any of which could issue bank notes, resulted in the widespread financial panic of 1857. Mr. Newton had placed all of his money in a bank which failed, so that he lost what he had previously saved. His remaining assets were his faith in Chicago as a business center and a cheerful disposition and optimistic nature. Accordingly he at once set to work to retrieve his lost possessions and was soon again engaged in business for himself on a small scale. It required some time, however, to establish a good trade. The fluctuation in money values still made business an uncertainty but Mr. Newton worked along conservative lines and in time had built up a big trade, continuing in the milk business until his death. In 1873 he admitted his brother, Edward F. Newton, to a partnership under the firm style of P. A. Newton & Brother, which name is still continued by Andrew Sell and Mr. Newton's son, Ralph H.

In 1857 Mr. Newton was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Castle, a native of Vermont, who died in 1868, leaving two children, a son and daughter: Leslie C., who married Miss Elizabeth Stafford and passed away in January, 1902, leaving two daughters, Grace J., who became Mrs. Dennis Nolan, and Ethel B., who married Stewart Garner; and Mrs. Agnes N. Vallins, of Rockland, Idaho, who has a son, Henry N. Vallins. Mr. Newton afterward married Jennette Castle, a sister of his first wife. The marriage was celebrated on October 27, 1870, and to them were

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born three children. Charlotte E. is the wife of Tim H. Ingwersen and they have six children: Henry Newton, born July 19, 1896; Jennette, born April 30, 1898; Phillip A., born November 16, 1899; Richard C., born August 10, 1902; Charlotte, born January 20, 1907; and Timothy B., born August 17, 1908. Peter A., a graduate of Cornell University '94, is now assistant superintendent of the Chicago Steel Works at South Chicago and married Miss Clara E. Calmer, of Joliet, Illinois. The third of the children is Ralph H. Mrs. Newton holds membership in the First Unitarian church, to which Mr. Newton also belonged. He was very fond of his home and considered no sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the happiness and welfare of his family. He enjoyed travel and engaged in it to some extent but was never actively identified with lodges or clubs. He died November 18, 1905, at the age of seventy-four years, after spending almost a half century in Chicago. He lived to see noticeable changes in this city, its rapid growth making it one of the wonders of the world. He was always much interested in its progress and upbuilding and as far as his time and opportunities permitted cooperated in movements for the general good. While he lived a quiet and unassuming life his sterling traits of character were recognized by all with whom he came in contact and he had many warm friends.

DANIEL HUDSON BURNHAM.

Daniel Hudson Burnham, who without invidious distinction may be termed Chicago's foremost architect, who was architect in chief and director of works of the World's Columbian Exposition and is at the head of the Chicago Plan, an organized movement for the adornment of the city, is a native of Henderson, Jefferson county, New York. His natal day was September 4, 1846. His parents, Edwin and Elizabeth Burnham, were both natives of Vermont but were married in New York about 1841. One of the great-grandfathers of Daniel H. Burnham served as an officer in the Revolutionary war and in the maternal line through various generations the family was represented by clergymen. His mother was a cousin of the late Mark Hopkins, of California. It was about the year 1855 that Edwin Burnham came with his family to Chicago, where he engaged in business as a wholesale merchant until his death in 1874. His general activity contributed much to the business development of the city and he was honored by the presidency of the old Merchants Exchange.

In his boyhood days Daniel H. Burnham pursued his education in a private school conducted by Professor Snow on the present site of The Fair, at Adams and State streets, and later continued his studies in the old Jones school and the Chicago high school. He was likewise for two years under private instruction at Waltham, Massachusetts, and for one year was the sole pupil at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, of Professor T. B. Hayward, previously at Harvard University.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Burnham returned to Chicago and spent a year and a half in the office of Loring & Jenney, architects. He was afterward engaged in mining for a year in Nevada and then again came to Chicago, spending a year and a half in the office of L. G. Laurean, an architect. Immediately after the disastrous fire of October, 1871, he entered the office of Messrs. Carter, Drake & Wight and

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while there formed the acquaintance of John W. Root, with whom he entered into partnership in the spring of 1873. The firm of Root & Burnham was maintained until the death of the former in January, 1891, and since that time the business has been conducted under the style of D. H. Burnham & Company, of which he is still the active head. Investigation into the history of building operations in the business center of Chicago at once establishes Mr. Burnham's position as a foremost architect of this city. He planned and constructed The Rookery, the Masonic Temple, the Railway Exchange, The Temple, the Illinois Trust Bank, the Great Northern Hotel, the First National Bank, the Continental & Commercial National Bank, Marshall Field's retail store, the Field Museum and many other buildings in Chicago and elsewhere, including the Mills building, of San Francisco; Elliott's Square, at Buffalo; Society for Savings and the First National Bank buildings of Cleveland; the Third and Fourth National Banks, of Cincinnati; the Land Title building, of Philadelphia; the new Wanamaker stores, of Philadelphia and New York; the Flatiron or Fisher building, of New York; and the Union Station, Washington, D. C.

In October, 1890, Mr. Burnham was appointed by the directory of the World's Columbian Exposition architect in chief. He made all of the drawings and contracts, supervised the artistic and working construction and also made the disbursements for the buildings, which surpassed anything heretofore attempted in the magnificence of their designs and equipment. He had charge of and managed the exposition from start to finish. In 1901 he was appointed chairman of the national commission for beautifying the city of Washington and also of a like commission at Cleveland, Ohio. He has made comprehensive plans for the future development of the cities of Manila, Bagnio, San Francisco and Chicago. In 1910 he was appointed by President Taft chairman of the government commission of fine arts, created by congress on the 17th of May, of that year. Recently he has seen the first decisive and tangible step toward the execution of his Chicago Plan, which includes the extension of its park and boulevard system and the grouping of its buildings into a harmonious whole. He was a director of the Bankers National Bank until its consolidation with the Commercial National Bank, and is now a director of the Continental & Commercial National Bank and many other companies.

On the 20th of January, 1876, Mr. Burnham was united in marriage to Miss Margaret S. Sherman, daughter of J. B. Sherman, one of the prominent pioneers of this city. They have five children: Ethel, now the wife of A. B. Wells, of Southbridge, Massachusetts; Margaret, the wife of George T. Kelly, a Chicago lawyer; John, president of the firm of John Burnham & Company, dealers in stocks and bonds in Chicago; Hubert, an architect associated with his father; and Daniel. Mr. Burnham has for many years been a resident of Evanston where he takes an active interest in local affairs. In recognition of his advancement in the science of his profession various degrees have been conferred upon him by the leading institutions of the country. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Harvard and from Yale on the same day, in 1893; that of Doctor of Science from Northwestern University, in 1895; and that of Doctor of Laws from the University of Illinois, in 1905. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects; of which he was president in 1894 and 1895 and is a member of the Chicago Union League, University, Chicago Literary, Cliff Dwellers, Caxton, Little Room, Glen

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View and Evanston Country Clubs; the Century and Lawyers Clubs, of New York; the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburg; the Pacific Union Club, of San Francisco; and others. In all of his life he has been actuated by high ideals whether in professional lines or in social relations. He has ever recognized the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship and has given much time and thought to public service in his efforts to benefit, beautify and adorn the city which throughout the greater part of his life has been his home.

ROBERT J. BENNETT.

Robert J. Bennett was born at Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, February 9, 1839. His father, Reuben J. Bennett, came of a Scotch-Irish family which settled in Connecticut between the years 1650 and 1660, as nearly as known. On his mother's side he was removed but three generations from Ireland. The mother, Alta (Haskins) Bennett, was a direct descendant and the sixth in line from Captain Miles Standish of Pilgrim fame. Vermont was her native state. These parents were intelligent, earnest anl honest people, of the middle ranks, ready to do their part in the world's work and content with what they earned of worldly goods and honors. Any one might well be proud of such ancestry. In the winter and spring of 1844 they came west the second time, having settled at Roscoe near Rockford, Illinois, in 1836. However, as no titles to land could then be obtained, the land being not yet in market, they returned east. In 1844 Reuben J. Bennett again journeyed westward, being accompanied by his wife, three sons and two daughters. For a short time they lived in the light keeper's house which stood on the site of the "Borge office" at the south end of Rush street bridge. Soon afterward the family removed to Lake county, obtaining two hundred and forty acres (mostly of the government) near Diamond Lake, where our subject grew in age and strength for sixteen years. These were years of hard work and constant industry. Schools were few, often held in a vacant chamber or granary before harvest time. Of such advantages Robert J. Bennett availed himself to the utmost. At the age of eight he began to do a man's work, caring for a span of horses, harnessing them and plowing two acres or harrowing ten per day, besides milking cows, feeding pigs and calves. His father often made the declaration: "Robert is as good as a hired man." His school privileges were meager. At seventeen he began to teach country schools, following that profession during the winter seasons and later in the summer also. He was thus identified with educational interests until twenty-four years of age, earning a good name among teachers of that period. His last school was at Wheeling, Cook county.

On the 9th of April, 1862, Mr. Bennett married Electa M. Hoyt and a year later came to Chicago as bookkeeper and cashier for W. M. Hoyt, then a dealer in fruits and fancy groceries at 15 Dearborn street. Two years later, in February, 1865, A. M. Fuller, a former pupil at Deerfield, joined Mr. Bennett in buying Mr. Hoyt's business, going into heavy groceries on a wholesale scale. They began the business with practically no capital but worked strenuously and untiringly and prospered in a moderate way. In the great fire on the 9th of October, 1871, they lost

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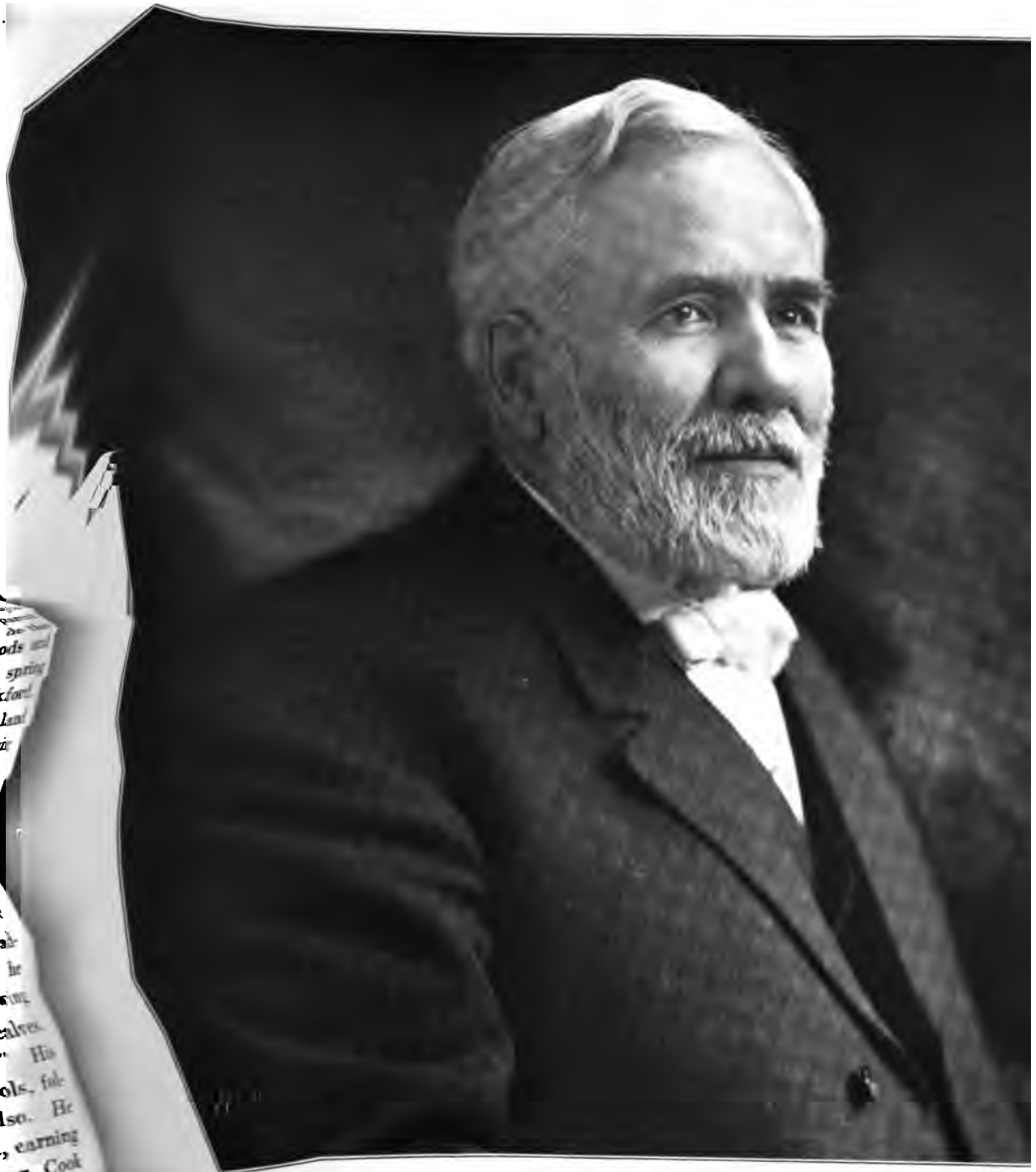

R. J. Bennett

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their entire stock of goods. Available country accounts were equal to about seventy per cent of their liabilities. Mr. Bennett asked for time, promising to pay in full —some time. Creditors said the firm could not do it and voluntarily agreed to take fifty per cent on the same terms asked. By 1875 they had paid one hundred cents on each dollar and six per cent interest for all the time creditors waited beyond the time named at purchase. This gave them credit far beyond that warranted by their means and again proved the value of a good name. On the 1st of August, 1874, the firms of Bennett & Fuller and W. M. Hoyt & Company united under the name of the latter and have occupied the building at the corner of Michigan avenue and River street to the present date. Mr. Bennett took the financial management of the business, others attending to buying and selling. Through all the years of war and inflation, of later contractions, of panics and fire, the company and its members have not failed to pay one hundred cents on the dollar. Surely the Lord has been good to them and prospered them.

Two sons, Arthur G. and William Hoyt, and one daughter, now Mrs. Maude B. Vail, of Dixon, Illinois, came to Mr. and Mrs. Bennett. The parents have been active in the work of the Congregational church. Mr. Bennett has been a director in two banks and vice president in one. He is a trustee of Wheaton College and also one of the trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, being interested in the promotion of the Wilson avenue branch. To the interests of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society and the Chicago City Missionary Society a helping hand has been extended. In person Mr. Bennett is five feet nine inches in height, weighing about one hundred and seventy pounds. He is a gentleman of light complexion and is now white haired. His habits are simple and regular and he is a plain liver. He does not know the taste of beer or any kind of liquor and has never used tobacco, also abstaining from tea and coffee. Through a simple life he has passed three score years and ten in good health and cheer, answering well the prayer of Hagar: "Give me neither poverty nor riches;" and illustrating this, if anything, that of an honest walk along the middle lines of life one need not be ashamed.

AMELIA L. WHIPPLE TAYLOR, M. D.

Dr. Amelia L. Whipple Taylor, engaged in practice in Evanston, is a native of Pennsylvania, her birth having occurred in Bradford county, July 20, 1856. Her ancestry can be traced back to colonial days. Her great-grandfather, William Whipple, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the well known Bishop Whipple was a cousin of her grandfather, William Whipple, Jr. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Whipple. Her father was born April 22, 1832, and died in April, 1874, at the comparatively early age of forty-two years, after devoting his life to the dry-goods business. The mother, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was born March 1, 1838, and is now living in Wilkes-Barre, that state. In the family were nine children, namely: Alvaretta M., the wife of George Thoma, a business man of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Dr. Amelia L. W. Taylor; Julia E., who is deceased; John V., a traveling salesman, making his headquarters in Chicago; William M., who has also passed away; Stella M., the deceased wife of

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A. W. Oliver, of Chicago; Dr. Myron T., of this city; Mettie J., who married James Byers, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; and Charles E., a lumberman of Chicago.

Dr. Taylor when a little maiden of six summers began attending the district schools near her father's home and continued her studies there until thirteen years of age, after which she spent three years as a pupil in Miss Brainard's private school. She then went to Clover, Virginia, where under private teachers she continued her education for two years, and about that time she determined to become a physician. At the age of twenty-three she went to Philadelphia and was employed by Dr. William Goodell for three and a half years. In 1882 she went to Cincinnati and later entered the Woman's Medical College, from which she graduated. She began practice in that city and there she remained for two years.

On the 19th of February, 1896, Dr. Amelia L. Whipple became the wife of William G. Taylor, of Chicago, who was a freight claim agent for the Monon Railroad Company. He was born August 15, 1843, and died March 20, 1904, his remains being interred in Graceland cemetery, of Chicago. In the same year Dr. Taylor located in Evanston and became the founder and is now the proprietor of Dr. A. L. W. Taylor's Conservatory of Health, which is a well equipped sanitarium. Her only child, a daughter, Stella Consuelo, who was born November 17, 1897, has completed the grammar-school work in Evanston and after finishing her school course at H. H. C. Millers school became a student at Girton, Winnetka, taking the college preparatory course for Wellesley. Dr. Taylor has her office and residence at No. 901 Lake street, Evanston. Her sanitarium is splendidly equipped with everything necessary for medical and surgical work. It is liberally patronized and she also had a good outside practice, the recognition of her ability winning for her an enviable place as a representative of the medical profession in the beautiful suburb in which she makes her home.

WILLIAM BRYCE MUNDIE.

William Bryce Mundie, of Scotch descent from the Clan Frazer, was born in Hamilton, Canada, September 30, 1863, a son of William and Margaret Finlayson (Bryce) Mundie, who were natives of Aberdeenshire and Lanarkshire, Scotland, respectively. They left the land of hills and heather in their childhood days to become residents of Canada. The paternal grandfather was an architect in Scotland and William Mundie's father followed the same profession in Toronto, Canada, for a number of years.

William Bryce Mundie completed his education in the Hamilton Collegiate Institute of Canada and studied for and has since followed the profession which claimed the time and attention of his father and grandfather. He was an architect's apprentice for four years in Hamilton and left there in April, 1884, to enter the office of W. L. B. Jenney in Chicago. Demonstrating his ability and proving his worth, he was admitted to membership in the firm of Jenney & Mundie in 1891, a relationship that was maintained until the death of Mr. Jenney in 1906, since which time the business has been conducted under the firm name of Jenney, Mundie & Jensen, with Mr. Mundie as senior partner. The firm ranks with the leading

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architects of the city and has laid the plans and superintended the construction of some of Chicago's finest buildings. The standing of Mr. Mundie in professional circles is indicated in the fact that on the 13th of December, 1898, he was appointed architect for the Chicago Board of Education, which position he continued to fill until the 1st of April, 1905, when he resigned.

On the 2d of June, 1892, Mr. Mundie was united in marriage at Plainville, Ohio, to Miss Bessie Russell Jenney, a daughter of Ansel G. Jenney of Cincinnati. Her ancestors in both the paternal and maternal lines were members of the Plymouth colony and came over as passengers in the ships John and Little James. Mr. and Mrs. Mundie have become the parents of three daughters: Elizabeth J., Margaret B., and Jean F.

In his political views Mr. Mundie is an earnest republican yet has never been an aspirant for office. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in St. Peter's Episcopal church. He belongs to the Union League Club, to St. Andrews Society, the Chicago Yacht Club and the Cliff Dwellers Club, and is also a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

With a nature that can never be content with mediocrity he has steadily progressed in his chosen field until he occupies a position of prominence therein, while his strongly developed qualities of sociability and geniality have made him widely known and popular among those with whom he has been brought in contact during the period of his residence in Chicago.

GEORGE W. SPOFFORD.

The coat of arms which has been in possession of the Spofford family through generations bears this motto: "Rather deathe than false of Faythe." Representatives of the name through successive generations have remained loyal to the spirit of that motto but none more so than George W. Spofford, who brought into the practical affairs of the modern business world the same splendid sense of honor and loyalty. The Spofford family is of Saxon lineage and the name appears in the archives of England prior to the Norman invasion. In 1638 John Spofford sailed for America accompanied by his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Scott. He settled in Georgetown, Massachusetts, and the family became well known in New England, where the name is perpetuated in Spofford's Gap, a pass in the White mountains, so called from the fact that it separated the farms of two brothers, Abijah and Eldad Spofford, the former the great-grandfather of our subject. His grandfather, Amos Spofford, was for seven years a defender of the American cause in the Revolutionary war and, participating in the battle of Yorktown, witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis, which was a virtual proclamation of the attainment of American liberty. His son, Ira Spofford, defended the interests of the country upon the field of battle in the war of 1812. He married Miriam Atwood, a native of Chester, Vermont, and they established their home at Peterboro, New Hampshire, where on the 9th of August, 1831, their son, George W. Spofford, was born.

The early education of this son was largely acquired in the public schools of Boston and he entered upon a preparatory course for Harvard as a student in the

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famous Phillips Exeter Academy, where he completed the course. Later he took up the study of law under the direction of E. S. Cutler, then county solicitor in New England, and in his early '20s came to Chicago. For some years he was identified with educational interests here. In 1856 he was appointed principal of the Foster school, the district then embracing all the territory between the river on the east and Western avenue on the west, Jackson street (now Jackson boulevard) and the north bank of the river. During the Civil war he was selected to carry the stand of colors sent from Chicago to the regiment, called the "Teachers' Regiment." He continued at the head of the school until the 1st of June, 1870, when the growth of the city compelled a subdivision of his district into several school districts. At that time he retired from educational work, for he believed that success for him lay in the field of real-estate operation. He had the prescience to discern what the future had in store for the city and, realizing that property values would rapidly increase, he began dealing in real estate, with offices in the Morrison Hotel and also in Englewood. From that time until his death he was one of the energetic and successful operators in real estate except at such times as his attention was fully occupied by public service. The value of his opinions in business was demonstrated in the splendid financial results which he achieved. Four times was the building at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, now known as the Morrison Hotel, built and rebuilt under the direction of Mr. Spofford and careful management of his property interests at all times brought him substantial success, although with many others he suffered heavy losses in the great fire of 1871.

On the 24th of December, 1859, Mr. Spofford was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Morrison, a daughter of Orsemus Morrison, a Chicago pioneer and philanthropist, whose name is deeply engraved on the pages of the city's early history. To Mr. and Mrs. Spofford were born five children: Lucy, who died aged seven years; Jessie, who died when four months of age and was the elder of twins, the other dying in infancy; Percy Morrison, who died leaving a wife, who before her marriage was Miss Emily Dahmke, and they had two children, Jessie and Clarence El Roy; and Florence Myrtle, who is well known and popular among the athletic women of the city.

The death of Mr. Spofford occurred January 10, 1909, and took from Chicago one of her most valued and respected residents. He had been a warm personal friend of General Phil Sheridan and he ranked socially in Chicago with the most prominent of the city. He loved his friends and enjoyed travel but his deepest interest centered in his own household. However, he found time for such social enjoyments as broaden nature and awaken sympathy. He was prominent in Masonry, holding membership in St. Bernard Commandery and in Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a director in the Menoken Club and held membership in the Illinois and Ashland Clubs. His religious faith was evidenced in his membership in the Congregational church and his political belief was manifest in his unfaltering support of the republican party. On various occasions he was called to public office wherein the general welfare was conserved but no individual profit was secured. He served for two terms as county commissioner, being elected in 1877 and again in 1888, during which periods the office salary was but fifteen hundred dollars. During his first term the county courthouse was being erected. He

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was chairman of the Dunning poorhouse and asylum committee and in fact of the whole system of outdoor relief service. He brought to his public duties the same spirit of judicious economy and enterprise which are manifest in the work of every successful business man. By his untiring efforts great reductions were made in the running expenses of the departments which came under his supervision, while at the same time the quality of food, clothing and medicine furnished to deserving objects of charity was improved greatly. At the request of Governor Fifer, Mr. Spofford attended the Farmers' Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1891, and through his influence the votes of seven hundred delegates were cast in favor of Chicago as the place for the World's Columbian Exposition against seventeen for New York. This was the more notable achievement when it is remembered that at the time New York felt that it had a commercial hold on the south which would insure support of that city as a site for the fair. He also did good work in behalf of Chicago through Texas and Mississippi and his efforts in this direction were put forth without financial compensation. Business men found him prompt and reliable, his friends found him faithful and true, his city found him loyal and patriotic, yet the best traits of his character were ever reserved for his own fireside.

DANIEL C. NICHOLES.

Daniel C. Nicholes was born March 17, 1817, in Caldwell, Warren county, New York, at the head of Lake George, and was a son of Daniel and Dianthe (Hawley) Nicholes. After completing his preliminary studies he fitted for college at Wyoming village, Wyoming county, New York, and afterward completed a full classical course at Union College, Schenectady, and graduated with honors from that institution. He studied law two years while in college, and continued the same one year after graduating, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1847 at Ithaca, New York. Immediately thereafter he established himself in business at that place, and there remained, meeting with good success, until July 3, 1848.

Having determined to settle in the west he closed his affairs and removing to Chicago, formed a partnership with his brother, Ira J. Nicholes, which was continued until 1854. During the succeeding two years he was associated in business with John T. Wentworth, who later became circuit judge on the bench in Wisconsin. From 1856 to 1861 he was connected with William McKinley, under the firm of Nicholes and McKinley, after which he was again associated with his brother under the style of D. C. and I. J. Nicholes. This firm existed until 1857, when Thomas Morrison was taken into the business. After the great fire of 1871 Mr. McKinley became again connected with the business and the name of the firm was changed to Nicholes, McKinley and Morrison, and so remained until 1875, when D. C. Nicholes withdrew and formed a partnership with his son, C. W. Nicholes. From 1857 to 1867 the attention of the firm was devoted entirely to law practice, but during the remainder of the time referred to, the business has pertained especially to real-estate matters and to loans. This firm was financially successful and has been identified with the growth and prosperity of Chicago. D. C. and I. J. Nicholes founded the town of Englewood in 1852, and the prosperity, rapid growth

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and development of that suburb is due largely to the liberality, enterprise and business sagacity of these gentlemen.

Daniel C. Nicholes was married in October, 1849, to Miss Amanda Wheeler, and they were the parents of the following children: Bessie, who became the wife of Edmund Adcock, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; and Charles W., who was junior member of the firm of D. C. and C. W. Nicholes. D. C. Nicholes died May 6, 1889.

D. C. Nicholes was a man of profound learning, sound practical judgment and business sagacity, and well merits the reputation which, throughout his long, active and eventful life he has sustained for honorable, upright and conscientious fair dealing. He is one of Chicago's honorable and honored business men, well deserving that esteem and respect universally accorded him.

GEORGE C. AMERSON, M. D.

Dr. George C. Amerson, educator and practitioner who has gained distinction in surgery, to which he now devotes his entire attention, was born in Chicago, November 8, 1877. His father, William Amerson, was a native of England, his birth having occurred near London, on the 21st of September, 1841. He is now a retired business man living in Austin. In the public affairs of that suburb, before its annexation to the city, he took an active and prominent part, being for years a member of the school board and also serving as police magistrate. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Matilda Harriet Schaubel, was born in Pennsylvania in 1847 and died in Austin, December 21, 1906. They were the parents of nine children, of whom John and Matilda are both deceased. The others are: William H., still a resident of Chicago; Edmund J., who is married and has one child; May Ida, the wife of Charles H. Zimmerman of Chicago and the mother of one child; Harvey S., who is living in Elk Rapids, Michigan, and has two children; Dr. George C. Amerson, of this review; Della G., who is the wife of Marvin V. Hinshaw, of Denver, Colorado, and has four children; and Lucy H., the wife of R. C. Jenkins, of Orleans, Indiana, and the mother of two children.

When a lad of six years Dr. Amerson became a pupil in the public schools of Austin, wherein he continued his education until graduated there from the high school with the class of 1898. In preparation for a professional career he entered the Homeopathic College of Chicago and was graduated in 1902. His high standing secured him the appointment of interne in the Cook County Hospital and his eighteen months' service there brought him broad, varied and practical experience. Desiring to attain an even higher degree of proficiency, he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of the University of Illinois, at Chicago and was graduated therefrom in 1904. He then opened an office on West Madison street and continued in the general practice of medicine and surgery for three years but since 1907 has limited his practice to surgical work, for which he seems particularly fitted. His comprehensive knowledge of anatomy and the component parts of the human body and the onslaughts made upon it by disease, and

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his knowledge, combined with a steady hand and cool nerve, enables him to do the most delicate surgical work. He was appointed attending surgeon of the Cook County Hospital for a period of six years, his term expiring in January, 1912. He is also attending surgeon at the Frances E. Willard Hospital. Dr. Amerson began teaching in the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery in 1906 and is now professor of surgery in that institution. He has displayed a capability along educational lines equal to the skill which he manifests in the operating room and is rapidly forging his way to the front among the older and the more successful surgeons of the city. He was made assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, of the Illinois National Guard and was assigned to the First Infantry. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Tri State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the National Association of Military Surgeons. On January 1, 1912, he was elected grand presiding senior of the Phi Chi medical fraternity, the largest medical fraternity in the world, of which he has been an active member for five years.

On the 3d of October, 1906, Dr. Amerson was united in marriage to Miss Isabel L. Coyle, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coyle, of Chicago, and unto them has been born a son, William Palmer, whose birth occurred October 6, 1907. Dr. Amerson holds membership with Austin Lodge, No. 850, A. F. & A. M., with the Tribe of Ben Hur and is also a member of the Royal League. He is a republican in his political views and a Methodist in religious faith. He finds his recreation in fishing, hunting, baseball and traveling and through indulgence in those maintains the even balance with strenuous professional duties that results in strong and well developed manhood and in increasing physical and mental vigor. He resides at No. 3434 Jackson boulevard and has his office at No. 3201 West Madison street, where a liberal and constantly increasing patronage is accorded him.

MARK SUMMERS.

Mark Summers, senior partner of the firm of Mark Summers & Company, public accountants and auditors, was born in Bement, Illinois, September 13, 1871. His father, Albert H. Summers, was a native of Vermilion, Ohio, and was descended from English ancestry, representatives of the name coming to America early in the seventeenth century. The great-grandfather removed from Connecticut to Ohio, casting in his lot with the pioneer residents of the latter state. It was there that Albert H. Summers was born and in the '60s he removed to Illinois, where he followed the profession of civil engineer. He died March 28, 1909, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Mary Batcheller, is now a resident of Chicago. She was descended on the paternal side from English ancestors who settled in Pennsylvania at an early day, and on the maternal side she comes of Holland ancestry. Mark Summers is the eldest of a family of three sons and one daughter, his brothers being Bruce and Guy, both of Chicago, the former a civil engineer and the latter an attorney.

In the public schools of this city Mark Summers pursued his education. He spent four years as a newsboy, after which he engaged in office work of various

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kinds, his attention, however, being mostly given to bookkeeping. His ability in that line continually increased by reason of his broad experience and close application and in March, 1896, he established business on his own account, and in 1902 organized the present firm of Mark Summers & Company, public accountants and auditors. The company has gained recognition as one of the most successful in the profession, their work comprising not only expert accounting but also the science of business doctoring. When a business is not yielding the percentage of profit it should, because of lack of organization or other reasons, Mr. Summers investigates conditions and diagnoses the case as a physician does that of his patient, after which he prescribes the necessary remedy and, if need be, takes personal charge of the reorganization of every department, making a thorough study of every detail and introducing new systems and methods, properly placing responsibilities and establishing harmony and cooperation among the employes. This task sometimes requires several months' labor and always demands keen insight, sound judgment, patience and diplomacy. He has at times reorganized the entire business system of an enterprise and even the policies of many of the largest concerns of this city.

On Christmas day of 1898, Mr. Summers was united in marriage, in Chicago, to Miss Nora Early, a daughter of James Early, of this city, but formerly of Winterset, Iowa. With their two children, Martha and James, aged respectively sixteen and thirteen years, they occupy an attractive home at Hinsdale. Mr. Summers gives unfaltering support to the men and measures of the republican party. He belongs to the Illinois Athletic Club, is a lover of outdoor sports, and each summer, from June until September, lives in a tent, thus coming close to nature's heart. He has a manner that inspires confidence; men believe that what he undertakes he will do; and moreover he possesses notable powers of organization, all of which constitute factors in the success which has come to him.

DIXON C. WILLIAMS.

Dixon C. Williams, vice president of the Chicago Building & Manufacturing Company, was born May 3, 1859, at Yellville, Arkansas. His father, Dixon C. Williams, Sr., was a prominent lawyer of Arkansas, where his death occurred in 1860. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mattie Dillon, after losing her first husband married John A. Lester, of Lebanon, Tennessee, and her death occurred in 1905.

Dixon C. Williams was only a year old at the time of his father's demise. He acquired his education in private schools of Lebanon and in the university at that place, where he took up the study of law, but a short time prior to the date upon which he would have graduated he left college to accept a position as bookkeeper and teller in the bank of Lebanon. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier and continued with the bank for sixteen years. He was also editor of the Lebanon Register for four years. His newspaper work and coming in contact with the public as molder of thought and opinion in this way awakened in him a desire to go upon the lecture platform and to that work he devoted his time and attention until his health failed in 1893. He was regarded as one of the most

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DIXON C. WILLIAMS

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entertaining, instructive and interesting lecturers of the country, but, owing to the failure of his health, he had to give up the profession and in 1893 became vice president and manager of the Chicago Building & Manufacturing Company, also of the Lake Street Manufacturing Block, while at the present time he has extended his interests to various industrial lines and is now president of the Chicago Nipple Manufacturing Company, the Lehigh Valley Structural Steel Company of Allentown, Pennsylvania. It is seldom that a man of literary tastes who delights in intellectual research and has proven himself a success upon the lecture platform has the qualities essential to successful management. Mr. Williams, however, is an exception to the rule and in the control of important industrial and manufacturing interests has given indication of superior executive ability, keen discrimination and unfaltering energy. In various other sections of the country aside from Chicago his business interests have constituted an element of progress, contributing largely to the material development and industrial and commercial activity of other cities. He was the builder of the street railway at Anderson, Indiana, obtaining the franchise at the time that natural gas was discovered there. At one time he was president of the Monroe Gas Company, of Monroe, Wisconsin, also of the Beaver Dam (Wis.) Gas Company and the Shawnee (Okla.) Gas Company.

On the 19th of November, 1876, occurred the marriage of Dixon C. Williams and Miss Sallie McKnight, a daughter of Moses McKnight, a prominent lawyer of Lebanon, Tennessee. They have become parents of two children: J. Lester, who is married and has a son, J. Lester, Jr.; and Mae Fair, the wife of Hugh M. Clopton. Both the son and daughter remain residents of Chicago. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Her ancestors took a prominent part in the Revolutionary war and the war with Mexico, while her father, Col. McKnight, commanded a regiment of the Confederate troops in the Civil war. Mr. Williams also is descended from Revolutionary stock, General John Seldon Roane, a great uncle, winning his title by service in the Mexican war and was afterward governor of Arkansas, and his mother was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. His membership relations are with the Southern Club, the Press Club and the Iroquois Club. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. For many years he has been elder, treasurer and chairman of the official board of the Church of Providence on the north side. His pastime is found in study and in public speaking and Mr. Williams is usually to be seen where the intelligent men of the city are gathered in the discussion of vital questions. His interests are extremely broad and his research work has carried him into realms where the scientist and the historian are found at their best.

HENRY WHIPPLE.

That the life of Henry Whipple was a serviceable one in the world is doubted by none who were acquainted with him and knew of his unfaltering devotion to the church and all its high principles or were acquainted with his activity in the real-estate field of business. Nothing could turn him from a course which he believed to be right and yet, while he held firmly to his own convictions, he was

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never intolerant of the opinions or uncharitable in his views of others. In fact his life reached out in sympathetic interest and helpfulness to all mankind.

Ohio numbered Mr. Whipple as one of its native sons, his birth having occurred in Saybrook, Ashtabula county, September 15, 1825. His parents were Angel and Celinda (Wright) Whipple, the latter a daughter of General Wright, who was for many years government land commissioner of the whole Western Reserve. The year 1839 witnessed the removal of the family to Winnebago county, Illinois, and the establishment of their home on a tract of wild prairie land near Roscoe, which was a tiny village of about half a dozen houses that had been founded the previous year. Angel Whipple purchased and began the development of six hundred and forty acres of land, but in order that his children might have better educational advantages, he removed to Mount Morris, Illinois, in 1840, returning in 1842 to the farm, whereon he died in January, 1843. His son, J. W. Whipple, an elder brother of Henry Whipple, had gone to Texas as a home missionary and also to try the effect of a change of climate. A weak condition of the lungs and throat characterized the family, and such was the condition of J. W. Whipple's health that he expected soon to face death in the Lone Star state; on the contrary, however, his health improved and therefore other members of the family removed to Texas, including Henry Whipple, who in December, 1847, rented a farm there. He was then a young man of twenty-two years. In the fall of 1848, however, he returned to Illinois to resume his studies in Mount Morris with the intention of preparing for the ministry. He completed his course in a year and in the fall of 1850 became a member of the Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, being ordained to the ministry. For many years thereafter he devoted his energies to this holy calling and his influence was of no restricted order, for he was never denied the full harvest nor the aftermath of his labors. In the fall of 1856 he was assigned to the Desplaines Street church in Chicago, of which he remained pastor for two years and for a similar period of the East Indiana Street church. He then accepted a call from a church at Galena, Illinois, but after two years there, again came to Chicago and devoted the five succeeding years to the City Mission. About the end of that time the old family trouble recurred, his throat failing him so that he was compelled to enter upon supernumerary relations. He hoped that rest would do away with the condition that prevented his active work in the ministry, but after some time, as there was no sign of improvement, he turned his attention to business interests in Chicago. He had previously purchased some unimproved property in the city and here began building and also doing commission work. Later he formed a partnership with William M. True and purchased a large tract of land on the north side, devoting his attention largely to the development of the business. The partnership was dissolved when in 1869 he purchased Mr. True's interest. In his undertakings he prospered until October, 1871, when the great fire brought to him heavy losses, not only in the destruction of his buildings but also of all of his books and papers. With resolute spirit, however, he resumed business and Whipple street of the city, which was probably named in his honor, still commemorates his enterprise.

Mr. Whipple was twice married. In the year in which he entered the ministry—in the fall of 1850—was celebrated his marriage to Charlotte P. Grant and unto them was born a son, John A. J. Whipple, who until a few years ago

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was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, his last charge being Waukegan. At length throat trouble obliged him to retire and he has since engaged in the insurance business in Chicago. In 1869 Henry Whipple removed with his family to Evanston, where his son was then attending college. Following the death of his first wife he was married on the 19th of October, 1869, to Miss Mattie E. Fisher, a daughter of Peter D. and Lavina (Klapp) Fisher, of Freeport, Illinois. Mrs. Whipple now resides at No. 1307 Chicago avenue, Evanston, and by her marriage became the mother of one child, Lillian Fisher, who is the wife of John Charles Williams, of Evanston, and has two daughters, Gladys Elmeda and Helen Lavina Williams, aged respectively thirteen and eleven years.

During the period of the Civil war Mr. Whipple became an ardent advocate of the Union cause, writing and speaking in support of the national government. He was at that time pastor of the Indiana Street church and because so many of his near relatives were in the south, it was hinted that he would be indifferent and lukewarm, if not actively hostile, to the Union cause. But he astonished and electrified his audiences by the earnestness and eloquence with which he pleaded the cause of the Union and urged the liberation of the negro, for he regarded slavery as a disturbing element of the government. During the period of his residence in Evanston he was an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal church and was also a most helpful factor in the upbuilding of the Wheeden church, in which he frequently filled the pulpit. For several years prior to his death he was an invalid from paralysis and passed away at his home February 4, 1906, the remains being taken to Freeport, Illinois, for interment. In the community where he lived his life was ever a factor for good. His business success was never at the expense of his honesty, for in his judgment the sacrifice of personal integrity was too high a price to pay for any sort of material gain. He loved his home and made every effort to maintain its unity and sweetness. Naturally there returned to him the unfaltering devotion of wife and children. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain if his financial resources permitted his assistance. His whole career was an impetus for progress and uplift and, while he never courted popularity, the admiration and honor of his fellowmen were ever given him.

WALTER CLYDE JONES.

Walter Clyde Jones, whose work in the field of legal literature has made him widely known to the students of law, and who is now practicing successfully in Chicago and in New York, was born at Pilot Grove, Iowa, December 22, 1870, his parents being Jonathan and Sarah (Buffington) Jones. The father, a farmer by occupation and a native of Harrison county, Ohio, went with his brothers to Iowa in 1833 and preempted a tract of land. He laid out the town of Pilot Grove on his farm. He was of Quaker stock, of Welsh origin, and his parents, who later came to Iowa, lie buried in the old Quaker cemetery at Salem. His wife was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and of English lineage. Both the Jones and Buffington families came to America during the latter part of the seventeenth cen-

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tury. The father died in 1883 at the age of sixty-eight years, but the mother still survives, spending a part of the time with her son, Walter C., and the remainder at her home in Keokuk, Iowa. In the family were six children of whom W. C. Jones was the fifth in order of birth. Four of the number are still living, the others being: Dr. F. B. Jones, a physician of Goldfield, Colorado; Mrs. L. E. Goodell, of Wilbur, Nebraska; and Mrs. Jesse Moone, of Ashland, Nebraska.

At the usual age Walter C. Jones began his education, which he pursued in the public grammar and high schools of Keokuk, Iowa, supplemented by an engineering course in the Iowa State College, where he won the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1891. His preparation for the bar was made in the Chicago College of Law, of the Lake Forest University which conferred upon him his LL. B. degree in 1895. The same year he was admitted to practice before the Illinois bar and in following his profession has continued in general practice, although specializing to some extent in patent law. He was alone from 1895 until 1897, and then until 1899 was a member of the firm of Luddington & Jones. In the latter year the firm became Jones & Addington, which later was changed to Jones, Addington, Ames & Seibold by the admission of the third and fourth members. They practice in both Chicago and New York, the office being established in the latter city several years ago. In addition Mr. Jones has some business interests of a commercial character, being one of the directors and the treasurer of the Benjamin Electrical Manufacturing Company and the vice president and a director of the Stromberg Electric Company.

His activities have extended to the political field and he has been the representative of the fifth district (Hyde Park) in the Illinois senate. He has occupied this position since 1906 and during the sessions of 1909-11 was floor leader of the senate. He is the author of the direct primary law and led the fight for its enactment. He is also the author of the law limiting the labor of women to ten hours per day. He was likewise a leader in the movements for civil service reform and enactment of rules for reformed legislative procedure. He has at different times been chairman of the republican steering committee and is chairman of the executive committee which has the appointment of all select, joint and conference committees and is chairman of the rules committee. He is also largely regarded as authority upon various legal points and problems and in association with his law partner, K. H. Addington, became the author and editor of Jones & Addington's Annotated Statutes of Illinois, also of the Cyclopedia of Illinois Law and the Appellate Court Reports of Illinois. He has been active in civic affairs and was a member of the Chicago Charter Convention which drafted the proposed charter for the city of Chicago in 1906-7. He was one of the organizers of the Legislative Voters League with which he was actively identified until elected to the senate. He belongs to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and is an ex-president of the Chicago Electric Association. His interests are diversified in their scope and it is well known that he is usually to be found where the intelligent men of the city are gathered. He finds social enjoyment in the Union League, the University, Hamilton, Quadrangle, Kenwood, Homewood, City and Press Clubs, all of Chicago; in the Cosmos Club, of Washington; and in the Lawyers Club, of New York; and at the same time is active and helpful in his cooperation of the movements instituted by the different organizations in support of measures and projects of public worth, value and merit. The lighter pleasures

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of his life, those which make exercise an even balance to strenuous mental effort, are horseback riding and golf. He is also a seasoned traveler and few points of interest in the United States and abroad are unknown to him.

Mr. Jones was married, on the 3d of June, 1896, at Paulina, Iowa, to Miss Emma Boyd, a daughter of William O. Boyd of that place. They now have two sons, Walter Clyde and Clarence Boyd, aged respectively eight and three years, and a daughter, Helen Gwendolyn, five years of age. The family reside at 5541 Woodlawn avenue. Professional interests take Mr. Jones often to New York, where he is perhaps as widely known in legal circles as he is in Chicago.

C. H. JORDAN.

C. H. Jordan, for many years one of the leading undertakers in Chicago, as well as one of the city's representative business men, was born in Piqua, Ohio, November 28, 1826. His father, David J. Jordan, was one of the leading business men of that section of Ohio and a pioneer railroad builder. In the latter business he built considerable of the original Louisville & Nashville Railroad in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was also extensively engaged in the pork-packing business when southwestern Ohio was the center of that industry in the country. He also owned a large dry-goods business in Piqua, Ohio, where he lived until locating in Rock Island, Illinois, and subsequently in Kansas City, Missouri, where his death occurred in 1869.

The business training of C. H. Jordan was received under the direction of his father, and his business experience followed the acquirement of a liberal education obtained in the public schools and college. Following the completion of an academic course, he was matriculated in Woodward College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and there completed the regular course with the class of 1845. Immediately afterward he became connected with merchandising in his native city and still later entered the mercantile field of Cincinnati in connection with a wholesale house there. Several years thus passed and, in 1854, he came to Chicago as western agent for Crane, Breed & Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of metallic burial cases. Making this city his headquarters and carrying a large stock of goods in his store, he spent several years in travel, introducing his goods in the west. At the same time he also became established in the undertaking business at No. 134 Clark street, where he continued until the great fire of October, 1871, destroyed the establishment. He then removed to the west side, where he remained until the summer of 1872, when he again located in the down-town district, opening an undertaking establishment in the old Exchange building, at No. 112 Clark street. He was afterward located at No. 114 Monroe street, whence a further removal was made to 14 and 16 Madison street (old numbers) where he continued in business until his death, August 13, 1897. The business which had for years been one of the leading ones in the city was continued by his two sons as a copartnership, until 1906 when it was incorporated as C. H. Jordan & Company, with Mr. Scott Jordan as president and treasurer, Mr. Cady M. Jordan as vice president and secretary and Mr. Wilmot Whitaker as assistant secretary. In August, 1908, it was moved to No.

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164 North Michigan avenue, which property had been purchased by the company in 1906. When Mr. Jordan came to Chicago, in 1854, he was the fourth to embark in the undertaking business in this city, his predecessors being Wright & McClure on La Salle street, John Gavin on Market street and W. T. Woodson on Washington street. Long before his death he was the oldest undertaker in years of continuous connection with the business in Chicago.

In 1856 Mr. Jordan married in Piqua, Ohio, Miss Mary Scott, a daughter of William and Jane (Marrow) Scott. William Scott was one of the leading bankers in that section of Ohio. For many years he was the head of the bank that became the Piqua National Bank, the first national bank in that city. He was the first president of the latter institution and continued to serve in that capacity until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan became the parents of two sons: Scott, who married Clifford M. Hall, of Piqua, Ohio, and has one son, William Beaumont, while another son, Harold Scott, died at the age of seven, on December 14, 1896; and Cady M., who married Cassie Mae Deeves, of Chicago. The widow of C. H. Jordan survived until January 16, 1911.

Mr. Jordan's desire for success lay in his wish to provide comfortably for his family. He counted no personal sacrifice or effort on his part too great if it would promote the welfare and happiness of his wife and children, and his greatest pleasure came to him in the companionship of the members of his own household. He was, however, a man of social disposition and was well known as a member of the Illinois Club. He belonged also to the Epiphany Episcopal church in which he was junior warden. His political views were in accord with the principles of the republican party. His public-spirited citizenship prompted his ready and willing support of various measures instituted for the general good and for the city's substantial development. He ever looked upon the bright side of life and by reason of his own sunshiny nature added much to the happiness of others, for his spirit was contagious and his enthusiasm affected all who came within the radius of his influence. As he prospered in business he from time to time allowed himself the pleasures of travel and in this way added much to his knowledge of his country and its natural charms. He lived in Chicago through the period of its most marvelous development and had witnessed the growth which had converted the village into a city of large proportions. He lived to see its rebuilding in a manner that indicated that solidarity and worth were duly regarded. He saw the introduction of all the advantages known to the older east and at all times his sympathy and support were with the measures that in any way benefited the western metropolis. Thus his life became of useful service and Chicago has reason to honor him as one of her pioneer business men.

SAMUEL GALE TAYLOR.

Samuel Gale Taylor, whose demise occurred at Pass Christian, Mississippi, on the 26th of February, 1901, took up his abode in Chicago in 1854, and later became a prominent factor in industrial circles, founding the Chicago Chain Works in 1873 and serving as the head and owner of the concern throughout the re-

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mainder of his life. He was born at Philipsburg, Canada, on the 8th of February, 1829, his parents being James and Mary (Townsend) Taylor, the former a prominent citizen of his day. On the maternal side our subject was descended from an old and distinguished New England family, his grandfather, Mica Townsend, having been the first secretary of state of Vermont, a position which he creditably filled for eight years. Alex Taylor, the paternal grandfather, a native of Scotland, was an early colonial settler in what is now the state of New York. At the time of the outbreak of the Revolution he was identified with the party known as "V E Loyalists," who favored a united government, and therefore took up his abode in Philipsburg, Canada. Samuel Wells, the maternal great-grandfather of Samuel G. Taylor, was an early settler in Canada, receiving a grant of land from the king for remaining loyal to the crown.

Samuel Gale Taylor was reared and educated in Philipsburg. In 1854 he crossed the border into the United States and located in Chicago, here at once securing employment as bookkeeper for Stiles Burton, an old and well known merchant of the western metropolis, who is now deceased, and of whom a sketch appears on another page of this work. A short time afterward Mr. Taylor resigned his position and became a member of the firm of Corbett & Sackett, who were engaged in the steel and iron business. In 1859 the name was changed to Hale, Ayre & Company, and Mr. Taylor continued to be identified with the concern as a member of the firm for a period of twelve years, withdrawing previous to the Chicago fire and living for a few years retired. In 1873 he founded the Chicago Chain Works at Nos. 98 and 100 Indiana street, of which he remained the head and proprietor until the time of his demise. The period of his residence in Chicago compassed the period of the city's greatest industrial and commercial growth. A man of industry and thrift, of splendid business ability and unusual sagacity, Mr. Taylor founded and developed an enterprise that ranks among the important industrial concerns of this city. His son, Samuel Gale Taylor, Jr., is now at the head of the S. G. Taylor Chain Company, as the firm is known at present.

On the 11th of July, 1866, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Marian J. Winthrop, a daughter of Rev. Edward and Marian (Penney), Winthrop. She is a direct descendant of John Winthrop of colonial fame, who came to America from England in 1630, locating in Massachusetts and becoming the first colonial governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony. His son, John Winthrop, Jr., was the first governor of Connecticut. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Colonial Dames through the younger Winthrop, and also of the National Society of Founders and Patriots of America, and since 1883 she has been identified with the Chicago Woman's Club. Major Theodore Winthrop, who was an uncle of Mrs. Taylor, was the first officer to fall in battle during the Civil war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were born six children, only two of whom survive. Samuel Gale Taylor, Jr., as above stated, is now president of the S. G. Taylor Chain Company. He married Miss Anna J. Mead, a daughter of Edwin R. and Josephine (Sleight) Mead), of Chicago, and now has four children: E. Winthrop, Florence Josephine, Marian Winthrop and Samuel G. Taylor III. Francis Winthrop Taylor, the other surviving son of our subject, is a member of the firm of Aldis & Company, prominent real-estate dealers of Chicago. He was a member of the city council for four years and acted as chairman of the commission which tore down the old city hall and erected the new structure. He was

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likewise chairman of the high-pressure water commission and milk commission and is now private secretary to Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury at Washington, D. C. Francis W. Taylor wedded Miss Winifred Barrett, a daughter of S. E. and Alice (Brush) Barrett, of Chicago.

Mr. Taylor gave his political allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in St. James Episcopal church. He was likewise identified with the Marquette club. A man of domestic tastes, he found his greatest enjoyment at his own fireside in the companionship of his wife and children. Kind, genial and hospitable, he won many friends and was held in high regard in both business and social circles. While his life was not filled with thrilling incidents, probably no history published in this volume can serve as a better illustration to young men of the power of close application, honesty and integrity in insuring success.

ALVAN LESTER ROSE.

Alvan Lester Rose at the age of ninety-three years still actively engaged in business, has made his home in Chicago for more than six decades, watching its development from a small and inconsequential town to the metropolis of the west and the second city of America. He was born August 24, 1818, in the town of Lisle, Broome county, New York. His ancestry is traced back to Holland, whence John Rose, his great-great-grandfather, came to the new world in 1650, settling at New Amsterdam, now New York. His grandfather, who also bore the name of John Rose, married Rachel Dutcher, a descendant of an old French family originally named De Duycher, who emigrated from France to Holland in 1600 and from there to New Amsterdam in 1626. On their coat of arms appears a crane standing on one leg holding in the upraised claw a pebble, symbolizing vigilance, the significance being that if he slept the pebble would fall and awaken him.

Leonard Boardman Rose, the father, was born in the town of Wethersfield, Connecticut, June 21, 1773. He served in the Indian war as aid to General Anthony Wayne from 1793 to 1796 and died March 7, 1857. On the 19th of June, 1797, he had married Lovicy Greene, who was born in Rhinebeck, New York, June 20, 1779, and died March 12, 1846. Their family numbered six sons and two daughters, namely: Alonzo B., Edwin B., Benjamin F., Mills H., Eliza Ann, Leonard, Louisa M. and Alvan Lester.

The family removed from Lisle, Broome county, New York, to Castile, Genesee county, now Wyoming county, New York, in 1820, at which time Alvan Lester Rose was but two years of age. Reared in the latter county, he supplemented his public-school course by the study of surveying, which he began to practice there in 1840. In 1845 he removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, and in 1849 came to Chicago, where he has since made his home. As he landed from the steamer he was astonished to see the wonderful activity along the docks; steamers and sailing craft were unloading large quantities of miscellaneous freight; "prairie schooners"—so named—were busily engaged in taking it on board to carry it overland to near and distant points inland. This was before railroads entered the city. All freight from the east con-

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Yours cordially
A. Lester Rose.

IN HIS NINETY-SECOND YEAR

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signed to the west and northwest reached Chicago by way of the lakes and a thriving business trade center was being here developed.

Soon after his arrival in Chicago Mr. Rose was employed as cashier and bookkeeper in the office of H. Norton & Company, the leading forwarding and commission house in the city. His duties during the season of navigation required his presence in the office every day in the week, Sundays not excepted, and often times quite late at night. This so greatly impaired his health that at the close of a year he resigned and soon afterward secured a position in the wholesale and retail dry-goods house of Francis Clark. Mr. Clark failed in 1854 and while Mr. Rose was engaged with the assignee in settling up the business he was called to the Chicago Bank of I. H. Burch & Company, Mr. Burch stating to him confidentially that he suspected some of his former employes had robbed the bank of considerable sums of its cash by collusion or otherwise, and that they had falsified the books in order to cover up the deficit and for obvious reasons he desired that Mr. Rose should give the books and accounts of the bank a thorough examination. The latter's acceptance of the proposition closed the interview and the result of the investigation fully confirmed the suspicions of Mr. Burch. Mr. Rose was employed in the bank for five years and when it failed in 1860 he was retained by the assignee, Wirt Dexter, to assist him in settling the estate. He was afterward employed as cashier in the office of Emanuel Frankenthal, a wholesale tobacconist on South Water street, and remained with him until about the time he retired from active business in 1870, and for years afterward was associated with him in the management of his large estate.

In Pontiac, Michigan, in May, 1858, Mr. Rose was married to Miss Julia A. Todd, a daughter of Joseph J. Todd and a native of Pontiac, born February 3, 1826. Mr. Rose cast his first presidential ballot in 1840, supporting William Henry Harrison and since the organization of the republican party he has been one of its stalwart advocates. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, having joined Presque Isle Lodge, No. 107, at Erie, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1845. He is also a charter member and past chief patriarch of Heneosis Adelphon Encampment, No. 42, of Erie, which was incorporated August 7, 1846. He is a charter member and a director of the Wausaukee Hunting and Fishing Club of Athelstane, Wisconsin, and in religious views is a Universalist.

Few residents of Chicago are more familiar with the history of this city than Mr. Rose. At the time of his arrival in 1849 the natural line of the site was only a few feet above that of the lake and the streets were unpaved, although Lake street was planked and planks had also been laid in Clark street from Lake south to Washington street. The population at that time was twenty-three thousand and forty-seven. There was not sufficient drainage and in the winter of 1855-56 the city ordered a change of grade, raising the carriage ways on an average of eight feet. This placed the lower story of each building several feet below the level of the street and all buildings, wood, stone and brick, were raised to the level by means of screws placed under the foundation and the city ordered the dredging of the harbor, the clay thus obtained being used to fill the streets to the new grade. Mr. Rose saw the principal portion of Chicago destroyed by fire October 9 and 10, 1871, and has seen it rise phoenix-like from its ashes and has witnessed its phenomenal growth and increase in population from twenty-three thousand to more than two million in sixty-one years.

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Mr. Rose inherited a love for sports afield with rod and gun and during a period of forty years has spent his annual vacations in the wilds of northern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan, camping out with Indians for guides. He counts these as his most delightful pastimes and has ever been grateful that he was endowed with this love of nature, feeling that the happiness of his life has been greatly enhanced by his enjoyment of fishing and the pleasure that he has found in the woods.

MARK SKINNER.

Mark Skinner was not only a peer but a leader among the brilliant members of the Chicago bar of a half century ago, and when ill health forced him to sever active connection with the legal profession he still remained a prominent representative of the business interests of the city. No man of his day was more deeply interested in the material, intellectual and moral progress of Chicago and in all of his labors, far reaching and effective as they were, he ever sought the benefit of others rather than the advancement of self. The splendid powers with which nature endowed him were used wisely and well and Chicago is yet profiting by his labors as the promoter of institutions which still remain valued factors in the municipal life.

Judge Skinner was born in Manchester, Vermont, September 13, 1813, a son of Richard and Frances (Pierpont) Skinner, both of whom were representatives of early colonial families of New England. The mother traced her ancestry to John Pierpont, a descendant of Sir Hugh de Pierrepont, of Picardy, France. He sailed for the new world in 1640, settling near Boston. The name of Skinner figures prominently in connection with the history of the Green Mountain state. The father of Judge Skinner was a distinguished lawyer, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1778, and in 1802 removed to Manchester, Vermont. His ability soon won him public recognition in election to office and in 1814 he became representative of his district in congress. In 1820 he became governor of the state for a four years' term. and prior to that time served as chief justice for five years. He died May 23, 1833. His wife, who was born in 1782, is said to have possessed many womanly virtues and a noble Christian character "and from her training and influence the son received many of those manly traits and qualities that characterized his life, while to his father he was indebted for that legal acumen for which he was noted."

In early youth Mark Skinner was a pupil in the schools of Bennington, Vermont, and later continued his education at Troy, New York. His preparatory training was received in the Pittsfield Academy of Massachusetts and subsequently he entered the Middlebury College of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1833. He early manifested a love of study and an aptitude in the mastery of those lines to which he turned his attention and it was natural that he should seek a professional career when the time came for him to choose a life work. On the completion of his college course he entered upon the study of law with Judge Ezek Cowan, of Saratoga Springs, New York, as his preceptor and two years later entered the law office of Nicholas Hill, of Albany, who directed his studies until he became a stu-

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dent in the New Haven Law School. A year was there passed, at the end of which time Mr. Hill made him tempting offers of partnership, but already Mr. Skinner's attention had been directed to the growing west and with remarkable prescience he foresaw something that the future had in store for Chicago. He, therefore, determined to make this city his home.

It was in July, 1836, that Mark Skinner reached the future metropolis of the middle west. It was not until the following year that the city was incorporated, and at that time it contained only a few hundred inhabitants. With the work of shaping its destiny and molding its policy he was to become closely connected. He never sought public honors or recognition, but these came to him because of his ability and worth. He entered at once upon the practice of law and after a few months formed a partnership with George Anson Oliver Beaumont. The firm was soon established with a large and growing practice. His colleagues and contemporaries recognized in Mr. Skinner a man of scholarly attainments and of wide understanding of the law, as well as of high and honorable principles. His practice constantly grew in volume and importance and until he severed his connection with the profession he was regarded as one of the ablest leaders of the Chicago bar. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth, elected him to the office of city attorney in 1839. He filled the position for two years and for many years was master in chancery of Cook county. President Tyler appointed him to the position of United States district attorney, at which time the district embraced the entire state. Upon the election of James K. Polk as president, Mr. Skinner's reappointment was opposed by Isaac N. Arnold, who also became a candidate for the office. The contest between the two applicants became so animated and protracted that finally a compromise was reached in the appointment of a third party. The struggle so impressed Mr. Skinner with the unworthiness of methods that must be employed to obtain federal patronage that he resolved thereafter to entirely eschew federal office. He was, however, elected to the Illinois legislature in 1846 and throughout his course as a member of the general assembly stood as a man among men, holding loyally to a course which he believed to be of greatest benefit to the commonwealth. A contemporary biographer has said of his legislative service:

"He was made chairman of the finance committee and he drew up and secured the passage of the bill refunding the state debt. The six different forms of state bonds were reduced into one convenient and manageable form, which most effectively cut off any possibilities of fraud in issuing new bonds. It was also during this session that the state convention was called which formed the second state constitution and the memorable fight, based upon the phraseology of the old constitution, occurred, regarding the representation at the convention from the northern and southern districts. The championship of the northern side devolved upon Mr. Skinner, and his energy and good management carried the day. Mr. Skinner was also instrumental in causing the passage of a measure to recommence a partial payment of the interest on the state debt, a matter that had been for some years in default and which there was a disposition to repudiate."

In 1851, by popular suffrage, Mr. Skinner was called to the bench of the Cook county court of common pleas, now the superior court. An immense amount of business was transacted in the court and the strenuous labor required, so told upon Judge Skinner's health that at the close of the term he was forced to decline a re-

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election and for the same reason was obliged to discontinue the active practice of law. However, he did not cease to be an active factor in the business life of the city, but became financial agent of certain eastern capitalists in investments in Chicago real estate. His knowledge of the law as applied to realty and his accurate business habits particularly qualified him for the successful conduct of business of this character and no one in Chicago perhaps so largely represented non-resident capitalists or handled larger amounts of the borrowed money so extensively used in the building up of the city. He was for many years a prominent representative of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and in a memorial presented to the board of directors of the company on the occasion of Judge Skinner's death the president, Colonel Jacob L. Greene, took occasion to pay the following kindly tribute to the memory of his warm personal friend as well as business associate:

"The directors of the company, having learned of the death of the Hon. Mark Skinner, who was for more than thirty years its financial correspondent and their own trusted confidential adviser at Chicago, entered upon their records this minute desiring thereby to recall and to mark their sense of the peculiar importance and value of his services to it in that relation, involving the investment of over twenty-seven million dollars, the acquisition by unavoidable foreclosure and the subsequent sale of large amounts of real estate, and the personal foresight and handling of those great interests during all the dangers and trying vicissitudes which fell upon the country at large and upon his own city in particular, during that most eventful period; the singular intelligence, foresight, sound judgment, delicacy, courage, fidelity and single-heartedness with which he treated every question, faced every emergency and discharged every duty; his untiring watchfulness of every interest involved; his equally wise and kindly zeal for the welfare of the company's debtors in time of financial distress; that unfailing courtesy which made long association with him a pleasure as well as high privilege; and their deep sense of loss and their sympathy with his bereaved family."

Aside from professional and business interests already alluded to, Judge Skinner did much important service for the city in the building and extension of its railway connections. He was closely associated with the old Galena and with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, serving as a director of both companies. He was also a director of the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the State Insurance Company and the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company.

Judge Skinner's home life was particularly attractive and largely partook of the nature of the ideal. He was married on the 21st of May, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Magill Williams and unto them were born six children, Richard, Elizabeth, Evelyn Pierrepont, Frances, Frederika and Susan. Of these Frances became the wife of Henry J. Willing and had two children, Evelyn Pierrepont and Mark Skinner Willing. The youngest daughter, Susan Pierrepont, married Ambrose Cramer and had two children, Elizabeth Skinner and Ambrose Coghill. The Skinner home was one of the noted north-side homes of culture and hospitality and was long a social center of the city. Judge Skinner was devoted to the welfare of his family and found his greatest delight in surrounding the members of his household with those things which add to comfort and insure highest enjoyment. One of his deepest sorrows came to him in the death of his only remaining son, who, responding

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to the country's call for troops at the outbreak of the Civil war, fell in the trenches before Petersburg, on the 22d of June, 1864.

The service and influence of Judge Skinner in the profession of law, as financial agent and in social circles would alone entitle him to prominent mention among the leading business men of Chicago, but in other fields as well his influence reached out and his labors sought the welfare, progress and prosperity of the city. His life abounded in good works and his humanitarian spirit found expression in many practical movements for the benefit and assistance of his fellowmen. His name was inseparably interwoven with the history of the United States sanitary commission, organized soon after the outbreak of the Civil war. He was active in its affairs and gave of his time, energy and money without reserve to further its interests. He was made president of the organization and directed its work until a severe illness compelled him to resign in 1864. He was preeminently a man of affairs and one who wielded a wide influence. He never shirked a duty, relative to the city's progress and, in fact, was the leader in many movements whereby the welfare of Chicago was most greatly promoted. The cause of education found in him a stalwart champion and his effective labors in behalf of the public schools were recognized when a new public school, erected at the corner of Aberdeen street and Jackson boulevard, was called the Skinner school in his honor. He was instrumental in organizing the Young Men's Association, the predecessor of the Chicago Library Association, the nucleus of whose library was furnished by Walter L. Newberry, April 24, 1841. Judge Skinner was one of the charter members of the County Hospital and one of the early presidents of the Chicago Home for the Friendless. He also became one of the incorporators of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and was himself indefatigable in his labor in connection with that society following the great fire. His own home was destroyed in the fire together with the priceless treasures of art and literature which he had gathered there. As the hour brought its needs in the public life of the community he ever sought to meet them. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Reform School, became the first president of its board of directors and for many years continued in that position. He was a trustee of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and was one of the organizers of the Chicago Historical Society. His charitable and benevolent work had its root in his Christian faith, for throughout the greater part of his life he was closely identified with the Presbyterian denomination and for many years served as an elder in the Second Presbyterian church and later in the Fourth Presbyterian church of Chicago.

Nor were Judge Skinner's interests confined to the city in which he made his home and to the upbuilding of which his efforts so greatly contributed. He recognized the obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship and took a firm stand in support of or in opposition to every movement which he deemed beneficial or detrimental, as the case might be, to the welfare of the nation. In 1854 he became allied with the anti-Nebraska movement, which opposed Stephen A. Douglas, in the course which he took on that question. This led to the fusion of sentiments that revolutionized the politics of this entire part of the state. The new party was composed of anti-slavery people, both democrats and whigs, and in four years it absorbed the whig and free-soil parties and fatally weakened the democratic party. His anti-slavery position led him to espouse the cause of the new republican party

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and he remained a supporter thereof until his death. To honor him in recognition of his work in connection with the United States sanitary commission he was made the recipient of the button of the Loyal Legion.

Throughout his life Judge Skinner maintained a deep attachment for the place of his nativity and each year returned to Manchester, Vermont, for recreation and rest. He became, moreover, one of the founders of the New England Society of Chicago. He passed away at Manchester, Vermont, and was buried from his old home in Vermont, September 16, 1887, and was laid to rest by the side of his parents, having himself selected the place of his burial. The Mark Skinner Library at Manchester, Vermont, is a monument to his memory, erected by his daughter Frances, who is now Mrs. Henry J. Willing. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him. He had made his life count for the utmost. Not seeking honor but simply endeavoring to do his duty, honors were yet multiplied to him and prosperity followed his undertakings. To ably perform the task nearest at hand was ever his object. He never shut his eyes to any duty but faced every situation fairly and squarely and at all times manifested a sense of conscientious obligation in what he did. He found joy in serving his fellowmen and in contributing toward the world's progress. He held to high ideals, toward which he patiently strove, and he left to his fellowmen a life history which is an inspiration to all.

WILLIAM KELLY SULLIVAN.

William Kelly Sullivan, journalist and legislator, whose activities in connection with events of public importance were of vital significance, was born in Waterford, Ireland, on the 10th of November, 1843, a son of James Lawson and Margaret (Bull) Sullivan. The first important step which usually engages the attention of a youth is the acquirement of an education, and like most lads of the neighborhood and period William Kelly Sullivan became a pupil in the national schools of Ireland. Later he attended the Waterford Model School and was graduated from the Marlborough Street Training School of Dublin. In the meantime, however, he had engaged in teaching for two years in the Waterford Model School and following his course in the training school continued in the profession of teaching at Malin, in County Donegal, Ireland. Attractive and fascinating reports reached him concerning America and, feeling that here favoring opportunities pointed the way to fortune, he resolved to seek a home in the United States, crossing the Atlantic in 1868. He remained on the eastern seacoast but for a brief period and, leaving New York, journeyed toward the interior of the country with Kane county, Illinois, as his destination. There he engaged in teaching school, as he did later in Kendall county, but in the interval he served for about six months in 1864 as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was assigned to duty in Company I and continued with this command from the 2d of May, 1864, until the 10th of October following, when on the expiration of his term of enlistment he was honorably discharged. Later he accepted a school near Bristol, in Kendall county, but after a brief period made his way to the oil

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fields of West Virginia, where for a time he engaged in prospecting and also in operating a steam engine. He next went abroad, returning on a visit to his native land, but the period of his residence in America had convinced him that this land offered better facilities and advantages for the young man who has to make his own way in the world. Accordingly, he returned to New York and made his initial step in the journalistic field as a member of the reportorial staff of the Sun of that city. However, he returned to the middle west, locating in Chicago, where, after studying law, he was admitted to the bar. In the great Chicago fire of 1871 his law library was destroyed, and, foreseeing a temporary paralysis of all legal business in the stricken city, he returned to journalistic work, and became assistant editor of the Chicago Tribune. In 1874 he changed his connection to the Chicago Evening Journal and, purchasing an interest in the paper, became one-third owner and also managing editor. His business ability in his particular field contributed much to the success of the Journal and his intelligent and comprehensive discussion of vital and significant problems of the day awakened deep and widespread interest.

Not only in his journalistic capacity but also in other connections did Mr. Sullivan take active part in shaping public life and thought. He was a recognized leader in the ranks of the republican party and as representative of the Chicago Tribune accompanied Carl Schurz in his political tour. He was also connected with the same paper when elected to the legislature as a member of the twenty-seventh general assembly, in which he served for two years, giving the most careful consideration to the questions which came up for settlement, his investigation resulting in strong championship or equally pronounced opposition as he believed the exigencies of the case demanded. Again he was called to public office through appointment of President Benjamin Harrison, who in 1891 named him as United States consul to the Bermudas. He was likewise always active in municipal affairs and from 1875 until 1878 was president of the Chicago board of education, during which period the public-school system felt the stimulus of his active and practical interest in the educational work of the city, in commemoration of which the W. K. Sullivan grade school was so named. He was also at one time president of the Chicago Press Club, to which he was elected in 1881, and in 1894 he was appointed receiver for the American Building & Loan Association, the largest concern of its kind ever in this country.

On the 19th of May, 1874, in Evanston, Illinois, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Shackelford, a daughter of William Barlow Shackelford, originally of Culpeper, Virginia, and later of Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan became parents of a daughter and son: Helen Amelia, who was married February 1, 1910, to Dr. James Gordon Cumming, medical director of the Pasteur Institute of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; and William Shackelford, a resident engineer for the Northern Pacific Railroad in Montana. The family circle was broken by death on the 17th of January, 1909, when the husband and father passed away in Chicago, his remains being laid to rest in Rosehill cemetery. He had been a devoted member of the Masonic fraternity, was popular in the membership of the Menoken Club and was a faithful communicant of the Episcopal church. While he never courted popularity, he regarded friendship as sacred, and his personal traits of character won him the high esteem of many friends. The public work

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which he did was of an important character and his aid was never sought in vain for the betterment and improvement of the city. He made wise use of his talents and his opportunities and his thoughts were ever given to the mastery of great problems, to the fulfilment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his state and country.

CHARLES CLARENCE POOLE.

The Poole family is distinctively American in both lineal and collateral lines since John Poole came from England in 1632 and established his home at Reading, Massachusetts. Among the distinguished ancestors, to whom the present generation point with pride, were the early colonial Governors Dudley and Bradstreet, who presided over the interests of Massachusetts ere the establishment of American independence. Another of the ancestors in the maternal line was Manasseh Cutler, who served as a chaplain in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war. He afterward became a member of the commission which obtained on behalf of the soldiers of that war the lands in Ohio on which was founded the town of Marietta, and was a leading agent in the passage of the ordinance of 1787, into which he incorporated the anti-slavery provision. He afterward represented Massachusetts in congress and died in Hamilton, that state, in 1823, having left the impress of his individuality upon many events which constitute important chapters in the history of the state and nation. Charles H. Poole was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1825, and while receiving his education at West Point, became a civil engineer and passed his entire life in the service of the United States government. His duties called him much of the time to Washington, D. C., where he passed away in the year 1880. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary A. Daniels and they were residents of Benicia, California, at the time of the birth of Charles Clarence Poole on the 27th of November, 1856.

The youthful days of C. C. Poole, however, were largely spent in the nation's capital, to which his father had been called in professional service. He, therefore, attended the public schools of that city and under private instruction completed a course in civil engineering, whereby he was qualified to take a position as civil engineer and topographical draftsman in connection with surveys under the war department when but eighteen years of age. To that work he devoted his attention in 1874 and 1875, and later was employed in the topographical division of the post office department. This line of work, however, he regarded merely as an initial step, having determined upon the practice of law as a life work. His preparation for the bar was made through private study and also as a student in the Columbian, now the George Washington, University. Even at that day he was greatly interested in subjects allied to patent law and his essay on trade-marks won him a prize at the time of his graduation in the class of 1882. The same year he was admitted to the bar and located for practice in Chicago, where he has since remained. No dreary novitiate awaited him and yet advancement at the bar is proverbially slow. However, he soon gave proof of his ability, and his constantly developing powers have long kept him in a positions of leadership among the patent lawyers of the country. Hav-

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C. CLARENCE POOLE

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ing a natural aptitude for mechanical subjects, he preferred to concentrate his energies upon this department of the law, which all the time is growing more and more involved through the complexity of business interests, when a lack of knowledge or unscrupulous principles are continuously bringing about litigation in the courts concerning the validity of patents, copyrights and trade-marks. The patent lawyer must possess not only a knowledge of the law as it appears from the statutes, but must also have practical understanding of mechanical engineering and of the many subjects which find classification along manufacturing and industrial lines, that he may intelligently present the matters in his charge to the patent office and the courts. Lacking in none of the requisites of the successful patent lawyer, Mr. Poole has made continuous progress in his especial field. In 1885 he became the senior partner of the firm of Poole & Brown and has since been continuously associated with Colonel Taylor E. Brown, of the Illinois National Guard, the firm being recognized as one of the strongest patent law firms in the United States. In 1891 Mr. Poole was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. He has been honored with the presidency of the Chicago Patent Law Association, which indicates clearly his standing among those who are his colleagues and associates in this field.

Mr. Poole's club relations are with the Union League Club. He has been greatly interested in the Masonic order, and is a past commander of Evanston Commandery, Knights Templar and also a member of Medina Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Poole has always been an enthusiast in field sports and he is an expert fisherman with rod and reel.

Mr. Poole maintains his residence at Evanston, where the family is well known in the social circles of that attractive suburb. He was married in January in 1884 to Miss Anne Poole, a daughter of the late Dr. William F. Poole, at one time librarian of the Newberry Library and the author of Poole's Index to Periodical Literature. Her mother bore the maiden name of Frances Gleason. Mrs. C. Clarence Poole is a native of Melrose, Massachusetts. The family numbers two sons and two daughters, Frances, Charles H., Clarence Frederick and Dorothy. A man of well balanced capacities and powers, capable of taking an impartial view of any question and of discriminating between the essential and the non-essential, his strongly marked characteristics have been the salient features in a commendable and notable success. Fortunate in possessing ability and character that inspired confidence in others, the simple weight of his character and ability has carriel him into important relations with large interests in his work in the United States patent office and the federal courts, where the involved questions of patent law are considered.

GEORGE H. WEAVER, M. D.

Dr. George H. Weaver is the only surviving son of William and Mary (Howitt) Weaver, whose family numbered seven children, Dr. Weaver and three sisters, however, being now the only survivors. The father was born in Sussex, England, and the mother in Dumfries, Scotland, and in early life they became residents of the United States, settling in Wisconsin in the early '40s. William Weaver was a

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prosperous farmer of Waukesha county and there both he and his wife passed away and were laid to rest.

Dr. Weaver was born at Sussex, Wisconsin, attended the country schools of Sussex when a small boy and afterward pursued his education in the Carroll Academy at Waukesha until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he went to Wooster, Ohio, spending two years in the university there. This constituted the foundation for his professional acquirements, his medical course being pursued in Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he was graduated at the end of three years with the class of 1889. He afterward spent eighteen months as interne in the Cook County Hospital. At the end of that time he entered upon the private practice of medicine in association with Dr. Charles Warrington Earle, of this city, and so continued until the death of Dr. Earle in 1893. He was continuously located on Washington boulevard from 1890 to 1911. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Association of Physicians, and is attending physician in the department of contagious diseases of the Cook County Hospital.

On the 12th of June, 1901, Dr. Weaver was married to Miss Carolyn Earle, a daughter of Dr. Charles Warrington Earle, of Chicago. Dr. and Mrs. Weaver reside in Wilmette, Illinois. He is a member of the University Club, a democrat in his political views and an Episcopalian in his religious faith.

DANIEL FOLGER BIGELOW.

The Art Institute of Chicago stands as a monument to Daniel Folger Bigelow and some of his colleagues, for it is the direct outgrowth of the Academy of Design, which they founded. Moreover, he added fame to the name of the city because of his splendid work as a landscape painter, his works ever appearing in the exhibitions of Chicago artists. He always utilized American scenes for his subjects and his appreciative handling of such indicated his delight in the beauty of his theme. He was born at Peru, New York, in 1823, and came of Quaker ancestry. The Bigelow family, however, had its origin in England, and the first record in America of the family concerns the marriage of John de Baguley, or Bigulah, to Mary Warren at Watertown, Massachusetts, October 30, 1642. Both the Bigelow and Warren families figured prominently in the histiry of Massachusetts and the east. The father was Nathan Bigelow, of Peru, New York, and was a soldier of the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Plattsburg on Lake Champlain. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Clarinda Folger, was a kinswoman of Abigail Folger, the mother of Benjamin Franklin. In his boyhood days the son gave marked evidence of possessing those talents which were afterward to win him distinction, and the father, realizing the skill of his boy, placed him under the instruction of Ashel Powers, a cousin of Hiram Powers, the sculptor, to whose influence, Mr. Bigelow always said, he owed whatever excellence he possessed in delicacy of coloring and treatment. While still a resident of the east he was associated with the Hudson River School of Art, making him familiar with the work of Casselier, Gifford, Shattuck and the brothers Hart. The influence of that

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school clung to him in all his subsequent work. In 1858 he removed westward to Chicago, being then thirty-five years of age. At his death one of the city editors wrote: "He was one of the pioneers of art in the west. He came to Chicago when the dialect of art was almost an unknown tongue in this section of the country, save for the few who had learned to speak it on occasional voyages to Europe, when such a voyage was an event in the life of a man long to be treasured up and talked about. He was without question one of the most picturesque figures in the art world of this country, noted not only for his age but also for the long lasting vitality and freshness of mind and heart with which he was endowed. So far back do the earlier associations of Chicago's late veteran painter go that they may be said to have mingled with the twilight of the dawn of art in America."

On arriving in Chicago Mr. Bigelow opened a studio in the Crosby Opera House on Washington street, between Dearborn and State streets, and entered actively into association with that historic group of painters of which G. P. A. Healy was the leader and of which J. H. Drury and Mrs. S. H. St. John were distinguished members. He was one of a small group of artists who, as early as 1867, in spite of the barrenness of the site had the hardihood to organize an academy of design, which in its development has become the splendid Art Institute of Grant Park and the inspiration of much of the art of the west. Mr. Bigelow lived to see the growth and success of the idea of which he was in part the originator and one of the warmest friends and protectors. He was ever honored by the institute and his pictures were always on exhibit there. He had ready patronage for his work, and in the beginning of his career gave some time to portrait work, producing creditable canvases, yet it was in the field of landscape painting that he excelled, and many of the paintings which he produced in later years were the development of sketches made by him in the plastic period of his life spent amid the Adirondacks. He always held that American scenes could not be surpassed in any country of the world and, therefore, always advised young artists to concentrate their efforts upon American landscapes. In the intervals of his busy life he would occasionally take a commission for painting the home of some Chicago friend and at these times has reproduced on canvas the early New England homes of Judge Skinner, a pioneer Chicago jurist, Edward Teal, Edward Isham, the Keith brothers and a few others.

On the 1st of November, 1865, Mr. Bigelow was married to Miss Charlotte M. Barnes, a daugher of Dr. Melvin Allen Barnes, of Grand Isle, Vermont, and Phebe E. Edgerton, of Plattsburg, New York. Dr. Barnes was a representative of the fifth generation of his family to engage in the practice of medicine. He was also a descendant of Colonel Ethan Allen, the leader of the Green Mountain Boys in the Revolutionary war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow were born two sons and a daughter. The eldest, Folger Allen, born March 11, 1868, died September 16, 1891. He had developed extraordinary and exceptional talent as an artist and had paintings on exhibit in various places, but his early death terminated a career which promised to win him international fame. The daughter, Florence Edgerton, is director of drawing in the Hyde Park high school and is active in art work in Chicago. The younger son, Louis Barnes Bigelow, is associated with the Morton Salt Company, of Chicago.

Politically Mr. Bigelow was a republican but without aspiration for office. In early life he held membership in the Congregational church and afterward became

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a member of the Episcopal church. He was very sociable, enjoyed reading and was particularly fond of poetry. His death occurred on the 14th of July, 1910, on which occasion one of the local papers said: "Mr. Bigelow passed away as he was verging toward the end of the ninth decade of his life. His career covered almost all of the nineteenth century and part of the twentieth, and he could tell of his contact with painters who themselves were part of the aesthetic life of the eighteenth century." He remained an artist to the last, and in a pleasant home, at No. 5032 Prairie avenue, he could be found quietly at work with brush and pallet. The history of Chicago was a matter of interest to him and a charm of conversation enabled him to speak most entertainingly of the early days.

THOMAS PIM GOODBODY.

Thomas Pim Goodbody was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 4, 1878, a son of Robert and Isadora (Pim) Goodbody. The family were members of the Society of Friends and were the only representatives of that faith in Kings county, Ireland. They came originally from Yorkshire, England, the progenitor of the Irish branch of the family having been an officer in Cromwell's army. The father came to America in 1883 and settled at Haledon, New Jersey, where he died April 13, 1911. He was a very prominent banker and broker, being head of the firm of Robert Goodbody & Company, of Wall street, where he operated for many years as one of the strong factors in that center of finance. He was the eldest son of Marcus Goodbody, who was the head of one of the most prominent families in Kings county, Ireland, and who was instrumental in the building of the first railroad in Ireland, namely, that which runs from Kingston to Dublin, and which is now known as the Dublin-Wicklow & Wexford Railroad. Robert Goodbody was the eldest of nine brothers, all of whom were prominent in Irish affairs, and the second of whom, James Perry, is now chairman of the Great Southwestern Railway of Ireland. The family have for some generations been prominently identified with the tobacco trade and flour industry of the empire, the tobacco end being represented by the firm of T. P. & R. Goodbody, of Dublin and Tullamore. The family also controls all the flour mills in Limerick, which are, however, operated under various names. The mother of Thomas P. Goodbody died at Fairy Hill, in County Dublin, in 1878. She was a niece of Lord Lister, who was the discoverer of the use of antiseptics in surgery. Thomas is the fourth of ten children, all of whom are living. His eldest brother, Marcus, is well known on the New York Stock Exchange, being the floor representative of Robert Goodbody & Company.

In private schools of New York city, including the Dwight school, Thomas P. Goodbody pursued his early education and was graduated from Williams College, Massachusetts, with the degree of A. B. in 1899. He then studied public accounting and was with Marwick, Mitchell & Company for three years. He afterward became vice president of the Fisheries Company of America, continuing in that connection in 1903 and 1904, after which he spent one year at Toledo, Ohio, in charge of the branch house of Robert Goodbody & Company, of New York. In 1905 he again became associated with Marwick, Mitchell & Company, with whom he re-

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mained until 1909, when he was chosen assistant cashier of the Hamilton National Bank. He continued in that connection until the bank was sold to the National City Bank in September, 1910. At that time he turned his attention to casualty insurance business as a member of the firm of Burras & Goodbody and was made resident manager of the Pacific Coast Casualty Company. At the present time his chief activity is as resident director of Wyckoff Church & Partridge, Inc., of New York, manufacturers of automobile trucks and pleasure cars. He is likewise treasurer and director of the Great Eastern Lumber Company, and is recognized as a forceful and resourceful business man, whose intense and well directed activity enables him to successfully control and manage important interests and so manage the different phases of his business that success crowns the whole.

Mr. Goodbody was married November 9, 1904, at Toledo, Ohio, to Miss Luette Ruth Spitzer, a daughter of A. L. Spitzer, of that city, who is at the head of one of the oldest municipal bond houses west of New York. The family reside at No. 1440 Dearborn avenue, and they have four children: Harold Pim; Lyman Spitzer, Thomas Pim and Garrett. Mr. Goodbody holds to the religious faith of his forefathers, being a member of the Society of Friends. He is an independent gold democrat, but is not an active worker in party ranks. He enjoys all manly athletics and outdoor sports and is widely and favorably known in club circles as a member of the University and Forty Clubs, of Chicago; the University Club, of New York; and the Hermit Club, of Cleveland, Ohio. His various business connections and the importance of his work have brought him a wide acquaintance in financial circles throughout the country, gaining for him the admiration and respect of colleagues and contemporaries.

GEORGE J. BRINE.

Each line of business has its leaders, men whose ability easily enables them to compass every feature of the business in which they engage and carry their undertakings forward to successful completion. George J. Brine was numbered among those who stood among the foremost representatives of commission lines in Chicago and, although an adopted son of America, no one was more loyal to the best interests, and the upbuilding of Chicago than he.

A native of Newfoundland, he was born at St. John's, on the 9th of December, 1839, his parents being John M. and Louisa (Winter) Brine. The family is of English lineage and representatives of the name became residents of Newfoundland about 1795 or 1796. Through several generations the family was there represented and John M. Brine was an official of the Newfoundland Gas Company. The maternal grandfather of George J. Brine was chief of ordinance in the British army.

In the public schools of his native city George J. Brine pursued his early education, and then went to sea, making one or two voyages as supercargo, while later he was connected with mercantile interests. At length, however, he determined to seek his fortune in the west, believing that better opportunities might be secured in this section of the country. He was not twenty years of age when, in October, 1859, he came to Chicago and here entered the employ of his uncle, William Brine,

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one of the early members of the Board of Trade. Soon after his entry into this department of commerce the young man was found to be very useful because of knowledge previously acquired and his adaptability to the requirements of his new position. Appreciative of his worth, his uncle admitted him to a partnership under the firm name of William Brine & Company, which relation existed until 1866. In the meantime Mr. Brine had promoted his knowledge by attending night school for several terms after coming to Chicago, and throughout his life he remained a keen and observant student not only of books but of the signs of the times. In 1863 William Brine went to New York and there opened a branch house, leaving George J. Brine in charge of the main business of the firm in Chicago. Later this partnership was dissolved, George J. Brine entering the commission field independently and operating therein for three years. He afterward formed a partnership with John B. Lyon & Company, but this connection was dissolved in the fall of 1872. Mr. Brine was then alone in business until 1879, when he became an employe of Armour & Company, with whom he remained for five years. On the 1st of January, 1884, he formed a partnership with Charles D. Hamill under the firm name of Hamill & Brine, which occupied a deservedly prominent position on the Board of Trade and in commercial circles. Later, however, the firm of Hamill & Brine was dissolved and the latter became manager for the Crane Elevator Company, in New York, where he remained for two years, during which period he secured many large contracts in eastern territory. He was also secretary for the company for several years. Upon his return to Chicago he again became associated with Armour & Company, attending to many business and legal affairs for that corporation. He was recognized as one of the most valuable men in the company and remained therewith until his death, which occurred January 4, 1906.

Mr. Brine was twice married. In 1866 he wedded Ida R. Dewey, who died in 1872, leaving a daughter, Ida Winter Brine, who is now the wife of John C. Scovel, a mechanical engineer, by whom she has one daughter, Margaret Brine Scovel. On the 17th of April, 1879, Mr. Brine was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Payne, who died November 7, 1911. She was a daughter of William and Ann M. (Palmer) Payne, who came from Milwaukee to Chicago in 1856. Mr. Payne was a leading factor in the coal and wood trade in early life, conducting business just north of the Rush street bridge. He died in 1868 but the business was continued until 1871, when heavy losses were sustained on account of the fire. The firm was known as Woodruff & Payne in 1856 and employed vessels for transportation. Later the name was changed to Payne, Dyer & Payne.

Mr. Brine was always an interested and helpful supporter of many projects for the public good and at the time of the Civil war his loyalty to his adopted country was shown in the fact that although he had not yet become a naturalized American citizen, he sent a substitute to the ranks, to whom he paid six hundred dollars. In his later years he figured prominently in connection with public affairs. He was president of the Chicago Harbor and River Improvement Association and was a member of the Chicago library board from 1885 until May, 1887, during which period he served as its president for nine months. He belonged to Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., and for a considerable period was connected with the church over which Rev. Arthur Swazey presided. Later he became a supporter of David Swing, then pastor of Central church. He was a home man

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and was fond of music and the opera. He possessed a keen wit and enjoyed social gatherings. He read broadly and delighted in all that is most artistic and elevating in literature. He was a remarkably well informed man and his knowledge seemed all the greater from the fact that he was practically self-educated. Progress seemed the keynote to his character whether in literary, commercial, political or municipal connections. He believed that it lay within the power of every human being to advance and in his own life he regarded the accomplishment of any task as a stimulus for renewed and further effort.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK NIGHTINGALE.

Actuated by a practical idealism in all of his professional services, Dr. Augustus Frederick Nightingale stands today among the most prominent of those whose labors have been effective in promoting the interests and raising the standard of the public schools of Chicago and of Cook county. Nor are his labors bounded by this district, for the influence of his thought and efforts has gone out into those communities where earnest and intelligent men with a passion for the thorough and practical education of the young are continuously seeking out new methods and new ideas to advance the work of the public schools. Since 1874 he has concentrated his efforts upon the work in Cook county and since 1902 has occupied the position of superintendent of the county schools.

Born at Quincy, Massachusetts, on the 11th of November, 1843, Dr. Nightingale is a son of Thomas J. and Alice Nightingale, and a representative of one of the old New England families. In the acquirement of his education he attended successively the public schools of Quincy, the Newbury Academy of Vermont and the Wesleyan University of Connecticut, being graduated from the last named with valedictorian honors as a member of the class of 1866. His ripe scholarship of later years has received recognition in the honorary degrees of Master of Arts in 1869, Doctor of Philosophy in 1891 and Doctor of Laws in 1901.

Dr. Nightingale has devoted his entire life to educational work, his constantly increasing fame winning him national recognition. Following the completion of his college course he accepted the professorship of Latin and Greek in the Upper Iowa University, with which he was connected for two years. In 1868 he was called to the presidency of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Illinois, where he continued until 1871. The following year was spent as professor of Latin and Greek in Simpson College at Indianapolis, Iowa and from 1872 until 1874 he was superintendent of the public schools of Omaha, Nebraska, whence he came to Chicago and for sixteen years remained as principal of the Lake View high school. He was then elected assistant superintendent of the Chicago public schools and for nine years, from 1892 until 1901, was superintendent of the high schools of this city. In 1902 he was elected superintendent of the Cook county schools in which position reelection has continued him to the present time. Moreover he has been a trustee of the University of Illinois since 1898 and was president of the board in 1902-1903. He was president of the Nebraska State Teachers Association in 1873 and of the Illinois State Teachers Association in 1877, while

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in 1888 he served as president of the secondary department of the National Educational Association. He has long ranked with the conspicuous educators of the country by reason of his efforts in systematizing and coordinating the work of secondary schools. From 1895 until 1899 he was chairman of the committee of the National Educational Association on college entrance requirements, and in 1898 was president of the North Central Association of colleges and secondary schools. He was the author of Requirements for Admission to American Colleges, and is even more widely known because of his work as editor of one hundred volumes published under the title of the Twentieth Century Text-Books. Governor Deneen appointed him a member of the educational commission to revise and perfect the school laws of Illinois. The honors which have been conferred upon him in connection with the system of public education have been well merited and modestly worn. One of the leading Chicago papers said of him editorially in November, 1906: "Dr. Nightingale has made education and the organization and direction of educational activities his life work. He has been remarkably successful. In almost every field of the work from the primary to teaching the classics in a university, from grade teacher to superintendent of high schools, from instructor in Greek and Latin to college president, he has left the mark of an earnest student and apt instructor, an intelligent organizer and a judicious director."

On the 24th of August, 1866, Dr. Nightingale was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Orena, a daughter of Rev. C. H. Chase, of New Hampshire. Their family numbers one son and four daughters: Mrs. W. Ruffin Abbott, of Chicago; Harry Thomas Nightingale, a resident of Urbana, Illinois; Mrs. Harrison M. Angle, of Brooklyn, New York; Mrs. Vaughn Lee Alward; and Mrs. Winter D. Hess, of Evanston, Illinois. Welcomed into the social circles, where the most intelligent men of the city gather, Dr. Nightingale belongs to that class of men, whose deep consideration of vital public questions makes their opinions a potent force in shaping public thought and action.

FRANCIS CORNWALL SHERMAN.

The growth of Chicago has been one of the miracles of the age and yet it has been but the legitimate outcome of the labors, plans and purposes of its founders and later-day promoters. Among those who came west in pioneer times and cast in their lot with its early residents was Francis Cornwall Sherman, who lived here for three years before the city was incorporated, its population numbering only a few hundred inhabitants and they were located in homes that clustered around the mouth of the river, while business houses largely bordered the water front. A native of Connecticut, Mr. Sherman was born in Newtown, on the 18th of September, 1805. In early manhood he went to Buffalo, New York, where he was engaged for a short time in the manufacture of shell combs, but thinking to find a more advantageous field of business in the little town of Chicago, which had sprung up on the western shore of Lake Michigan, on the site of old Fort Dearborn, he started for what was to become the metropolis of the west. He had journeyed with team and spring wagon to Buffalo and from there he shipped the wagon and team to Detroit,

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FRANCIS C. SHERMAN

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from which point he rode across the state of Michigan on horseback with his oldest son, Francis T., reaching Chicago, April 7, 1834. His family left about the same time by boat and the voyage by vessel required six long weeks, Mr. Sherman and son arriving at their destination several weeks before the boat put in sight, but at length he met his wife and children, after anxiously waiting and watching on the shore of the lake for many days. Chicago of 1834 gave no promise of the Chicago of today. The most far-sighted could not have dreamed that the tiny village would be converted into the second city of the Union and one of the most populous of the world. There was a little cluster of buildings near the mouth of the river and this was still in a measure a trading post for the Indians. Soon after his arrival Mr. Sherman began the erection of a frame dwelling on Randolph, between La Salle and Wells streets. He was aided by a fellow workman in building this little structure, which was eighteen by thirty-four feet and twelve feet in height. It remained one of the early landmarks of the city until 1871, when it was destroyed by fire. The year following his arrival Mr. Sherman purchased a wagon and team of horses and conveyed passengers from Chicago to Joliet, Galena, Ottawa, Peoria and other places, for at that time there was no established stage line. It was also in 1835 that Mr. Sherman began the manufacture of brick, finding a site for his plant on the open prairie, at what is now Adams street near Market, his kilns being situated between Market street and the river, near the present abutments of the Madison street bridge. From the time of his arrival in Chicago Mr. Sherman manifested great faith in the city and its upbuilding and was one of the most progressive factors in the early development of the young metropolis. In 1835-6 he erected for himself the first four-story brick building of Chicago, its site being on Lake, near Clark street. He continued in business as a brickmaker and contractor for over fourteen years and during that period erected a large number of houses. Success attended him from the outset and his well earned profits in time brought to him a substantial competence, so that in 1850 he was able to retire from active business life, after which he devoted his attention to the management of his large interests. He had made judicious investments in property and the land which he purchased at a low figure soon after his arrival increased steadily in value with the growth of the city. In 1836 he built a block of stores where the present Hotel Sherman stands. A little later the structure was somewhat remodeled and blossomed out as the City Hotel, the corner being used as a city hall, where the meetings of the common council were held, with Hon. Thomas Hoyne officiating as city clerk. About the year 1848 additions were made and the hotel then became known as the Sherman House. In 1860 this structure was torn down and in the spring of 1861 the Sherman House, a six-story structure consumed in the great fire of 1871, was opened. This was rebuilt after the fire and was a seven-story structure, which stood until torn down to make room for the present Hotel Sherman, completed in 1910.

But while Mr. Sherman retired from participation in industrial interests, his life was one of more than ordinary activity. His identification with public affairs was prompted by a patriotic citizenship that recognized the needs of the city and sought to meet them. He was the champion of many progressive measures of the early day and his fellow townsmen, appreciating his worth and service, at various times honored him with public office. He was chosen a member of the first board of trustees of Chicago and served until the incorporation of the city in 1837. He was

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elected a member of the first board of aldermen under the city government and repeated elections continued him in that office for a long period, during which he exercised his official prerogatives in support of many movements and projects which had important bearing upon the welfare, upbuilding and municipal honor of Chicago. He became a member of the board of county commissioners and filled other county offices and likewise served on the board of appraisers of the canal lands. He took an active part in preserving the courthouse square for public purposes. At that time he was a supervisor from one of the city wards and enjoyed the full confidence of the country members of the board. He was made president of the board at the time when the sale of the public square was ordered, the plan being to use the proceeds to build public offices on less expensive sites. Mr. Sherman's personal influence probably defeated this scheme. His efforts induced the city to contribute largely to the erection of the courthouse building which stood until a few years ago and thus secured the square for all time for public purposes. Even higher official honors were accorded him. In 1841 he was elected mayor of Chicago on the democratic ticket, other city officials being Thomas Hoyne, clerk; N. H. Bolles, treasurer; and George Manierre, attorney. In 1843 he was elected to the state legislature and four years later was again chosen to represent his district in the general assembly. In 1847 he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention which framed the organic law of the state. He always gave stanch support to the democracy save at a single election, and in 1856 he was his party's candidate for the mayoralty but was defeated by Thomas Dyer. In 1862, however, he was again made a candidate and won the election over C. N. Holden. That he proved capable and faithful in office is indicated in the fact that in 1863 he was reelected for a two-years' term over T. B. Bryan after one of the fiercest local contests known in the history of the city. In 1862 he was a democratic candidate for congress and again in 1865 and 1867 was his party's nominee for mayor. His course in office always proved of signal service and benefit to the city. We had not reached that advanced stage of political activity when party rule is made a vehicle for the attainment of the spoils for the individual. Mr. Sherman held to high ideals in his official service and discharged his duties with the same fidelity and ability that characterized him in the conduct of his private business interests.

Before coming to Chicago Mr. Sherman was married to Miss Electra Trowbridge, of Danbury, Connecticut, a daughter of Reuben and Susan Trowbridge and a representative of a family that has figured prominently in the early history of New England. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were born six children: General Francis T. Sherman, Edwin, George, Charles and Elizabeth, all of whom are now deceased; and Mrs. Martha E. Sherman, the wife of William G. Sherman, of Barre, Vermont, who came to Chicago about 1848 and passed away in 1867. Mrs. Martha E. Sherman, who died January 28, 1911, had two children. The daughter, Ida E., is the wife of J. J. Charles, of Chicago, and has four children; Sherman, Francis, Martha and J. J. Charles, Jr. Edwin Sherman, the son, wedded Alida White, and they have one child, Robert Trowbridge Sherman.

The death of Francis C. Sherman occurred November 7, 1870, and his wife, surviving him for nine years, passed away November 18, 1879. Mr. Sherman had been a resident of Chicago for more than thirty-six years, living here throughout the formative period of the city, to the development and growth of which he gave

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impetus by his public spirit and active cooperation. His labors were attended with substantial results and his name is inscribed high upon the roll of those who were early builders of the western metropolis.

CHICAGO'S FIRST THANKSGIVING.

The recurrence of Thanksgiving Day recalls to the mind of an "old settler" the first day set aside in Chicago for the formal giving of thanks.

It was November 25, 1841, just forty years ago, when the population was five thousand, seven hundred and fifty-two. Why the inhabitants of this city had not previously expressed their gratitude to God for blessings bestowed, the old settler was unable to tell; but he knew that in the fore part of November, 1841, some of the religious people circulated a petition asking Mayor Sherman to set aside a day for thanksgiving.

The document was submitted to the city council and November 22, on motion of Alderman Ira Miltamore, who represented the first ward, his honor was directed to grant the prayer. Accordingly, he issued the following proclamation (published in the American of November 23, 1841), which is chiefly interesting on account of the change that lapse of time has brought about with reference to the notice of observance:

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Whereas, in accordance with the petition of several good citizens, it hath been unanimously resolved, by the common council of the city of Chicago, that the mayor appoint Thursday, the 25th day of November inst., as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

And whereas it has pleased Almighty God to crown the outgoing year with the abundance of His Providence, and to have continued to the people of our city, as well as of our state and nation, those dispensations of His Goodness, whereby the anticipations of seedtime and the golden promises of an unusually prosperous harvest have been realized and gathered in; and as the Pilgrim fathers, in the wilderness, set apart days of fasting and prayer, in honor of the Divine Goodness in supplying them with the means of subsistence, but more particularly for the freedom they enjoyed in the exercise of every social and religious privilege, so the hearts of their descendants must feel a deeper gratitude that the blessings secured by the toil of their ancestors have descended to them, and that every returning year brings with it additional assurances that the fabric, founded in their wisdom and example, is now adequate to perpetuate similar blessings to their children.

Now, therefore, in view of our many blessings, and in pursuance of the resolution aforesaid, I do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 25th inst., as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God.

Given under my hand and the seal of the city, this 23d day of November, Anno Domini, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Forty-one.

FRANCIS C. SHERMAN,
Mayor.

(Attest)
THOMAS HOYNE, Clerk.

A TRADITION.

There is a tradition that a Thanksgiving Day had been previously observed pretty generally throughout Illinois. During Governor Duncan's administration (1834-38) a proclamation signed by him was circulated, calling upon the people to

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was attending read it from the pulpit. Nearly everybody kept the day, however, only a few being aware that the document was bogus. Peter Borin, who preached in a Methodist church, was the only minister in Chicago who did not fall into the trap which was set, according to the story, by "Long" John Wentworth. As stated, however, November 25, 1841, was the first Thanksgiving Day generally observed in Chicago. Since that time the day has been regarded as a holiday by the ungodly and kept religiously by the Christians.

ABRAM WINEGARDNER HARRIS, Sc. D., LL. D.

To say that Dr. Abram Winegardner Harris is president of the Northwestern University is at once to establish his position as one of the foremost American educators. Born in Philadelphia on the 7th of November, 1858, he is a son of James Russell and Susanna (Reed) Harris, whose family included James Russell Harris, Jr., Mrs. Walter P. McClure and Mrs. Henry A. Lewis, all of Philadelphia.

In his native city Dr. Harris, of this review, acquired his early education and prepared for college at the Friends Central School. In 1876 he entered Wesleyan University, Connecticut, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1880. Immediately afterward he entered upon the profession of teaching, being employed as instructor of mathematics in Dickinson Seminary of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, during the collegiate year of 1880-81. He was subsequently tutor in mathematics and registrar of Wesleyan University from 1881 until 1884, after which he went abroad, spending a year in study in the Universities of Munich and of Berlin and returning to the Wesleyan University as instructor in history for the period from 1885 until 1888. In the succeeding eighteen years he was associated with the organization or reorganization of three institutions. His administrative ability was called into play in this connection and he demonstrated to the satisfaction of his associates that he possessed marked executive ability. He helped to organize the office of experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture and served as assistant director of that office from 1888 until 1891 and as director from 1891 until 1893. In that connection he came into close touch with the work of the experiment stations in every state of the Union and his success in that great field of labor, which annually requires the investment of more than a million dollars, led in 1892 to his selection for the presidency of the Maine State College at Orono, which office he filled from 1893 until 1901. During the eight years that he remained at the head of that institution the college widened its scope and made substantial advance in the number of its students and of its faculty and in its income as well; leading to the reorganization of the school in 1896 under the name of the University of Maine. Thus Dr. Harris had successfully transplanted for the first time the western state university idea into the soil of conservative New England. After bringing this college to the highest rank among Maine's institutions of learning, he resigned the presidency in 1901 to become director of the Jacob Tome Institute at Port Deposit, Maryland. When he as-

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sumed charge its affairs were in confusion. The school had been furnished by its founder with an endowment and equipment of buildings unequalled in secondary educational institutions, but the plans for their use were as yet undefined. The situation demanded no ordinary leadership. In the five years of his administration Dr. Harris clearly defined the objects of the institution, coordinated its departments and directed the founder's gift into channels where it would be most useful. When he resigned in 1906 he left that school upon a firm foundation with the assurance of a bright future.

On the 1st of February, 1906, Dr. Harris was elected president of Northwestern University by its board of trustees, and at the opening of the school year in the following September took charge. Since that time he has given his undivided attention to the upbuilding of this institution, which has always maintained a high standard but which has reached an even higher rank under the wise leadership and practical management of Dr. Harris. Possessed of wonderful energy and endowed with an unusual capacity for work, the scope and extent of what he has accomplished during the five years of his administration are difficult to estimate. During the past three years the enrollment has increased from four thousand to five thousand and gifts amounting to six hundred thousand dollars have been received; a school of commerce has been organized with an enrollment of over five hundred and fifty pupils; a college of engineering has been established which is a pioneer in requiring a five year course of study for graduation; the courses in history, English, French, physiology and chemistry have been revised; a new building has been erected for a dispensary at the Medical School and at Evanston have been erected an engineering plant and a splendid gymnasium which is not surpassed anywhere in the country. A campus commission has been established to direct the development of the campus; a distinct advance has been inaugurated in athletics; members of the faculty are receiving honors due to their high professional standing. In the year 1910 five hundred and eighty pupils were graduated. Probably the greatest work which Dr. Harris has done for the institution is manifest in his inspiration of loyalty and interest among its alumni. He has combined and affiliated the interests of the graduates of its various schools and a university spirit of devotion to the alma mater has increased among alumni, professors and students.

From time to time there has come to Dr. Harris substantial recognition of the work that he has done in the educational field. In 1883 he received the A. M. degree from his alma mater; in 1894 the Sc. D. from Bowdoin College; in 1900 the LL. D. degree from the University of New Brunswick; and in 1901 the same degree from the University of Maine, while in 1904 his alma mater, Wesleyan University, conferred upon him the LL. D. degree. He has prepared many scientific and administrative documents for the United States department of agriculture, has been a contributor to leading periodicals and has delivered occasional lectures before learned societies. He is now president of the Illinois Federation of Colleges, president of the Illinois Council of the National Civic Federation, president of the Methodist Social Union of Chicago; founder and president of the Alpha Delta Tau, an honorary scholarship society for preparatory schools. He also founded the Phi Kappa Phi, an honorary scholarship society, at the University of Maine.

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While his labors in the field of education have been eminently successful, Dr. Harris has also been a cooperant factor in connection with public interests which have had far-reaching effect in connection with vital questions and problems of the day. He is now a member of the executive board of the vice commission of Chicago, of the board of managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society and is chairman of the executive board of the Religious Association. He is an honorary vice president of the Chicago Peace Society, a member of the executive committee of the Chicago North Shore Festival Association, member of the College Presidents Association, the Rhodes scholarship committee of Illinois, and of various other important committees. He has been a member of the University Clubs in Chicago, Evanston, Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Boston, of the Union League Club, the Cliff Dwellers, and the City Club of Chicago.

In 1888 Dr. Harris was married to Miss Clara Virginia Bainbridge, who died on the 8d of February, 1908, leaving a son, Abram W., Jr., now a student of Northwestern University. The family residence is at 1745 Chicago Avenue, Evanston. No movement of vital interest to the attractive city in which he resides fails to awaken his interest or receive his indorsement. He has for many years held prominent place among the laymen of the Methodist Episcopal church and twice has been a representative to the general conferences. For eleven years he has been a member of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church and for five years a member of the University Senate. He represented his church in the joint commission of 1906 which prepared a common service and common catechism for use in the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He is also identified with the Laymen's Missionary movement.

FRANK HUGH MONTGOMERY, M. D.

Dr. Frank Hugh Montgomery, who was "loved for his genial disposition and admired for his scientific attainments" and who was ever "thoughtful and tender and yet was quietly courageous," was for nearly twenty-five years a resident of Chicago and throughout that period came to be known as an eminent representative of the medical profession throughout the entire country. "He was born January 6, 1862, at Fairhaven, near St. Cloud, Minnesota, a son of Albertus and Mary Louise Montgomery. After completing a course in the high school of St. Cloud he attended the University of Minnesota and then entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. He afterward took post-graduate work in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, with further study and clinical research in the hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna. From the outset of his professional career, he made continuous advancement and at the time of his death was associate professor of dermatology in Rush Medical College and dermatologist to the Presbyterian, the St. Elizabeth, the St. Anthony de Padua and the Oak Park Hospitals. He was also an active member of the local, state and national medical societies and was regarded as one of the most prominent representatives of the country in the department of medicine in which he specialized. This naturally made him a most active and prominent member of the American Dermatological

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DR. FRANK H. MONTGOMERY

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Association, of which he was three times elected secretary and once as vice president, editing in the former position the transactions of the association for 1900 and 1902. He was also honored with the presidency of the Chicago Dermatological Society and took a most helpful interest in all of its meetings from the date of its organization. Aside from the treatise on diseases of the skin which bears Dr. Montgomery's name and which has passed through several editions, he was known to the profession by his numerous scientific articles, each of which is characterized by scholarly thoroughness and by a wide knowledge of the literature of dermatology in all languages. Among his colleagues and his clientele Dr. Montgomery was recognized as an acute diagnostician, a skilful pathologist and practitioner and a physician of singularly gracious personality. Besides his scientific affiliations Dr. Montgomery was a member of the University Club, the Chicago Literary Club, of which he was corresponding secretary during 1906-7, the Quadrangle Club and the Homewood Country Club; also of the Psi Upsilon and the Nu Sigma Nu fraternities. Although born and reared a Congregationalist, he was a pewholder and regular attendant at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Kenwood. He took a keen interest in the work of the South Park Improvement Association and acted as chairman of streets and alleys committee during the years 1902-4."

Dr. Montgomery was married January 11, 1897, to Miss Caroline L. Williamson, daughter of Mrs. Irenus Kittredge Hamilton—by a former marriage. To them were born three children namely: Hamilton, born May 21, 1898; Charlotte, born January 24, 1901; and Mary Louise, whose birth occurred September 2, 1903. It was on the 14th of July, 1908, that Dr. Montgomery passed away. Respecting the manner of his death, the name of Frank Hugh Montgomery will always be associated in the memory of dermatologists, with that of his heroic French colleague, Henri Feulard, who perished in an effort to save the life of his daughter, in the conflagration at the Charity Bazaar of Paris in the year 1897, for he gave his own life in a futile attempt to save the life of a guest of the family who had joined him and his son in a sailing expedition. The son was saved because he obeyed his father's instructions. Thus at the early age of forty-six years the life work of Dr. Montgomery was finished—and yet is such a work ever finished? Does it not rather reach its fruition in the lives of those who came within the radius of his influence, and the radius in this instance was almost a worldwide one. He was known professionally beyond the seas and in his own country had come to be recognized as occupying a most eminent position in the profession. More than this the character of the man, unassuming in manner yet ever holding to the highest ideals, had endeared him to all who knew him.

Following the death of Dr. Montgomery the University of Chicago Magazine said: "In a time when specialization too often restricts the interests of scientific men, Dr. Montgomery was notable for the breadth and geniality of his sympathy with many sides of life. He was intensely fond of music, an enthusiastic mountain climber, an energetic promoter of civic good, a thoughtful student of educational questions. His loss is deeply felt among the colleagues who respected his ability, and yet more deeply by the friends who knew his daily life and character."

On the occasion of the quarterly commencement of Rush Medical College in a memorial address Dr. James B. Herrick said:

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"But even sober words of truth concerning him may sound extravagant, except to those who knew him well. For there were grouped in him so many of the rarer good qualities that their mere enumeration seems almost like describing the traits of some ideal individual, and not those of a real man of the twentieth century. He was unassuming, kindly, sympathetic, patient, honorable, refined, courteous, pure minded, altogether lovable. He was by nature shy and retiring, even hesitating, so that on first acquaintance one might think him lacking in self-confidence and in the forcefulness that make for initiative and accomplishment. To a certain extent this was true. He was not aggressive, not one of those leaders of men who consciously or by the sheer impetus given by an uncontrollable force within, push to the front, leaving others to lag behind, or even to be jostled to one side. But with all his quiet exterior there was a powerful internal latent energy. There were depths within him known only to his intimates, depths of feeling, of purpose, of high resolve, that led when occasion demanded, to virile action. The responsibilities thrown upon him in the department of the college in which he taught and for whose success he worked so loyally were cheerfully assumed and honorably, even gloriously, borne. That in their twenty years of close association and of mutual labor in professional, literary and college work his chief, whom he loved and respected so highly, grew to lean more and more heavily upon him, is eloquent testimony to his worth as a physician and teacher as well as a reliable, strong, resourceful man. That his neighbors made him an officer of the Improvement Association is evidence not only of their faith in him as a citizen and neighbor but of their knowledge that he would devote time and energy to plan for and accomplish that which was the best in civic life. Though quiet and peace loving, he was capable of righteous indignation and he took no uncertain stand in opposing what he regarded as wrong or injustice. So that in speaking of him as quiet, modest and unassuming it should not be understood as implying that he was lacking in force or in the power of accomplishment. He was not boisterous, but had a love of fun and a keen sense of humor. And then there was about him a lovable something, a simplicity and a sincerity, that made for him hosts of friends. Rarely will one find more spontaneous and hearty tributes to personal good qualities than have been uttered by those who knew him, even those who, as one expressed it, touched only the outer edges of his character. There was something of the knightly about him. He was a Sir Galahad, strong because of his purity of heart. We can almost imagine him as one of that fair order of the table round, that glorious company, the flower of men, that served as models for a mighty world. They laid their hands in those of their great king, Arthur, and swore:

'To reverence the king, as if he were
Their conscience, and their conscience as their king,
To break the heathen, and uphold the Christ,
To ride abroad redressing human wrongs,
To speak no slander, no, nor listen to it,
To honor his own word as if his God's,
To lead sweet lives in purest chastity.'

"If his ability as a physician and teacher are passed over with but scant words it is not because they were of slight worth. Far from it. He was unusually skilled

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as a diagnostician and resourceful as a therapist. As a teacher and writer he was clear and forcible. He was well versed in the recent literature of dermatology and had been for many years actively associated with Dr. Hyde in keeping the successive editions of their text-book on Diseases of the Skin thoroughly up to date. No small part of the excellent work on blastomycosis—much of it pioneer work—that came from the private and public clinic of Drs. Hyde, Montgomery and Ormsby was inspired by, or actually done, by him. He was interested in matters pertaining to education and was always conscientiously endeavoring to improve in the methods of teaching in accordance with the latest principles of pedagogy.

"Dr. Montgomery was a specialist; he felt the unavoidable medical limitations that go with specialization. He spoke more than once of the regret that he felt that he had not at the beginning of his career had more experience in general medicine and he felt that in perfecting himself as an expert in dermatology and closely allied branches he was inevitably depriving himself of the delight of breathing what seemed to him the freer air of the broader subjects of general medicine and general surgery, not realizing that the same inevitable process was going on in his colleagues about him, who were striving to perfect themselves as specialists in other lines and that they, too, felt that more and more knowledge of subjects outside their chosen branches was a sealed book to them. His impartial criticism of self sometimes made him underestimate his own ability in medical matters outside his specialty, for, while a specialist, he was in no sense a narrow one.

"But, as has been said, he had a broad and living sympathy with many sides of life that had to do with other than medical things. I may be pardoned, I trust, for bringing in a personal allusion. The last meeting with Dr. Montgomery that is impressed upon my mind is when, during the intermission in a Thomas concert last winter, he took a seat beside me and spoke with critical enthusiasm of the music just rendered and of the ability of the present conductor. These concerts were a thorough enjoyment to him and many times I have heard him speak with pleasurable anticipation of the expected treat of some particular favorite, a Beethoven or Tschaikowsky symphony, particularly the 'Pathetic.' This night he spoke, also, of his pleasure in his summer home across the lake, of how he had just purchased an adjoining bit of woodland, not so much to keep out possible undesirable neighbors as to keep inviolate the native woods he so loved. It was this love of the beautiful in music and other forms of art, his love of nature, that refreshed him in mind and body after the weary monotony of the day's toil and that gave him a marked intellectual and moral uplift and that kept him from becoming narrowed. Too many of us slowly but surely drift away from intimate communion with pictures, music, good literature, the mountains and the sea. We acquire more book knowledge, more technical skill as practitioners perhaps, but we lack in broadness of view, catholicity of spirit, in polish and refinement; we become, in a word, narrowed. And I should dislike much to be obliged to defend the thesis that the physician who spends much time at his music, his literature, in the forest, or climbing the mountains, or who runs away often for a sniff of the salt air, is a worse doctor than he who constantly grinds at his professional work. Nay, he is—other things being equal—a better one. We may also well pattern after the example of our friend in his not shrinking his duty as a citizen, in his fighting for a clean city,

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clean physically and politically. All honor to the physician who is willing to sacrifice time and energy and to subject himself to possible abuse because he feels it his duty to accept the call to serve his neighbors, the city, state or nation.

"This is not the place to speak of his home life; that is sacred. But I may quote the words of one who writes: 'So good a man, so wise and kind a husband and father, leaves more to the world than he takes away. Many times I have said, "What a perfect home and how blessed the children who begin life with love and tenderness so wisely shown." '

"When the lightning flash of some great sorrow illumines the obscurity of the life about us we see for one brief moment and with an almost supernatural keenness of vision things as they are: we look through form to reality. When the dreadful word of his tragic death came to me there arose before me not the image of the skilled practitioner, of the expert who deservedly stood so high in his chosen specialty, nor that of the respected teacher, but the image of Frank Montgomery, my classmate and my student friend, the pure-minded, trusty, honorable young man; and then the image of Frank Montgomery grown to manhood, with the sweet gentleness and the noble traits that made him the respected, high-purposed gentleman. After all, that which counts is character. In our inmost hearts we know it. In our lives we too often forget and strive for gain, for place, for the plaudits of the multitude.

"We may all profit by considering the life of Dr. Montgomery. He has left no illustrious name perpetuating some great discovery in medicine; he was no genius of worldwide fame. But many a man of far greater fame than his has passed away without the hush of respectful silence, or the rising of the unbidden tear to friendly eyes such as followed when the news of Dr. Montgomery's death was spread abroad. The dreadful manner of his death—death by drowning—and the vain attempt to save the life of another seem to give an added pang to our sorrow. But as he taught us how to live he taught us how to die. For when the tragic hour had come, when the supreme test was upon him, there was no faltering, his spirit rose sublime to the occasion and he glorified himself by a hero's death. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.'

" 'Tis a precious legacy to leave to wife, children and friends, that of a life that needs no apology and of a death that is its own glorification. Such a legacy he has left. And we of the faculty of Rush Medical College are thankful for the strength he added as a member of our body, but above all, for his ennobling example and for the sweet influence he shed about him as he moved quietly among us for these past twenty years."

The following is a list of monograph and papers by Dr. Montgomery:

1898—"Contribution to the So-called Premycosis Stage of Mycosis Fungoides."—Drs. Hyde and Montgomery.

1900—"Three Cases of Blastomycetic Infection of the Skin, One of Them Producing a 'Tumor' of the Lower Lip."—Drs. Montgomery and Ricketts.

1901—"A Brief Report of Two Hitherto Unrecorded Cases of Cutaneous Blastomycosis."—Dr. Montgomery.

"Further Report on a Previously Recorded Case of Blastomycosis of the

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Skin; Systemic Infection with Blastomycetes; Death; Autopsy."—Drs. Montgomery and Walker.

1902—"A Case of Cutaneous Blastomycosis Followed by Laryngeal and Systemic Tuberculosis; Death; Autopsy."—Dr. Montgomery.

1903—"The Present Status of Phototherapy."—Dr. Montgomery.

1905—"A Case of Pityriasis Rubra of Hebra's Type."—Drs. Montgomery and Bassoe.

1906—"White Spot Disease (Morphoea Guttata) and Lichen Planus Sclerosus et Atrophicus. A Clinical and Histological Study of Three Cases, with a Review of the Literature."—Drs. Montgomery and Ormsby.

"Systemic Blastomycosis; Its Etiological, Pathological, and Clinical Features, as established by a Careful Survey and Summary of Twenty-two Cases (Eight of Them Unpublished); the Relation of Blastomycosis and Coccidioloid Granuloma."—Drs. Montgomery and Ormsby. Transactions of the 6th International Dermatological Congress, 1907.

"Report of a Case of Systemic Blastomycosis, Including Autopsy and Successful Animal Inoculations."—Dr. Montgomery. Reprinted from the Journal of Cutaneous Diseases, September, 1907.

"Systemic Blastomycosis; Its Etiologic, Pathologic, and Clinical Features as Established by a Critical Survey and Summary of Twenty-two Cases, Seven Previously Unpublished; The Relation of Blastomycosis to Coccidioidal Granuloma."—Drs. Montgomery and Ormsby. Reprinted from the Archives of Internal Medicine, August, 1908.

"Some Common Errors in the Treatment of Infantile Eczema."—Dr. Montgomery. Reprint from The Chicago Clinic, October, 1898.

"A Contribution to the Subject of Radiotherapy and Phototherapy in Carcinoma, Tuberculosis, and Other Diseases of the Skin."—Drs. Hyde, Montgomery and Ormsby. Read at the 53d Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association.

"Cutaneous Blastomycosis; A Summary of the Observations of James Nevins Hyde, A. M., M. D., and Frank Hugh Montgomery, M. D."—Rush Medical College, Chicago.

Dr. Montgomery was also joint author with Dr. Hyde of the following books:

"Treatise on Diseases of the Skin."—Drs. Hyde and Montgomery; Lea Brothers & Company, Philadelphia and New York, 1904, and three former editions.

"Treatise on Syphilis and the Venereal Diseases."—Drs. Hyde and Montgomery; Lea Brothers & Company.

ROWLAND LONGMIRE.

In Chicago's early history the name of Rowland Longmire figured prominently, and even after the fire, in which he lost heavily, he continued an active factor in the trade circles of the city until about three years prior to his death, which occurred on the 1st of August, 1894. He was born in Whitehaven, England, December 26, 1837, the son of an English gentleman and large landowner, who gave to

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the boy good educational opportunities. He came to America a few months before the bombardment of Fort Sumter and located in Charlestown, but with the initial move that brought on the Civil war he made his way northward to Pittsburg and afterward to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in business, establishing and conducting a ladies' and children's outfitting store until the spring of 1870. At that date he came to Chicago and opened a similar establishment on the present site of Marshall Field's great dry-goods emporium. There Mr. Longmire engaged in the importation, manufacture and sale of all kinds of ladies' and children's apparel, receiving his patronage from Chicago's best citizens. He lost very heavily in the great fire of 1871 but resumed business on a smaller scale and continued in the trade until 1891, when ill health forced his retirement. He was known throughout business circles in Chicago as a reliable man who adhered closely to high standards and merited the prosperity which crowned his labors.

On the 30th of December, 1867, in Covington, Kentucky, Mr. Longmire was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Craig, a daughter of Hiram and Hannah Craig of that city. Of their three children, Blanche died April 7, 1906. Lillian is now the wife of William Shide, of Warren, Arkansas. Stanley W., the only son, buyer for Sears, Roebuck & Company, married Bertha A. Purdy, a daughter of Warren Purdy, former president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and they now have two daughters, Dorothy L. and Gertrude B.

Mrs. Longmire is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church and has been actively identified with its work during her entire residence in Hyde Park, covering the period from 1873 to the present time. She is devoted to the welfare of her family and has reared three children, who have been her chief pride and interest, giving them good educations. They reside at No. 5221 Jefferson avenue. Mr. Longmire was also a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church and held membership with the Masonic fraternity. He was quiet and retiring in manner but a cultured and refined gentleman whose innate worth gained for him the respect and high regard of all with whom he came in contact. His life showed the influences of his Christian faith in a consideration for others that made him extend a helping hand whenever possible and wherever aid was needed.

HENRY JUSTIN DIMICK STARRING.

When a life record is ended it is customary to ask: "What has the individual done for mankind?" In a review of the life of Henry Justin Dimick Starring the answer comes readily: he gave to the country its present well developed system of railway baggage transfer and more than that he gave of his own life in sympathy, in kindliness and in helpfulness to all his fellowmen and especially to those who worked under him, no matter in what lowly capacity, in connection with the baggage transfer of the country. Mr. Starring was born in Bennington, Vermont, December 14, 1834, a son of Joseph and Calista (Dimick) Starin. The Starin family is of Holland origin and the subject of this review is a representative of the fifth generation in America, tracing his ancestry back to Nicholas Ster, the founder of the Starin and Starring family in America. He was born

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H. J. D. STARRING

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on the borders of the Zuyder Zee, in the province of Guelderland, Holland, in 1663, and with his family, consisting of wife and six children, he sailed for New York on a Dutch West Indian ship, landing at New Amsterdam in 1696. In 1705 he removed to what is now known as the German Flats, New York. Shortly after his arrival in the Mohawk valley he changed his name to Stern and a few years later to Starin, or Starring. The last two names have been used interchangeably by the family down to the present generation. His son, Philip Frederick Adam Starin, married Elizabeth Evertson and they became parents of John Starin, who married Jane Wemple. He was an Indian interpreter, serving throughout the Revolutionary war, and was a close confidential friend of George Washington. Joseph Starin, son of John and Jane Starin, was born at Kinderhook Falls, New York, April 29, 1783, and began business life as a merchant at Fonda, New York. Later he removed to Johnstown, that state, and subsequently engaged in farming and merchandising at Bennington, Vermont, where he remained until his death on the 8th of June, 1848. He first married Maria Groat, of Neskaguna, Schenectady county, New York, and unto them were born two daughters, Jane and Maria Gertrude. In 1814 Joseph Starin married Calista Dimick, a daughter of Elisha Dimick of Bennington, and a sister of General Justin Dimick, U. S. A., who commanded Fortress Monroe during the Civil war. Mrs. Starin passed away in 1851, at the age of fifty-three years. By her marriage she had become the mother of three children: Elias Warren, who was a farmer and stockman of Whitewater, Wisconsin, but is now deceased; Evaline Elizabeth, the deceased wife of the Rev. Daniel Harrington, D. D.; and Henry Justin Dimick.

H. J. D. Starring, who was named after his uncle, General Justin Dimick, acquired his education in his native state and when in his teens was left an orphan. He then removed to Palmyra, New York, and made his home with his sister, whose husband, the Rev. Daniel Harrington, was a prominent Baptist clergyman and educator. When eighteen years of age he was attracted by the vast opportunities of the middle west and came to Chicago in the employ of Colonel Hammond of the Michigan Central Railroad. Soon afterward Colonel Hammond left that road to become associated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and made Mr. Starring general baggage agent. The efforts, business ability and careful study of Mr. Starring led to the development of our present admirable American system of checking baggage and it was due solely to his ability in formulating and systematizing the work that it was brought to its present state of efficiency. He was general baggage agent for more lines and more miles of railway than any other man has ever been, and moreover was known for his good fellowship and kindness of heart wherever in the United States a railroad line was extended. The effect of these traits and his executive ability were such that in 1870 he had charge of the entire baggage service from the Atlantic to the Pacific along all the main trunk lines, including the Pennsylvania, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads. He also became interested to a considerable extent in private enterprises and was president of the Hool Baggage Check Company of New York.

Mr. Starring was married in Delavan, Wisconsin, September 15, 1857, by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Harrington, to Alida Marguerite Tower, a daughter of J. Alexander Tower, of Albany, New York. She was born in Monmouth, New Jersey,

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September 1, 1835, and now resides at No. 25 East Division street, Chicago, with her only child, Mason B. Starring, who was formerly president of the Northwestern Elevated Railway and the Chicago & Oak Park Elevated Railway Companies. He is now at the head of the United Railways Investment Company, New York, said to be the most important position in the public utilities field in the United States.

The death of Henry J. D. Starring occurred on May 12, 1884. He was a public-spirited citizen and active in all improvement movements. Moreover, he was prominently identified with charitable works of various kinds and especially active in efforts for the betterment of conditions of the men connected with the baggage service. He was regarded as their best friend in times of sickness and distress and not unfrequently would take one who was ill into his own home for care and treatment. In his many kindly acts he exemplified the beneficent spirit of the Masonic fraternity which is based upon a belief in the brotherhood of man. In that order he long held membership, becoming a Knight Templar Mason, and was treasurer of the Garden City lodge for many years. He certainly made a most creditable record in business circles and his work was one which closely touched the public convenience and comfort. With remarkable grasp of the situation he foresaw its possibilities and brought seemingly diverse elements into a harmonious working whole that gave to the country a system, the value of which is almost above estimation. While the entire public, therefore, has been an indirect beneficiary of his work there were countless numbers to whom he stood in the relation of friend and benefactor to whom he gave needed aid or assistance in a material way or in a word of encouragement and advice, his record in this connection bringing to mind the statement that "Not the good that comes to us, but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success."

GEORGE P. HOOVER.

While the life of the successful business man has none of the spectacular phases of the political or military leader it is none the less vital or important in the community, and in fact constituted the stable element upon which the growth and prosperity of every community ultimately depends. Prominent among those who are controlling important financial interests in Chicago is George P. Hoover, the vice president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank.

He was born in Glenwood, Iowa, September 2, 1862, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Kuhn) Hoover, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Iowa the year previous to the birth of their son George. Later they became residents of Galesburg, Illinois, and the father was for many years cashier of the First National Bank of that city, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1905 when he was seventy-four years of age. His widow is still a resident of Galesburg. In the family were four children, the brother of our subject being Dr. Edwin Hoover, a graduate of Rush Medical College, who died in 1903. The two daughters of the family are unmarried and reside in Galesburg with their mother.

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In the public schools of Galesburg George P. Hoover acquired his early education, which he supplemented by a course of study in Knox College of that city. When eighteen years of age he entered the First National Bank there and continued as one of its employes until 1894, when he resigned his position as assistant cashier to accept a similar position with N. W. Harris & Company, bankers of Chicago. Promotion made him cashier in 1897, and in 1906 he became a member of the firm. The following year the Chicago business was incorporated under the name of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, at which time Mr. Hoover became vice president, remaining still as the second executive officer. Thus step by step he has worked his way upward from a humble position in financial circles until he is now regarded as a forceful factor in connection with the moneyed interests of this city. The deposits of this institution, the banking department of which has been under his direct supervision for a number of years, have grown from less than one hundred thousand to approximately eighteen million dollars during this time. Mr. Hoover is also well known in financial circles elsewhere, being interested in the firm of Harris, Forbes & Company, of New York, and N. W. Harris & Company, of Boston, which are affiliated institutions of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. He is likewise vice president of the Harris Safe Deposit Company of this city. He belongs to the American Bankers' Association and enjoys in large measure the confidence, trust and good-will of contemporaries and colleagues.

On the 21st of October, 1886, in Galesburg, Illinois, Mr. Hoover was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Phillips, a daughter of William M. Phillips, of that city, and unto them have been born three children, Anna Ewing, Edwin Kuhn and Elizabeth Phillips, all at home.

Mr. Hoover greatly enjoys a game of golf and also the social interests which are his through membership with the Union League and Mid-Day Clubs of Chicago, the University and Country Clubs of Evanston and the Exmoor Country Club of Highland Park. He likewise belongs to St. Luke's Episcopal church of Evanston and is serving on its finance committee. There have been no spectacular phases in his life record but only that persistent energy and ready adaptability which, coupled with unassailable business integrity, always spells success.

GEORGE E. LONG.

In the attractive suburban district of Rogers Park, George E. Long is widely known as the proprietor of a well equipped drug store. He was born in Pike county, Illinois, in 1871, and is a representative of one of the old families of this state, his paternal grandfather being William Long, who, removing from Tennessee, settled in Pike county at an early day. His son, Samuel A. Long, was united in marriage to Sarah S. Scott, a daughter of William Scott, who came to Illinois from Ohio. Both the parents of our subject are still living.

George E. Long spent his youthful days under the parental roof and had the advantage of good home training, so that he early formed habits which have made him a successful and reliable business man. He completed his literary education

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in the high school of Roodhouse, Greene county, Illinois, and then in preparation for a business career entered the School of Pharmacy of the Northwestern University, which he attended in 1889 and 1890. He opened a drug store in Evanston in 1897, after several years' previous experience as a clerk, during which time he gained the practical knowledge of the business that well qualified him to carry on business on his own account. For three years he remained in Evanston and then on the 15th of December, 1900, opened his store in Rogers Park. Here he has remained for more than eleven years and now has a well equipped and well appointed store, carrying a large line of drugs and druggists' sundries, and his trade has reached gratifying proportions, bringing him a substantial annual income.

Mr. Long exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, with which he has been connected since attaining his majority. He is well known in fraternal organizations, being a member of the Masonic lodge, the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Birchwood Club and of the Christian church. He has gained many friends during his residence in the northern part of the city and his unfailing courtesy and genuine personal worth, as well as his business ability, have made him popular.

REV: PHILO JUDSON.

Rev. Philo Judson, one of the most conspicuous figures in the early history of Evanston and one of the men whose valuable services played an important part in the founding of the Northwestern Unuiversity, was born March 1, 1807, in Otsego, county, New York, a son of Abel and Aurelia (Birdsey) Judson. Rev. Judson was descended from an old New England family. His sister Mariah was the mother of Lyman J. Gage, one of Chicago's most eminent financiers. He enjoyed only the ordinary advantages of a common-school education and owed his prominence entirely to his own remarkable talents and ability. He devoted himself to business pursuits until about thirty years of age and in the meantime was married and settled in Albany. Later he removed to Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, where he professed religion, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Dr. Luke Hitchcock was then pastor. Abandoning his business interests, Rev. Judson forsook all and entered the holy ministry and in 1839 removed with his family to what was then the far west—Dixon, Lee county, Illinois. Chicago at this time was but a village of about one thousand people and was far from being an inviting place to locate. Rev. Judson, settling at Dixon, which was the frontier of civilization, became a circuit preacher. His pastoral charge was a circuit of three hundred miles, which he traveled every two weeks, preaching two or three times each Sunday and often during the week. He was admitted into full connection in Rock Ridge conference in 1842, serving in various localities. In 1847 he became pastor of Clark Street church in this city and was appointed presiding elder of Mount Morris district the following year. In 1852 he was appointed agent of the Northwestern University, which had then just been chartered and became so deeply interested in its upbuilding that he devoted much of his time to its interests, holding position as agent until 1859. In

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MRS. PHILO JUDSON

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REV. PHILO JUDSON

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this capacity it became his duty to lay out the grounds of this institution, to aid in platting the village and in establishing the first buildings, and his good judgment and executive ability have been demonstrated in all deeds by the severest test that could be applied to them—that of time. During the last two or three years he acted as real-estate agent for the Northwestern University and at the time of his death was vice president of the board of trustees, of which body he had always been a member and he was also a member of the executive committee.

Evanston, when Rev. Judson removed there in April, 1854, contained but two families, his being the third one. Much credit is due him for his energy and labors in helping to found and build the city of Evanston. During the war he was chaplain of cavalry under General John A. Logan and after that struggle ended, he devoted his time to the welfare of the Northwestern University. He was a man of strong constitution and unusual strength. He retained his intellectual vigor to the last and was clear in his views and hopeful of his position with reference to the future, dying with the calm confidence of a Christian minister who had lived a good life which was without spot or blemish in the smallest particular. He was a man of great firmness of character and resoluteness of purpose. In the prosecution of his work he always had an end in view and labored constantly and fearlessly to attain what he believed right and best. His entire life was one of activity and usefulness and his loss will be deeply felt by all who knew him. His was a life that will forever be recorded in the early days of Chicago and Evanston history. He was one of the incorporators of Rose Hill cemetery, which was chartered February 11, 1859. He had a keen regard for what he considered right and, no matter what the cost, would stand firmly in support of his honest convictions, letting nothing swerve him from the course or position which he had taken. He was the highest type of citizen, exerting a most wholesome influence in every movement looking toward the spiritual, moral and general welfare of the community. He died March 23, 1876, and is buried in Rose Hill cemetery.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Northwestern University, held on the evening of March 23, 1876, for the purpose of taking action respecting the death of Rev. Philo Judson, vice president of the board of trustees, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS: The hand of Divine Providence has removed from us, by death, our honored friend and associate, Rev. Philo Judson, vice president of the board of trustees of the Northwestern University and member of this executive committee, we do, with profound sadness and a sense of great loss, deem it appropriate hereby to record a recognition of the event and a tribute to the character and services of the departed; therefore

RESOLVED: That as one of the founders and as the first (and for many years) business manager and financial agent, and later as trustee and executive officer, he has rendered long and efficient service to the university; that to his intellectual force, sagacity, wisdom, integrity, unselfishness and fidelity, the cause of higher Christian education is lastingly indebted.

RESOLVED: That in life cherished and respected as a citizen of the community and as a minister and member of the Christian church, as an untiring and inflexible counselor and servant of the Northwestern University, as a man of rare intellectual

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endowments and as a true and genial friend, he departs from us to the rewards of the faithful, in the midst of general sorrow and wide sense of bereavement.

RESOLVED: That to his widow and family, consoled as they must be by the remembrance of his example and virtues through a long and spotless life, we extend our sincere and sorrowing sympathy.

Rev. Philo Judson was married in 1828, at Albany, New York, to Miss Eliza Huddleson, who was born on the 7th of November, 1811. She died December 23, 1884, in Evanston, Illinois. Helen Mar, their eldest child, was born April 13, 1829, in Albany, New York, and died at her home in Hollywood, California, on the 8th of May, 1909. On the 20th of January, 1848, at Chicago, in the parsonage adjoining the Clark Street Methodist church, her father officiating, she married John Lourie Beveridge, who later served as governor of Illinois for four years. They had two children, namely: Alla May, who gave her hand in marriage to Samuel B. Raymond; and Philo Judson, of Hollywood, California. Mrs. Beveridge was a resident of Evanston for nearly forty years and was one of the founders of the social and religious life of that city, enthusiastic in every enterprise tending to build up a community of noble men and women. She was president of a commission of Illinois women organized to make an exhibition of woman's handicraft at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. She was prominent in charitable and philanthropic movements and was the first president of the Industrial School for Dependent Girls. She was a lover of paintings, sculpture and architectural creations. She traveled extensively, traversing the continent fifteen times, crossing the Atlantic six times and sailing across the Pacific two times. She visited the galleries, cathedrals, palaces and castles of Europe and the temples and shrines of China and Japan. In 1895 her husband located in southern California, their home being at Hollywood, where they both died.

Elizabeth J., the second child of Rev. Philo Judson and the last surviving member of her father's family, married Mark Kimball, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Through her cooperation we are able to present the accompanying excellent steel portraits of her parents, Rev. Philo Judson and wife.

William Huddleson, the third child of Rev. Philo Judson, was born January 9, 1832, and died November 21, 1909. On the 21st of October, 1859, he wedded Miss Emily M. Trotter, a native of New York city and a daughter of George and Jane (Purvis) Trotter, both of whom were born in Scotland and became early residents of Chicago. Mrs. William H. Judson is still living and makes her home in Evanston. Unto William H. and Emily M. Judson were born four children, the record of whom is as follows. Frank Purvis, whose birth occurred at Belvidere, Illinois, on the 18th of March, 1863, married Lillian Wolf, of Freeport, Illinois, and has two children, Frank Montieth and Marion Sankey. Harry Beveridge, who was born at Millburn, Illinois, on the 17th of September, 1865, is the manager of the bond department of the Northern Trust Company at Chicago. He married Miss Alice M. Bryant, of Bristol, Wisconsin, and has two children, Bryant E. and Helen M. Helen, whose birth occurred at New Cambria, Missouri, on the 9th of October, 1867, married Miles S. Gilbert, an attorney of Cairo, Illinois. Mrs. Gilbert passed away at that place on the 14th of July, 1910, leaving three children: Judson, Helen and William B. George Philo, whose natal

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day was November 22, 1878, died in Evanston, Illinois, on the 14th of November, 1905.

Philo P., the fourth child of Rev. Philo Judson, married Miss Juliette Hill, by whom he had one son, Fred, who is now a resident of Springfield, Illinois. Ella C., the fifth child of Rev. Philo Judson, was born at Mount Morris, Illinois, on the 6th of February, 1846, and was married on the 22d of April, 1869, at Evanston, Illinois, to Orlando H. Palmer, then of South Bend, Indiana. There Mr. and Mrs. Palmer resided until 1884, when they removed to Indianapolis, where Mrs. Palmer died on the 24th of February, 1899. She was the mother of three children, namely: Henry, a newspaper man of Indianapolis; Eloise, and Verna. Alice, the sixth and youngest child of Rev. Philo Judson, died in Detroit, Michigan, in February, 1910.

THOMAS I. STACEY.

Thomas I. Stacey, one of the organizers of the Electric Appliance Company of Chicago and its secretary and treasurer since its inception in 1891, and also an official in its allied companies at different points in the United States, has by reason of individual effort and ability advanced steadily from a humble to a prominent position in the business world. He was born January 12, 1870, at Westbury-on-Tyne, near Bristol, England, and is a son of William and Christiana (Hancock) Stacey. Brought to the United States in his early youth, he pursued his education in the Evanston public schools until graduated from the high school with the class of 1886.

After studying stenography he accepted a position with the Abbott Buggy Company, with which he remained for one year. In 1888 he became stenographer for the Central Electric Company and a year later was promoted to the position of shipping clerk, in which capacity he continued for about three years, gaining during that period a comprehensive and practical working knowledge of that line of business. In 1891 he organized the Electric Appliance Company, of which he has since been secretary and treasurer. Gradually his interests have been extended in this line to various cities where he has become a factor in organizing several electric appliance companies. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Electric Appliance Company, of New Orleans; vice president of the Electric Appliance Company of San Francisco; and also vice president of the Electric Appliance Company of Dallas, Texas, all of which have had their root in the success of the parent house at Chicago. The company controls the largest electrical supply jobbing house in the United States, doing an exclusive jobbing business. Mr. Stacey has also been more or less active in the affairs of the Chicago Credit Men's Association and the Chicago Association of Commerce and various electrical organizations and is much interested in any movement or measure for the benefit of trade and for the advancement of municipal progress through business channels.

His efforts, however, are not confined exclusively to commercial interests for he takes active and helpful part in church, charitable and civic movements, giving aid and cooperation where the public welfare is involved or where the interests and uplift of the individual are matters of chief concern. He is now serving as vestry-

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man in St. Mark's church of Evanston, in which he has long held membership, and in the different lines of church work has proven very helpful, being now superintendent of the Sunday school. For over fifteen years he was one of the directors of the Evanston Young Men's Christian Association.

It was in St. Mark's church on the 5th of May, 1897, that Mr. Stacey was united in marriage to Miss Lily Mary Parker, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Parker, of Evanston. Mrs. Stacey was educated in the Evanston schools, being graduated from the high school in 1888, and she is also a graduate of the Cumnock School of Oratory, a department of the Northwestern University. She is likewise a daughter of the American Revolution, a director of the Evanston Woman's Club and prominent in the work of St. Mark's church of Evanston. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stacey have been born two children, Marion Parker and Elizabeth Hancock. Mr. and Mrs. Stacey move in a cultured circle where intelligence and true worth are accepted as the passports to good society, and their labors constitute effective and resultant forces in the work for individual and community progress and improvement.

ROBERT M. EASTMAN.

Robert M. Eastman, president of the W. F. Hall Printing Company and active in formulating the plans of a business which has enjoyed substantial growth, its plant being now located at Kingsbury and Superior streets, was born in Anoka, Minnesota, December 1, 1869. His father, Job Eastman, was a native of Maine and in 1849 made his way to the middle west, engaging in the lumber business first in Minneapolis and later in Anoka, his death occurring in the latter place in October, 1910, when he was eighty-four years of age. He wedded Kate M. Kimball, who was also a native of Maine, in which state their marriage was celebrated, and it was immediately afterward that they came to the west. Mrs. Eastman belonged to one of the old families of Maine. Her father served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and afterward removed westward to Minnesota, where he engaged in the lumber business and also conducted a hotel. He was a direct descendant of one of the dukes of Scotland, while the ancestry in the paternal line is traced back to Roger Eastman, the Puritan forefather who came to New England in 1621.

Robert M. Eastman was educated in the public and high schools of his native town and when a boy in Anoka he gained an insight into the printing business so that experience qualified him for that line of work when at the age of seventeen years he came to Chicago and secured employment as a compositor, in which capacity he served for several years. Gradually he acquainted himself with the different phases of the business and promoted his skill and efficiency so that after a few years he secured the position of foreman and superintendent with the National Journalist Printing Company. Eighteen years ago he became connected with the W. F. Hall Printing Company and upon the death of Mr. Hall in August, 1908, he joined with Edwin M. Colvin in purchasing the capital stock of the business. When Mr. Eastman first became associated with the house in 1893 it was a very small concern. Today theirs is one of the largest and best equipped plants in the United States. Following the purchase of the business by Messrs. Eastman and Colvin they erected

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a building at Kingsbury and Superior streets, which is now the finest and most complete building in Chicago devoted exclusively to the printing business, with a floor space of two hundred and fifty thousand square feet and a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five tons of printed matter per day. It is equipped with the latest improved presses and machinery of every description necessary for the conduct of such a business, and this splendid plant is the visible evidence of the enterprising and progressive spirit and business ability of Mr. Eastman and his partner.

On the 24th of January, 1894, Mr. Eastman was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Evers, a daughter of William Evers, a well known commission merchant of this city, and to them have been born two children: William Evers, now sixteen years of age, who is a pupil in the high school; and Eunice, a little maiden of six summers.

Mr. Eastman exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and is actively interested in its growth and success, yet does not seek nor desire office. He is prominent in Masonry, having attained the Knights Templar degree of the York Rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, the South Shore Country Club and City Club, and in the midst of a very busy life finds time for those social interests and recreations which constitute an even balance to business activity and preserve a well rounded development.

ORRIN N. CARTER.

Orrin N. Carter, formerly county judge of Cook county and now a supreme court justice of Illinois, has left and is leaving his impress upon the Illinois judiciary in a manner which reflects credit and honor on the legal profession. Unbiased by personal opinion in the discharge of his professional duties and standing ever as a stalwart conservator of right and justice, he has won the esteem and confidence of those who desire an upright administration of the law.

He was born in Jefferson county, New York, January 22, 1854. His father, Benajah Carter, who sailed on the Great Lakes, died when Orrin was less than two years of age. His mother, whose maiden name was Isabel Cole, afterward married James W. Francisco and in the fall of 1864 the family moved westward, locating in Du Page county, Illinois. The future jurist had already begun his education in the district schools of the Empire state, further continuing his studies in his adopted state. As the financial resources of the family were not sufficient to provide him with the higher education which he desired, he worked his own way through Wheaton College at Wheaton, Illinois, and was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1877. He studied law in Chicago, with Judge M. F. Tuley and General I. N. Stiles as his preceptors. His first professional service was in the field of teaching and he also served as county superintendent of schools in Grundy county, Illinois, from 1880 until 1882. He regarded this, however, only as the initial step to other professional work and, resigning his position in the latter year, concentrated his energies upon the practice of law.

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While residing in Grundy county, Judge Carter was married in Morris, Illinois, on the 1st of August, 1881, to Miss Nettie J. Steven. They have two children, Allan J. and Ruth G.

Having been admitted to the bar in 1880, Judge Carter practiced at Morris for about eight years, having as partners at different times A. L. Doud, who went west for his health and is a leading attorney of Denver; Judge R. M. Wing, a prominent lawyer in Chicago; and Judge S. C. Stough, who remained in Morris and is now circuit judge. While in Morris Judge Carter served as states attorney for Grundy county, from 1883 until 1888, conducting on behalf of the state some important criminal trials, notably the prosecution of Henry Schwartz and Newton Watt for the murder of Kellogg Nichols, an express messenger, while on duty in his car on the Rock Island Railroad. The case aroused much public interest at the time. Both men were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Judge Carter's active connection with the Chicago bar dated from 1888, the reputation which he had won in the interior of the state proving the foundation upon which he built his success in this city. His ability, too, was soon made manifest in his work in the courts here. From 1892 until 1894 he was engaged as general attorney for the sanitary district of Chicago. In the latter year he was elected county judge of Cook county, to which office he was twice reelected, the last time without opposition, serving over eleven years and resigning in 1906 to take the position he holds at present. As a supreme court justice he is now unconsciously writing for himself on public opinion the verdict of his long work as an able judge, of comprehensive understanding of the law, his clear analysis of every case enabling him to arrive at its salient points in connection with the principles of jurisprudence bearing thereon.

Judge Carter resides with his family at Evanston. He is an active member of the Union League Club, the Congregational Club and the Hamilton Club, and takes a deep interest in the discussion of the political, social and municipal problems that are frequently a matter of earnest thought and able debate in these organizations.

FRANK M. BURROUGHS.

Frank M. Burroughs, who at the time of his death was general attorney for the Phoenix Insurance Company, with headquarters in Chicago, was born in Wayland, New York, June 14, 1851, his parents being Benjamin and Miranda (Rose) Burroughs. The father was a son of Benjamin Burroughs, a hotel proprietor, who a few years after his marriage removed to Port Huron, Michigan, and afterward to Chicago. Still later he went to St. Louis, where he remained until about 1870, when he located at Clinton, Illinois, there conducting the Magill House until his death in 1890. He was of English and Irish descent. His wife, who was a daughter of Judge Rose of Castile, New York, died in 1887. They were the parents of an only son, Frank M., and four daughters, of whom three are living: Mrs. J. R. Summers, of Clinton, Illinois; Mrs. Henry Weaver, of Los Angeles, California; and Mrs. Frederick Servey, of New York city.

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F. M. BURROUGHS

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Owing to the ill health of his father in his later years, Frank M. Burroughs early contributed to the support of the family and continued to care for his sisters liberally until his death. When a small boy he came to the west with his parents and one sister and his education was obtained in the public schools of St. Louis and of Clinton, Illinois, followed by a literary course at the University of Champaign, from which he was graduated with high honors. In 1880 he entered the law office of R. A. Lemon at Clinton, and two years afterward was admitted to practice, becoming a partner of Mr. Lemon with whom he remained for two years. In 1884 he was appointed master in chancery and served for four years. During that period, in which he won recognition as one of the foremost attorneys of De Witt county, he was collector for the Phoenix Insurance Company, and his ability so favorably impressed the head officials that he was offered the important position of manager of the farm department and was transferred to Chicago, where he served as general attorney for that company until his death on the 9th of March, 1910. He was a large, strong man, but his constitution became undermined by excessive application to business and two years prior to his demise he suffered a stroke of paralysis. Apparently he recovered but thirteen months later had a second stroke, caused by overwork during the San Francisco disaster and the scandal which arose involving the integrity of the president of the company. He then decided to give up work but did not, for he seemed to be regaining his youth and was enjoying better health than he had for years. The death of his only child, however, brought on a third stroke, terminating his life. In his law practice he was clean and conscientious, always refusing to defend guilt and abhorring anything in the way of corrupt practices.

In politics Mr. Burrroughs was a stanch democrat, while his religious belief was that of the Episcopal church, and he was a regular attendant at St. Mark's. While he held membership with many clubs, he was not a club man in the sense of spending much time there, for he possessed domestic tastes and habits and preferred to devote his attention to his home. He was prominent in the Knights of Pythias society and held the highest offices in the state. He became a member of Plantagenet Lodge No. 25, K. P., at Clinton, Illinois, June 14, 1872, and in 1875 was chosen chancellor commander. A zealous worker in the order, he was instrumental in organizing the Metzger division. He entered the grand lodge in 1877 and served as district deputy grand chancellor for three years. In 1880 he was elected grand inner guard and in 1884 was chosen grand chancellor and proved the most able and careful officer the order ever had in that position. He also served as supreme representative from 1894 until 1898. An article in the Pythian Record at the time of his death said in part: "No member of the order was more beloved or held in higher esteem than Frank M. Burroughs. He left a record for purity of life, honesty and integrity of purpose that is rarely equalled and which will always prove an inspiration to his fellow members. As showing the love and esteem in which he was held by members of the Pythian order, his brethren attended his funeral in such large numbers that the spacious home could not contain them." The funeral was conducted under the auspices of the order, Rev. William White Wilson of St. Mark's officiating, and the remains were taken to Clinton, Illinois, for interment. In 1910 a new Knights of Pythias lodge was formed in Chicago and was called Frank M. Burroughs Lodge No. 708, Mrs. Burroughs presenting to the organiza-

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tion a large and fine oil painting of her husband. He was an eloquent speaker, ever ready, and his remarks were always appropriate and to the point. He was also a good writer, both in prose and verse.

On the 6th of December, 1900, at the Planters Hotel in St. Louis, Mr. Burroughs was united in marriage to Miss Daisy Higginson, a daughter of the Hon. T. S. Higginson, a member of the English parliament, who died September 17, 1911. Mrs. Burroughs is a native of Canada and a niece of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Boston. The only son of her marriage, Frank M. Jr., died in infancy, October 14, 1909.

Mr. Burroughs' home life was ideal, an unusual devotion existing between himself and wife. He was always tender and affectionate and his every thought was one of solicitude for her comfort and happiness, and never was the memory of a loved one more sacredly cherished or his loss more inconsolably mourned. Mrs. Burroughs now resides at No. 3520 Grand boulevard in an attractive home secured to her through the care of her husband.

JOHN LEE MAHIN.

With developing conditions there have usually come to the front men who have been able to cope with such conditions and have shown themselves masters of the situation. With the growing complexity in trade circles, wherein the keenest competition is rife, advertising has become recognized as an indispensable element, and in this connection there has developed the advertising agency, which has shaped and guided the work, making of it a systematic and well organized business. John Lee Mahin is one of the foremost factors in advertising circles not only in Chicago but in the country and the story of his achievement and of the development of his business cannot fail to prove of interest to the commercial world.

A native of Muscatine, Iowa, he was born December 14, 1869, of the marriage of John and Anna (Lee) Mahin. The father was a native of Noblesville, Indiana, born December 8, 1833. Nine years later the family removed to Iowa and when thirteen years of age John Mahin, Sr., began learning the printing business in the office of the Muscatine Journal, making such progress that he became editor of the paper in his nineteenth year, in 1852, rounding up an editorial career of fifty years on the same paper in 1902. The journal while under his management was first a whig paper and was afterward republican in politics. It supported the anti-slavery cause and the Union during the Civil war as well as the reconstruction policy of the republican party after the close of hostilities. The paper was also an advocate of temperance and prohibition and because Mr. Mahin stanchly advocated the enforcement of the state laws against the saloons, his home was destroyed by dynamite and the lives of himself and family were greatly imperiled. However, he stood fearlessly in support of his honest convictions at all times and labored untiringly for justice, truth and progress. The Mahin family is of Scotch-Irish descent, their ancestry being traced back to a period antedating the Revolutionary war, when representatives of the name settled in Rhode Island. Subsequently a removal was made to North Carolina, thence to Kentucky and afterward to Ross

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county, Ohio, where the father of John Mahin was born. The mother of John Lee Mahin bore the maiden name of Anna Lee and was a daughter of John Bond Lee, a native of Harford county, Maryland. Members of the Lee family served in official capacities in both the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. The grandmother of Mr. Mahin in the maternal line belonged to the Branson family in Virginia, all of whom were loyal members of the Society of Friends or Quakers and were distinguished for their earnest and effective efforts to abolish slavery.

When he had mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools, being graduated from the Muscatine high school with the class of 1886, John Lee Mahin entered the Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. With the completion of his education he entered the newspaper field and in this connection received much of the training that proved of inestimable value in his later career in connection with the advertising business. A contemporary biographer has tersely and forcefully given an account of Mr. Mahin's business career as follows:

"John Lee Mahin, president of the Mahin Advertising Company, of Chicago, is a combination of the strenuous and the thoughtful in his life and his work. He is one of the real thinkers in the advertising field and his method of analyzing a proposition and of working out a campaign by means of 'conferences' and 'data' was first smiled at and then adopted by others. Mr. Mahin was born in Muscatine, Iowa, in 1869. His father owned the Muscatine Journal and Mr. Mahin, when he was old enough, became city editor and subsequently was manager. In 1891 he moved to Chicago. At first he worked in the advertising department of the Chicago News, then was advertising manager of The Interior and, after much advertising experience, in 1898, he organized the Mahin Advertising Company. Because of his pioneer work in linking sales development with advertising, Mr. Mahin is known to practically every big sales manager in the country. In his endeavor to resolve advertising to something approaching basic principles he wrote the now famous 'Mahin's Ten Tests,' by which it is claimed the practical value of any piece of advertising copy may be determined before it is printed. His company publishes the 'Mahin Mesenger,' a monthly magazine devoted to advertising ideas and problems; also, annually it issues the Mahin Advertising Data Book, a remarkable array of facts and figures, issued in vest pocket edition also. Mr. Mahin does a great deal of public speaking. He delievered the course of lectures on advertising before the School of Commerce of Northwestern University, also at the Universities of Chicage, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. Some of these lectures have appeared in book form. Mr. Mahin has been one of the leaders who have done so much to improve and dignify the advertising agency business, in all his work laying special stress on the fact that 'real service' covers all parts and phases of advertising instead of the mere buying of space." The Mahin Advertising Company maintains a conspicuous and most honorable position in the business circles of the city, with John Lee Mahin at its head.

Mr. Mahin was married on the 29th of October, 1895, in the Sixth Presbyterian church of Chicago, to Miss Julia Graham Snitzler, a daughter of John Henry Snitzler, and they have become parents of three children, Margaret, Marian and John Lee, Jr.

Mr. Mahin votes with the republican party and regards it the duty as well as the privilege of a man to exercise his right of franchise. He was reared in the

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Methodist church in Muscatine, Iowa, and now with his family attends the First Congregational church of Evanston. He holds membership relations with the Union League, the Chicago Athletic and the Mid-Day Clubs of Chicago; the University and Country Clubs of Evanston; the Glen View Golf Club; and the Aldine Club of New York.

JAMES CLAFFEY STRAIN.

Certain qualities command respect, others admiration; but it requires more than these to win love; and those who knew James C. Strain had for him the deeper affection that transcends regard. His salient characteristics of kindliness, forbearance, sympathy, geniality and cordiality drew people to him in ties that even the bonds of death have not severed, for his memory is cherished by all with whom he came in contact. He was a resident of Chicago from early manhood to the time of his death. His birth occurred in Dublin, Ireland, February 12, 1849, his parents being Robert and Helen (Claffey) Strain, who were also from Dublin, but came to America when their son James was but six months old, establishing their home in New York. In the eastern metropolis James C. Strain spent his early youth, pursuing his education in the public schools, but when fourteen years of age he left home, for in the meantime his mother had died and his father had remarried. What he felt was unjust treatment at the hands of his stepmother caused him to leave the parental roof, like hundreds of other boys, and place his dependence upon his own resources for a living. He first took up bookbinding, which was his father's trade, but after a period turned his attention to the hatter's trade, with which he became thoroughly familiar and upon that line of business he depended for some years for a livelihood and ultimately won substantial success in that field. When about seventeen years of age he left New York, going to the south, where he traveled quite extensively. He afterward returned to the metropolis, but in 1868 came to Chicago. He was then en route for St. Louis and the west, but was so well pleased with the city by the lake and its prospects that he decided to remain and soon became an active factor in its business circles, establishing a hat manufactory at the northeast corner of Randolph and State streets. The business was extended to include the wholesale trade and at one time he had between ten and fifteen hundred employes. One evening, when he was walking home from church with the lady whom he expected to make his wife, there came the alarm of fire. It was the beginning of the great conflagration which practically wiped out momentarily the business district of the city and many of its residences. The establishment of Mr. Strain was in the path of the flames and he lost everything which his enterprise and business ability had won for him in the previous years. The courageous spirit which was ever characteristic of him throughout life prompted him to resume business, although perforce it was on a much smaller scale than before. He resumed trade in a barn—the only building which could be secured, there remaining until better quarters could be obtained. For two years he continued in the business with a partner, to whom he afterward sold out.

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JAMES C. STRAIN

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During much of the remainder of his life Mr. Strain devoted his attention to politics, and was one of the central figures on the democratic stage in Cook county. The first position which he held was in the city hall, where he was made head of the water bureau. He occupied that position until 1883, when he became committee clerk of the county board. He was afterward superintendent of second class mail matter in the postoffice, and during the greater part of the year 1890 served as county hospital warden. Men who are now successful physicians but at that time were serving as internes in the hospitals speak of him in terms of highest respect as one who carefully performed the duties of the position, and in his care and treatment of the patients gave expression to the broad humanitarianism which was ever a leading feature of his life. For eight years he was secretary of the democratic central committee of Cook county. He likewise filled the office of deputy city clerk and was a charter member of the Cook County Democratic Club and its first secretary, occupying that position for nearly a decade. He practically controlled Cook county politics when he was secretary of the county central committee. During that period the democrats, who at times in the history of the city have been in power and again out of it, never lost an election. It was his pride that this was so, and it was due to his careful study and understanding of the situation, his executive ability and the large personal following which he could command because men believed in him and were willing to follow his leadership. It has frequently been said by prominent Chicago residents that James C. Strain was never a politician in the commonly accepted sense of the term. His ideals of citizenship were high and the policy which he pursued would always bear the light of keen investigation and scrutiny. It was by strictly honorable methods that he promoted his party's success, and when he again temporarily accepted the office of secretary of the democratic county central committee he was instumental in promoting the election of Sheriff Barrett, the only man elected on the ticket. The last public office he held was that of summons clerk under Sheriff Barrett. At times he was a candidate for other offices but in years in which the republican party swept everything before it. It is indicative of the character of the man, however, that he never failed to win a majority in his own precinct and ward, though they are acknowledged republican strongholds, and in his immediate home neighborhood there was not a man—democrat, republican or prohibitionist—who did not vote for him. What higher testimony of the real worth of an individual could be given than this expression of the opinion entertained by those best competent to judge. He was largely a self-educated man, but he continually broadened his knowledge by reading and through the lessons learned from the experiences of life. He thus became well qualified for leadership, and his innate tact—and somebody has defined tact as kindness intelligently directed—fitted him to control and influence the movements of others. Not all days in his life were equally bright, for business and political losses were at times his, yet no word of complaint was ever heard and even when, in his last illness, pain became his lot, he never met friend, neighbor or member of his family without a smile.

On the 3d of November, 1872, Mr. Strain was married to Miss Mary Teresa Kane, who was born in Troy, New York, in 1850. Her father, Michael Kane, was a native of Limerick, Tipperary county, Ireland, born in 1809, and in his early twenties he came to the United States. He was married in Troy to Miss Anna

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Deavitt, of American birth. He engaged in the slaughtering business in Troy and won substantial success in his undertaking, so that after his removal to Chicago in the early '60s he was able to live retired, his death here occurring in 1886. He had lost his wife in Troy and three of their six children died in that city, Mrs. Strain and her two surviving brothers coming with their father to Chicago. Unto the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Strain were born three children: Charles Robert, who was born August 17, 1873, and died August 5, 1896; Helen Gertrude, who was born November 26, 1877, and was educated at St. Mary of the Woods near South Bend, Indiana; and James Claffey, who was born January 25, 1879, and died April 4, 1883. The death of Mrs. Mary Strain occurred February 1, 1889. She was a member of the Catholic church and Mr. Strain, although reared in the Protestant faith, also joined that church. He was, however, a man of broad and liberal views and spirit to whom Christianity meant upright living rather than a close following of dogma or creed. On the 3d of December, 1891, he married again, his second union being with Emilie Hoganson, who was born in Bandholm, Lolland, Denmark, October 31, 1863, a daughter of Peter and Magdalene (Bartels) Hoganson. Her father was born in Norway, and following his removal to Denmark was married to Magdalene Bartels, who was born in Sorup, Lolland, in 1825 and was eighteen years his junior. Unto Mr. Strain's second marriage were born two daughters: Frances Emilie, born November 11, 1898; and Virginia Alice, September 18, 1902. The relation between Mr. Strain and his family was largely an ideal one. To his eldest daughter, following the death of his first wife, it was often said that he was both mother and father. His care for her was unremitting and possessed the tenderness which one expects to find in a mother as well as the protecting devotion of a father. There were in his life innumerable little acts of kindness and of helpfulness, but of these he seldom spoke even to his family. They constituted the outpouring of a heart that reached out in sympathy to all mankind. One of the daily papers said of him at the time of his demise, May 5, 1907: "Ever of a kindly disposition, his character is best shown in the fact that when a candidate for public office he always discouraged criticism of his opponents. His motto in life at all times was that 'where he could not say a good word of his fellowman he would never say a bad one.' And naturally he leaves behind him an imprint of warm friendship, which was evidenced by his large funeral and the multiplicity of kind words of commendation so richly deserved by him." At a regular meeting of the democratic county central committee, held at the Sherman House on Tuesday evening, the following resolutions, presented by John McGillen, were unanimously adopted by a standing vote:

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of Men to call the spirit of James C. Strain to eternal rest, and

Whereas, In the decease of James C. Strain Chicago loses an old and esteemed resident, an honorable, useful and high-minded gentleman in the true sense; we of the democratic party and organization of Chicago and Illinois a lifelong associate whose sincerity and integrity never could be questioned, of vigor and energy, coupled with a gentle demeanor and a tolerant, courteous, winning disposition, all of which combine to make his absence more keenly felt. The late James C. Strain was in his lifetime tried in many positions of responsibility and honor and never found wanting, always reflecting credit and dignity on the places he was called to fill.

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For many years—nearly a decade—our departed friend was secretary of this Cook county central democratic committee, and magnificently he discharged the onerous duties of that trying position. James C. Strain was a man among men, a good citizen, a good Samaritan, loving God and his fellowman, a loving, devoted husband and father, a faithful public official, and always a sterling democrat of the old school; therefore be it

Resolved, We, the members of democratic county committee, sincerely mourn his loss; we cherish his memory and tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family; and further

Resolved, That we attend the funeral services of our departed friend in a body, and that these preambles and resolutions be spread on the records of this committee.

Mr. Strain never became a wealthy man, although at one time he was at the head of a large business. It is doubtful if he would ever have cared for wealth for its own sake, but his love for his family prompted him to make liberal provision for them. Besides this, he continually gave where he saw that assistance was needed, and those who knew him felt that they could depend upon him not only for material needs but also for the sympathy, encouragement and kindliness for which so many of the world hunger. Wordsworth has written of "the little unremembered acts of kindness and of love." Such acts in the life of James C. Strain were probably not remembered by him, but they are remembered by those who were the recipients thereof, and the memory is sacredly cherished.

SYLVESTER DANA FOSS.

A life actuated by high ideals and spent in close conformity therewith was brought to a close, when on the 16th of October, 1910, Sylvester Dana Foss was called to his final rest. His teachings and his example had ever been an inspiring force for good in the world and his humane sympathy and charity brought men to him in the ties of strong friendship. He was born in the little village of Campton, New Hampshire, April 12, 1834, and ever had a strong love for his native state. His grandfather Ebenezer Foss was for more than six years a soldier of the Continental army in the Revolutionary war and his company formed one of the sides of the hollow square which was formed around Major Andre when he was shot. The parents of Sylvester Dana Foss were of the strong, firm, rugged type, but the home farm did not suffice to provide a comfortable living for the family and the son early started out to make his own living. Years afterward in writing of his early childhood he said: "My parents were poor. We had a small farm. The best crop that we could raise was cobble stones. The old farm is deserted and largely grown up to a forest now. The winters were cold and long. Snow drifted deep in the roads. We had very few amusements, these including the Fourth of July celebrations, trainings and muster days." The school sessions were from eight to twelve weeks and the most important lessons learned by the children of that locality and period were the lessons of economy and frugality. In his youth the boy wore clothes made of frocking cloth spun and woven by his

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mother. There was much work to be done upon the home farm and still more arduous labor after he started to earn his living, and yet there were also periods of pleasure and enjoyment when corn huskings and apple bees were held and when he had opportunity he engaged in fishing and hunting. He greatly enjoyed those days of hunting among the beautiful hills of New Hampshire and this undoubtedly gave him strength and hardihood that enabled him to wander west in the early days and labor in the mining camps of Colorado. His wanderings took him over many sections of the country and after viewing the great western prairies and studying the mining camps of the Rockies, he finally selected Chicago as the most promising location, becoming a resident of this city in 1859. He was one of the founders of Leadville, Colorado, and became interested in mining, an interest which continued to the end of his life. He was led to select Chicago as a place of residence because of the great fertile lands of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, realizing that thereon could be produced splendid harvests that would give ample opportunity for the conduct of grain trade. In connection with his older brother, Martin, he established the house of S. D. Foss & Company, grain merchants, which later became the firm of Foss, Strong & Company, for many years, and until its founder retired from business, known as one of the most successful firms connected with the Board of Trade. It is true that not all days were equally bright and at times he saw the gathering of storm clouds. However, firm determination and perseverance enabled him to overcome obstacles and difficulties and not only win success for himself but also contribute largely to Chicago's fame as the great grain market of the west. For some years Mr. Foss conducted a commission business on Water street and he became known in financial circles as one of the founders of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company. He also had interests in other business projects and his sound judgment directed his investments in a manner that brought substantial results.

A few years after his arrival in Chicago Mr. Foss was joined by his father and mother who divided their time between his home and that of their other son, Martin. The father passed away first and the mother then lived with Sylvester D. Foss until her demise at his home on Grand boulevard, when she was eighty-seven years of age. The brother died nearly thirty years before his death and an only sister had passed away in young womanhood while the family were still living in New Hampshire. He established a home of his own by his marriage, in 1863, to Miss Susan Morgan. She was born in Byron, this state, and in her girlhood days came with her parents to Chicago in 1855. She attended the Washington school on Indiana street and afterward graduated from the Brown school. She traveled on the old omnibus line which was established before a street railway was built in Chicago, and well remembers the old Bull's Head Tavern, which stood at the corner of what is now Ogden avenue and Madison streets. The family resided at the corner of Ashland avenue and Indiana street, which at that time was called Owen street. Mr. and Mrs. Foss became pioneer residents of Grand boulevard, settling near Thirty-eighth street in 1875. The parents of Mrs. Foss were Lansing and Harriet (McMurtrie) Morgan, natives of New York and pioneer residents of Elgin, Illinois. Her father was a lumber merchant and for many years conducted business in Chicago. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Foss were born five children: Willis J., who married Clara Peterson, of Hobart, Indiana; Chalmers D.; Alice

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E.; Bertha A., the wife of A. N. Merritt, secretary of the Merchants Exchange, of Chicago; and Caroline, the wife of William A. Eaton, of the Eaton Chair Company of this city. The grandchildren are, George Sylvester Thomas, Willis Morgan Foss and Clara Elizabeth Foss.

Mr. Foss was a member of the Masonic fraternity, attaining the Knight Templar degree. He was also interested in politics but never desired to hold office and only on one occasion acceded to the wish of his friends that he should do so, becoming alderman of the fourth ward. He lived a quiet, unassuming life and practically withdrew from active business about twenty-five years prior to his death, thereafter giving his attention only to the management of his estate. He greatly enjoyed hunting and fishing, and spent much of his time in those sports. He was a student of life and in quiet contemplated the world, its work and humanity. From this he made many logical deductions and set down mostly for his own benefit various rules. Among those which he wrote and which he headed Rules for Doing a Successful Business, are found such as these: "Be sure that you know the kind of work to be done." "Hire the man that will do that work well." "Never hire a man to do your own financial figuring." "Keep your eyes and ears open and keep your own counsels." "Never think that you are the only producer—you have the same rights as others and no more." "Push your business—do not be pushed by it." "Be sure and keep the truth—your employes will respect you then." "Deceive no one in what you have to sell—it does not pay." These rules at all times formed the motive force in his life. He set down other rules which he also as carefully followed, the first being: "Repeat our Lord's prayer every day." Upon the same list were found: "Deal honestly with every one." "Be kind to the unfortunate." "A clear conscience will let you live and die happy." "Let the lamp of love burn bright in your heart so that you can see that the scale of justice is rightly balanced." Many of his observations of life were put down in verse. He planned to publish these merely for the benefit of his children and the little volume was also to contain his profound convictions of great truths, his wishes for his children, his appreciation of his wife and mother and of the training he had received. Since his demise, which occurred in Chicago, October 16, 1910, his wishes in regard to the little volume have been carried out as far as possible. Perhaps the best estimate of his character to be found is that which was given by his pastor in the funeral services. On that occasion Dr. E. F. Williams said: "Truly can I say that Mr. Foss was a sincere Christian. He made no pretense to piety but his faith was strong and his life was pure and upright. Quiet and unobtrusive in his ways he was a man of very great business ability and at the same time, what few even of his intimate friends suspected, a poet of no mean gifts. He loved beauty in all its forms—flowers, pictures, nature, music and poetry. In the enjoyment of these he passed many an hour. He was fond of children and they in their turn were fond of him. He loved his home. With his wife he had lived nearly half a century and as children gathered around him and grandchildren, his home became dearer to him and in his failing health, though to the very last he kept his eye on his business, they filled his hours with delight and cheer. The friends of Mr. Foss were very numerous. He could not help making friends, for he was ever ready to help others and none knew him to be deceived by him. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the country. He kept in touch with

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all that is taking place in the world of politics and benevolence, and till the very last day of his life maintained his interest in them." None who knew Mr. Foss could not but recognize on his face the imprint of a kindly spirit within and of a life well spent. He endeavored always to make the best use of the talents with which nature had endowed him and to use his time wisely, and still at the same time recognized his obligations toward his fellowmen. His helpful spirit was the expression of a deep interest in humanity and the world was enriched by a life that stood for those interests and activities which are most worth while.

MARSHALL AYRES, JR.

Marshall Ayres, Jr., in the years of his early manhood a resident of Chicago, was a native of Griggsville, Illinois, and a son of Marshall and Hannah (Lombard) Ayres, who were natives of Truro, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The family is of English origin and representatives of the name came to America in the Mayflower, settling in Massachusetts, where the family residence was maintained until Marshall Ayres, Sr., severed the ties that bound him to his ancestral home and came to the middle west in 1821. He was not only one of the pioneer residents of Griggsville, but also of central Illinois.

His son and namesake, Marshall Ayres, Jr., spent his boyhood in his native town, where he acquired his early education, and then in his youthful days came to Chicago, where he entered the employ of a bank. Realizing the necessity and value of further education, he embraced his opportunities for continuing his studies, and about 1860 matriculated in Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1863 as one of the honor men of his class, to which belonged many who have since become distinguished in national and international affairs.

When his college days were over Marshall Ayres went to New York and entered the oil business, becoming very prominent eventually in financial circles as a promoter and financier. He was a member of the firm of Lombard, Ayres & Company, the only one which stood out for many years against the Standard Oil Company, and finally consolidated with the Tidewater Oil Company, which is still operating as an independent concern. Having acquired a substantial fortune, Mr. Ayres retired about 1900 and died on the 15th of August, 1905. He was an enthusiastic lover of art and literature and displayed a most discriminating taste in making his valuable collection of art objects, rare books and jewelry. He held membership with the Union League of New York but was not a club man, possessing rather a domestic nature that found its expression in his love for and devotion to his family. In religious work, too, he took a most helpful interest and was an active member of the Pilgrim Congregational church, to which he donated a chapel. He did much in an unostentatious way for charity, principally in the education of youths not only along literary lines but also in art study. He believed in thus giving to the young opportunities to develop their native powers and talents, and thus help themselves, and his efforts in this direction were indeed of a most beneficial character.

Marshall Ayres was married in Chicago to Miss Louise Sanderson, a daughter of Levi Sanderson, who was one of the founders of the city of Galesburg, Illinois,

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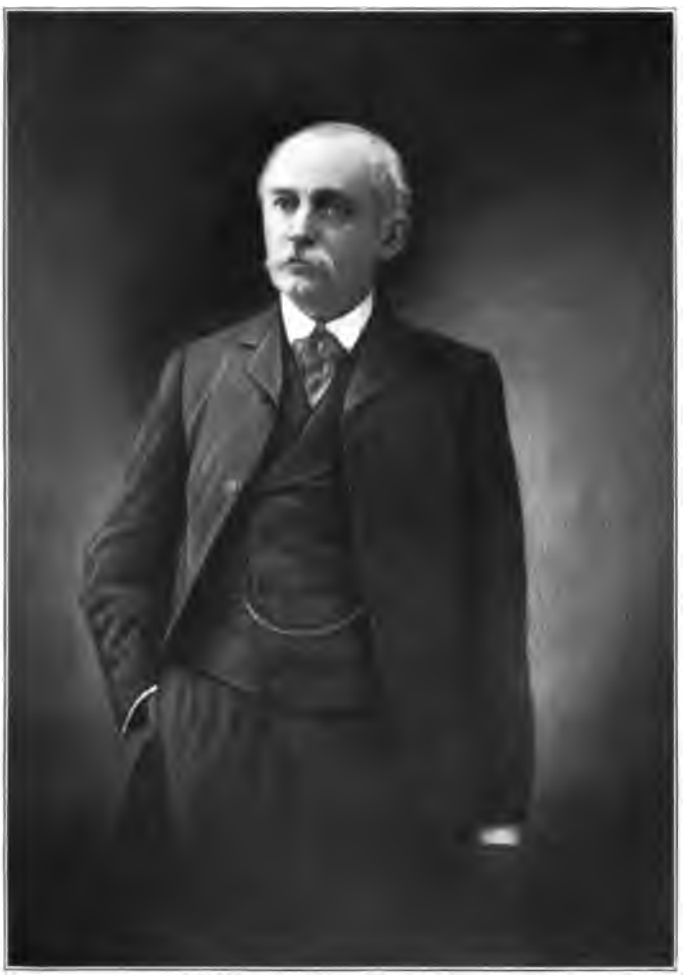

MARSHALL AYRES, JR.

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and of Knox College. Mrs. Ayres was born in Galesburg and passed away August 2, 1886, leaving four daughters: Mary Louise, who is a member of the Episcopal sisterhood known as the Order of St. Mary; Winifred, the wife of Theodore S. Hope, of New York city; Marjorie, the wife of A. Starr Best, of Chicago; and Mildred, the wife of J. Albert Hawkins, of New York city. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Ayres married Frances N. Noble, of Provincetown, Cape Cod, who now resides in Newbury, New Hampshire.

Mr. Ayres' position in regard to the oil business was characteristic of the independent spirit that prompted him at all times to follow a course which he believed to be right, unmindful of the criticism or the influence of others. He did much good in the world and never from the mere sense of duty but because of a deep and abiding interest in his fellowmen and in the uplift of the race.

HON. CARTER H. HARRISON.

Among the residents of Chicago perhaps none have come as close to the hearts of the great body of Chicago's citizens as did Carter H. Harrison, Sr. Born in a log cabin, he became the friend and associate of the most eminent and distinguished people of this country and was entertained by many titled people abroad. He stood as the official representative of this city during the great Columbian Exposition and received with equal tact, grace and honor the official representatives of foreign lands or the most humble of his fellow countrymen. There was in Carter H. Harrison a quality which for want of a better term has been called personal magnetism; he drew all men to him and a friendship once gained was never surrendered because they found in him those qualities which command enduring regard.

Some branches of the family claim that Richard A. Harrison, Cromwell's lieutenant general, who led Charles I to the block, was one of his ancestors. Others claim that the family descended from the cavalier governor of the colony of Virginia. At all events, the name figured prominently in the history of that colony and his great-grandfather, Carter Harrison, and his brother, Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the father of President William Henry Harrison, were residents of that state. The Harrisons early intermarried with the Randolphs, Carters and Cabells, three prominent Virginia families, thus bringing about the relationship with Thomas Jefferson, John Randolph and the Reeves family of Virginia and the Breckenridges of Kentucky.

Robert Carter Harrison, the grandfather, removed to Kentucky in 1818. He was a graduate of William and Mary's College, as was his son, Carter H. Harrison, the father of him whose name introduces this review. Carter H. Harrison, Sr. received from his father a large tract of land thickly grown with cane, and in the one-room log house which he built thereon, his son and namesake was born. Eight months later the father died, leaving Carter H. Harrison the only child of his widowed mother, who was a daughter of Colonel William Russell of the United States army, a lady of character and education, whose devotion to her son was ever one of his most pleasant memories. She taught him reading, writing and geography and assisted him in his lessons after he became a pupil in the primitive

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public schools of Kentucky. She often led him to his father's grave and impressed upon his mind the story of his father's unassailable integrity. When fifteen years of age he attended a school conducted by Dr. Lewis Marshall, brother of Chief Justice John Marshall, and two years later became a sophomore at Yale, where he was graduated in 1845 at the age of twenty. Following his return home he took up the study of law but, unwilling to leave his mother and go to the city to practice, he decided to devote his attention to the management of his paternal estate, six miles from Lexington. In April, 1851, his mother having married a clergyman who had been her friend and earliest adviser, he went abroad, thoroughly touring England and Scotland, where he was the guest of noblemen and freely mingled with the plebeians. He paid a long visit at the country seat of the Earl of Ducie, from whom he purchased blooded cattle for his Kentucky plantation, and during his travels in France and Germany he acquired a familiarity with the language of the people that was not only of great benefit to him in his European travels but afterward in his political campaigns and official intercourse at home. He visited most of the European continent, also Egypt, and with Bayard Taylor visited Syria and Asia Minor. In Taylor's volume, Land of the Saracen, he speaks in his preface of "my traveling companion, Mr. Carter Henry Harrison, of Clifton, Kentucky."

In 1853 Mr. Harrison became a student in the Transylvania University Law School at Lexington, Kentucky, and soon after his graduation in the spring of 1855 was admitted to the bar. In April of that year he married Sophonisba Preston, of Henderson, that state, and they became parents of ten children but six died in childhood. The others, Lina, the wife of Heaton Owsley, Carter H., now for the fifth time mayor of Chicago, William Preston and Sophie G., are all residents of this city.

While making a bridal trip through the then "northwest" Mr. Harrison was so impressed with Chicago and its possibilities that he decided to make this city his home and twelve days after his arrival invested his available capital—thirty thousand dollars received from the sale of his plantation—in real estate and opened a real-estate as well as law office, continuing in the practice of his profession and in the sale of his lands until 1874, when he went abroad to join his wife and children, the former having gone to Europe upon the advice of her physician. He spent the spring and summer in traveling with them through Germany, Austria, the Tyrol and Switzerland and after comfortably installing his family in Germany, the older children at school, he returned home. In 1875 he again went to Europe and his travels with his family through northern Europe were terminated at Paris. His family then returned to Germany and he to America. While in congress in September, 1876, the news of his wife's death at Gera, Germany, reached him and subsequently her remains were brought back to Chicago for interment.

An observing eye and retentive memory so enabled Mr. Harrison to store his memory while abroad that he could thereafter call upon it again and again for fact or incident and this knowledge served him in good stead when he entered upon his political career, which, however, did not begin until he was forty-five years of age. In Kentucky he had voted with the whigs, had advocated emancipation and in 1860 became a Douglas democrat, although an ardent Unionist through the war. The first office he ever held was that of county commissioner, to which he was elected on a mixed ticket called the "fireproof." His capable service and efforts in the

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interests of the majority won wide commendation and led to his nomination for congress in 1872. Althongh defeated in that year by Hon. J. D. Ward, he in turn defeated him in 1874. He retired from the office of county commissioner in December, 1874, and in the following March took his seat as a member of the forty-fourth congress. Those who knew him in his later public career can scarcely realize that during his practice as a lawyer he experienced great diffidence and embarrassment in attempting to speak in court and when county commissioner spoke only when the occasion seemed to demand. His first notable public address was at a Philadelphia banquet in the interest of the Centennial Exposition, and he left congress with the reputation of being its most humorous speaker because of his remarks concerning a pending motion to strike out of an appropriation bill an item for the Marine Band. His latent gifts of oratory were seemingly called forth at that time and he made many speeches thereafter, including one on the repeal of the resumption act and on the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal into a ship canal. He was always an advocate of improved waterways and while in congress and afterward did effective work along that line. In March, 1880, he was chairman of the executive committee of the Ottawa canal convention and prepared an address to congress on the importance of canal improvement. He was likewise greatly interested in bettering the highways and was elected the permanent president of the State Road Association of Illinois, his labors being effective in securing legislation resulting in an appropriation for the improvement of the public roads. His second nomination for congress came to him ten days after he had sailed for Europe on account of the death of his wife. In 1878 he declined a renomination, expecting to return home to private life, but found on reaching Chicago that his name was being put forth by his friends in connection wtih the mayoralty candidacy. He cared so little for it that he went to Kentucky to enjoy a short rest, but six days after his nomination on the 15th of March returned and on the 1st of April was elected by a plurality of five thousand. Again he declined to become a candidate but was nominated by acclamation in 1881, receiving an increased majority of eight thousand.

The following year Mr. Harrison again went to Europe and in London, in August, 1882, wedded Miss Marguerite E. Stearns, of Chicago, who at that time was traveling with her parents abroad. While in England he accepted the invitation of Parnell and other national members to visit Ireland, and in Dublin was tendered the hospitality of the city by Lord Mayor Dawson. At a banquet there held he made a speech in which he boldly criticised England's policy toward Ireland, which awakened widespread attention throughout Europe and America, winning him the thanks of the nationalist members of parliament and the severe criticism of their opponents. His return to Chicago was made a matter of an ovation. The newspapers said that between fifty and one hundred thousand people gathered on the Lake Front park to welcome him September 19, 1882, and he was cheered by thousands all the way from Michigan boulevard to his home on Ashland avenue. In the spring of 1883 he was once more nominated by acclamation for the position of mayor and during his third term in the office was nominated by acclamation for governor. About the same time he was also prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for vice president of the United States but declined to be a candidate. At the state election for governor in 1884 he was defeated, but

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his position in his home city was indicated when he was chosen mayor for the fourth time in 1885. At its close he emphatically stated that he would not again become a candidate but, in defiance of his expressed wish, the party nominated him by acclamation, whereupon occurred such a scene as is seldom witnessed. In response to the demands of the people he appeared upon the platform and received a tremendous greeting. When quiet was restored so that he could be heard, he said that he could accept only on condition that every man in the convention should raise his right hand as a pledge of loyal support. Instantly every hand was raised and the building trembled with applause. A few days later, however, he wrote to the committee, peremptorily declining, and reaffirming his purpose to retire to private life. Twelve days after he had left the office of mayor his wife passed away and the public offices were closed, flags placed at half-mast and the city and county officials attended the funeral in a body—a mark of respect seldom, if ever, paid.

In the summer of 1887, for needed rest, Mr. Harrison went abroad accompanied by his younger son, William Preston, and John W. Amberg, the son of a friend. He visited China, Japan, Siam, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Roumania, Hungary, Austria, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Germany, France and England, and an account of his travels was published in a series of fifty letters to a Chicago newspaper and afterward appeared in book form under the title "A Race with the Sun," receiving favorable comment from literary critics. A series of letters concerning his trip to the Yellowstone National Park, Puget Sound, Alaska and the Canadian Rockies, in the summer of 1890, were published in the Chicago Tribune and later in book form under the title "A Summer Outing." In 1889 he declined the tendered nomination for the mayoralty and in 1891 contested the nomination with DeWitt C. Cregier. His friends always asserted that he received a majority of the votes in the primary elections. He afterward decided to run independently and on that occasion, because of the division in the party, Hempstead Washburne, republican, was elected. In the spring of 1893 Mr. Harrison was once more his party's candidate and made a brilliant canvass which was a personal ovation from start to finish. All of the newspapers of the city except one were against him but the people were with him and he received a majority of twenty-one thousand. It was a critical hour in the history of the city, for the mayor would be Chicago's official representative at the World's Fair, would receive commissioners and royal visitors from all nations, together with the officials of our own land. The public recognized that Mr. Harrison was preeminently fitted for the position. His linguistic powers, his broad knowledge of various lands and their peoples, his eloquence and versatility, his courtliness combined with simplicity of manner, his boundless hospitality and his thorough familiarity with every detail of executive duty, were the qualities which made him above all others the one man for the office. He failed in not one single instance to live up to the expectations of his fellow townsmen and his last public address was made at Music Hall, at the World's Columbian Exposition, on what was known as All Cities' Day, October 28, 1893, when mayors from all over the country were the guests of Chicago. On that occasion he said, at the close of an address which held the close attention of every hearer: "This fair need not have a history to record it. Its beauty has gone forth among the people, the men, the women, aye, the child has looked upon it, and they

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have all been well repaid for this wonderful education. No royal king ordered it, but the American people, with the greatest of pluck, born under the freedom of those Stars and Stripes, made this thing possible—possible to a free people. It is an educator of the world. The world will be wiser for it. No king can ever rule the American heart. America extends an invitation to the best of the world, and its Stars and Stripes will wave from now on to eternity. That is one of the lessons we have taught. But I must stop. If I go on another moment I will get on to some new idea. I thank you all for coming to us. I welcome you all here, in the name of Chicago. I welcome you to see this dying effort of Chicago—Chicago that never could conceive what it wouldn't attempt and yet has found nothing it could not achieve. I thank you all." Late that afternoon he returned home to dine with his family and an hour later was shot down in his own residence by one Prendergast, who had been admitted to the house on the plea that he desired to see the mayor on important business. Chicago was plunged into gloom and the plans that the Exposition should go out in a blaze of glory were abandoned. It seemed that all Chicago gathered to pay tribute to him at the funeral obsequies and during the day in which the body lay in state in the city hall. A contemporary biographer has written: "For twenty years, covering the period of his official life, Carter Harrison was a unique character in Chicago. In many respects his life was picturesque. That he was honest none ever questioned. That he loved Chicago as his own being, none ever doubted. He was a man of strong personality, little understood abroad because grossly caricatured at home. He was thoroughly familiar with the details of every department of the municipal government and the duties of every responsible head. He insisted upon honest administration. He possessed remarkable executive and administrative ability. He was always alert, guarding his official prerogatives and the public interests with sleepless vigilance. He sought to protect the treasury from useless appropriations. His habit of personal economy controlled his official recommendations. His character abounded in contradictions and paradoxes. A heavy taxpayer himself, he protected the interest of taxpayers. Moved with sympathy for the destitute, he favored increasing the public work to give them employment. He governed without repression. He planned his campaign as a genius and led the assault as a hero. He never engaged in defensive warfare, however vigorously the enemy attacked. He was always aggressive and impetuous. He carried his measures by the force of his intellect and the fury of his manner, convincing or overawing the opposition. His purpose accomplished, he was gracious and conciliatory. He was a manly antagonist, a magnanimous victor. No man who contended with him ever doubted his courage or his resources after the battle was over. He had no conception of fear and no apprehension of danger. He encountered the antagonism of newspapers and secured the support of their readers. He was a piquant, popular, versatile public speaker, adapting his oratory with equal facility to the educated and the ignorant, the refined and the rough. Naturally genial and courteous, he could, if the occasion demanded, assume a reserve, hauteur and frigidity of manner that chilled advances. He was a consummate actor, an earnest man. Thoroughly democratic in principle and mental characteristics, he was equally agreeable to the laborer and the millionaire. He knew no classes; all occupied one plane. The masses regarded him with unbounded affection. He was wonderfully felicitous in adapting himself to his surroundings. He was a man of

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superb presence and chivalrous bearing. His supremest devotion was to his home and his family. He had little use for the club. His nature united the courage of a lion with the gentleness of a child."

IRENUS KITTREDGE HAMILTON.

His clarity of vision, laudable ambition and strong purpose led Irenus Kittredge Hamilton from the more restricted fields of New England and the east to the Mississippi valley which, in the middle part of the nineteenth century, offered almost limitless opportunities for business advancement through the development of its natural resources. Coming to this section of the country, Mr. Hamilton made for himself a notable position in connection with the development of the lumber industry and for many years figured conspicuously as a representative of the lumber trade of Chicago. The sturdy and sterling traits of the Scottish and of the New England ancestry were salient features in the life of Mr. Hamilton, who came to be recognized as one of the foremost representatives of industrial and financial circles in Chicago. His birth occurred in Lyme, New Hampshire, December 1, 1830, and he came of Scotch-Irish lineage, although for some generations the family has been represented in New England. His grandfather, Dr. Cyrus Hamilton, was a prominent medical practitioner of Lyme and the maternal grandfather, Jonathan Kittredge, followed the same profession in Canterbury, New Hampshire. Deacon Irenus Hamilton, the father, devoted much of his life to farming and also operated a saw and gristmill. He was prominent in the public life of New Hampshire, occupying various positions of honor and trust, including that of state senator. He occupied the old family homestead built by his father, which is still one of the most attractive residences of Lyme Plains. The ancestral home was the birthplace of our subject and of his brothers and sisters, Woodman C., Charles T., Alfred K. and Mary Esther, the latter becoming the wife of Dr. Henry M. Chase, of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Irenus K. Hamilton was reared amid the refining influences of a home of culture and after he had attained his majority established a household of his own by his marriage, in October, 1853, to Miss Mary Louisa Waterbury, of Brooklyn, New York. They became the parents of two daughters, Amy, now the wife of R. J. O. Hunter, and Louise, now Mrs. William Waller, of whom the latter is a resident of Chicago and the former also resides in this city. There were also two sons in the family: Nathaniel W., who married Miss Harriet Chase, of Chicago, and is in business in Pasadena, California; and Irenus K., who is now in the manufacturing business at Hartford, Connecticut. The mother of these children passed away in 1886 and in 1889 Mr. Hamilton wedded her sister, Mrs. Charlotte L. Williamson, of Boston, Massachusetts, who by her former marriage had one daughter, Caroline L., now the widow of Dr. Frank Hugh Montgomery, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Hamilton was well qualified to take up the responsibilities of life because of his thorough home and school training. He had

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I. K. HAMILTON

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lands of Louisiana, and their operations in that section of the country contributed much to its development.

Irenus K. Hamilton was a director of the American Exchange National Bank of Chicago and also of the First National Bank of Englewood, and was identified with several other interests of a semi-public character. For a long period he served as trustee of St. Luke's hospital, in which connection he rendered valuable service. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his cooperation in vain and he gave liberally in support of many benevolent projects and of various denmoinations in addition to his liberal gifts to the Protestant Episcopal church, in which he held membership. A friendly disposition and unfeigned cordiality made him popular in social circles and yet he found his greatest enjoyment in his own home. In manner he was quiet and unassuming and never obtruded his views upon others, yet his opinions were well formed and were based upon broad reading and wide experience. That he made splendid use of his time, talents and opportunities was indicated in the success which crowned his labors. His business interests were always of a constructive character, never sacrificing the welfare of others, and thus in industrial, commercial and financial circles his name was ever an honored one. His death occurred March, 1908, and interment took place at Graceland cemetery.

ELISHA PAXTON WHITEHEAD.

Chicago, whose growth has been one of the wonders of the world, owes its preeminence not alone to the men of light and learning of the early days but as well to the men of ability who are being continually attracted by the ever broadening opportunities of the city which has become one of the world's centers of commerce and finance. A representative of its later day development, Elisha Paxton Whitehead, capitalist and manufacturer, left the impress of his individuality upon its business development. The later years of his life were here passed and his success gave such proof of his business ability that his opinions were largely accepted as authority upon many important business problems.

Mr. Whitehead was a western man and in his life exemplified the enterprising and progressive spirit that has ever dominated this section of the country. He was born in Madison, Indiana, July 29, 1846, a son of Jesse and Rebecca McClure (Hays) Whitehead. In the acquirement of his education he passed through consecutive grades in the schools of his native city until graduated from the high school, after which he continued his studies in the Collegiate & Commercial Institute of New Haven, Connecticut, and then entered the Philadelphia Polytechnic Institute, from which in due course of time he was graduated. Liberal education thus qualified him for the onerous duties of business life and from the time of his initial experience in business circles his course was marked by continuous and substantial progress. He was first employed as entry clerk in the house of Hale, Ayer & Company, wholesale iron merchants of Chicago, and afterward secured a position in the office of W. B. Phillips & Company, insurance agents, who were succeeded by O. W. Barrett & Company. His experience in these different lines

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qualified him for the conduct of a business of his own when he entered into partnership with N. S. Bouton in the manufacture of agricultural implements at Naperville, Illinois, under the firm name of Bouton, Whitehead & Company. From the beginning the enterprise prospered, the business steadily growing in volume and importance until it was very extensive. At a later date the plant was removed to Chicago under the name of the Naperville Agricultural Works. Extending his efforts into other fields, Mr. Whitehead became secretary of the Elgin National Watch Company. He also joined the Chicago Stock Exchange but in his later years resigned membership therein.

On the 10th of December, 1874, Mr. Whitehead was married, in Chicago, to Miss Grace Madeline Laflin, a daughter of George H. Laflin and granddaughter of Matthew Laflin, a pioneer of Chicago, both of whom are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. She is a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, who came from England to America as one of the passengers on the Mayflower in 1620. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead became the parents of five children: Mary Brewster, now the wife of Ralph W. Miller; Rebecca McClure, now Mrs. W. Rockwood Gibbs; Jesse; Grace Madeline, the wife of Lawrence D. Rockwell; and Virginia Laflin.

In his political views Mr. Whitehead was throughout his life a supporter of republican principles. He belonged to the Chicago Athletic Club and was an interested and active member of the First Presbyterian church and a worker in the Railroad Mission Sunday School. The attainment of success was never in any way allowed to warp his kindly nature or ready sympathy. He strove for the attainment of high ideals in business and social circles and municipal affairs as well as in private life. His strong and salient characteristics were such as won for him unqualified confidence and favorable regard and throughout the period of his residence here he was numbered among the honored citizens of Chicago.

HARRY FRANK HARVEY.

Harry Frank Harvey, a wholesale liquor dealer of Chicago, was born in Comanche, Iowa, August 10, 1859, a son of Squire T. and Laura A. (Sessions) Harvey, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. In the spring of 1862 the parents removed with their family to Chicago and the son pursued his education in the public schools here and in a business college. At the age of nineteen he went to Denver, where he spent two years and on his return entered the employ of his father, acquainting himself with every phase of the trade, so that he was well fitted to assume leadership when in 1885 he became a partner. Upon the retirement of his father in 1888 he assumed full control of the business, which he has since continued, engaging in the wholesale trade and in the importation of wines and liquors. For many years past he has also been interested in mining in Colorado and his investments in that connection have brought him good returns.

On the 26th of September, 1883, Mr. Harvey was married to Miss Hattie J. Richardson, of this city, who is a member of the Congregational church. The four children of this marriage are Ruby May, Laura Madge, Eugene J. and Addison J.

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The second daughter is the wife of Joseph H. Grut, a banker of Salt Lake City, while the others are still at home.

The family residence is at No. 1635 Bryan avenue and they also have a beautiful summer home, Oak Glen, which is located at White Lake, Michigan, where Mr. Harvey is largely interested in real estate. He has done much toward developing a popular summer resort there, having laid out one of its finest subdivisions, known as Maple Beach. There he spends most of the time during the summer months and greatly enjoys the sport furnished by his motor boat and his yacht, being a member of the White Lake Yacht Club. In politics he is an independent democrat, for while he believes in the principles of the party, he does not consider himself bound by party ties. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, being a charter member of Park Lodge, No. 843, F. & A. M.; Park Chapter, No. 213, R. A. M.; the Knights of Pythias; and the Royal League. He is also a member of the Illinois Athletic Association but he cannot be called a club man, preferring to devote his time to his family and such friendship interests as center in his home.

MATTHEW LAFLIN.

History bears out the statement that the largest fortunes in America have been made by men who have sought the opportunities of a new locality, where one may take advantage of natural resources and the conditions that arise through the growth and progress of a section. The great majority of men, however, fear to leave the beaten path, to break the ties that bind them to a district and seek fortune in new fields. They lack the enterprising spirit that carries them beyond the confines amid which they have labored, but of this class Matthew Laflin was never a representative. Where favoring opportunity led the way he was quick to follow and he saw and readily recognized advantages that others passed heedlessly by. To find scope for his energy and industry—his dominant qualities—he sought the west when Chicago was but a village and for a number of years he remained as the last link that bound Fort Dearborn to the metropolis of the present, that connected the history of pioneer days with the records of metropolitan greatness. When he passed away on the 21st of May, 1897, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, he had been a resident of Chicago for almost six decades. Fort Dearborn was his first place of residence in the embryo city, it affording better shelter for his family than any building which could be secured at that time. The history of Matthew Laflin and his business operations is to a large measure the history of Chicago's growth and progress, for few men have taken more active or effective part in instituting the business interests which have formed the basis of Chicago's commercial greatness. He established the first stock yards here, was one of the promoters of the water works, was an extensive operator in real estate and conducted other business affairs of far-reaching importance. The 16th of December, 1803, witnessed the beginning of his life history, for on that day he was born at Southwick, Hampden county, Massachusetts. It is said that he came of a long-lived race and inherited "the sagacity

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MATTHEW LAFLIN

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and thrift of the Scotch, the quickness and energy of the Irish and the invincible endurance and perseverance of the English" and in the broad field of western enterprise these qualifications found full scope. The Laflin line was the source of the Scotch-Irish strain, the family being founded in America by the grandfather of Matthew Laflin, who came to this country from Ireland. His son Matthew Laflin was born and reared on this side of the Atlantic and wedded Lydia Rising, of English lineage.

Matthew Laflin was indebted to the district school system of his native place for the educational privileges he enjoyed, regularly attending school a portion of each year until he reached the age of sixteen, when he became a student in the academy at Holyoke, Massachusetts. His education completed, he became a clerk in the store of his elder brother, who was the senior member of the firm of Laflin & Loomis, at Lee, Massachusetts. He became familiar with the gunpowder business through his connection with the establishment of his father, who was engaged in the manufacture and sale of gunpowder, and on attaining his majority Matthew Laflin joined his elder brother, Roland Laflin, in a partnership for the sale of powder manufactured in his father's mills. He drove through the country in a wagon, from which he disposed of the product, and at the end of a year his profits were such as to enable him to become part owner in powder mills at Canton, Connecticut, in which his brother-in-law Norman Mills was interested. On the death of the latter Mr. Laflin purchased his brother-in-law's interest and become a partner of Isaac Mills. For seven years he was associated with that business, during which time he continued to drive through the country selling powder, for which he was often forced to receive farm products in exchange. With a capital of ten thousand dollars he removed to Saugerties, New York, where he began the manufacture of axes, but this undertaking proved unprofitable and, forming a partnership with his elder brother, Luther Laflin, he opened a powder manufactory at Saugerites and in time the firm acquired possession of another powder mill in that locality. Their business grew rapidly, extending into both eastern and western territory.

It was while thus engaged that Mr. Laflin's attention was attracted by the commencement of operations for the building of the Illinois and Michigan canal in 1837. Hoping to make sale of blasting powder to the builders of the canal, he paid his first visit to the west, making his way at once to Chicago. He quickly recognized the advantageous situation of the little city on the lake and in a measure foresaw its future. He, therefore, resolved to ally his interests with the growing western town and took up his permanent abode here, having charge of the western sales of the Saugerties Powder Works and of the agencies which were soon afterward established at St. Louis, Missouri, at Milwaukee and Janesville, Wisconsin, and at Springfield. At these points under the direction of Mr. Laflin the business grew rapidly and in 1840 Solomon A. Smith, afterward the president of the Merchants Savings, Loan & Trust Company, was admitted to a partnership under the style of Laflin & Smith, which was subsequently changed to Laflin, Smith & Boies. The business developed along substantial lines and Mr. Laflin continued his connection therewith until he sold out in order to devote his entire attention to his real-estate investments, which had not only grown in extent but also had rapidly increased in value in the intervening years.

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As previously stated, Mr. Laflin and his family at one time lived in Fort Dearborn. This was during the winter of 1838-39, at which period Chicago's boundaries were practically the river on the west, the lake on the east and Kinzie and Twelfth streets. A few warehouses, packing houses and foundries were built along the north shore of the main branch of the river, with a few frame dwellings beyond, but it was necessary to reach these by ferry. Many evidences are cited of Mr. Laflin's New England sagacity and business foresight, but nothing more clearly indicates his qualities in that direction than his real-estate investments. As he traveled over the country, supervising his powder agencies, he noted the rapid growth and development of the territory tributary to Chicago and was impressed with the fact of the rapid development of farm lands which within a few years were brought to a state of fruition that made them much more valuable than farms developed for twice as long in the east. He knew that Chicago would become the market for all the outlying territory and he saw, too, that it would not be long before the great open prairies west of the river would be demanded for settlement by Chicago's population. He, therefore, placed his capital in investments in that region. His first purchase represented the investment of nine hundred dollars, saved from the failure of the Saugerties Axe Factory, in nine acres of land from the sale of which he finally realized four hundred thousand dollars. From 1849 he concentrated his energies entirely upon his real-estate operations and at one time owned one hundred and forty acres of land within the city limits and property which he bought originally for three hundred dollars became worth millions. He pinned his faith to Chicago's future, believing that he would live to see the wisdom of his judgment demonstrated by time. Many regarded him as most visionary and unstable in business affairs when, in 1849, he went far beyond the improved portion of the city and purchased about one hundred acres of land on the west side, extending eastward from Madison street and Ogden avenue. This he subdivided and at once began to improve, erecting upon the intersection of those streets a large three-story frame building, which he called the Bull's Head Hotel, planning to make it a resort for the stockmen who gathered in Chicago from time to time. He also built barns, sheds and cattle pens and thus established Chicago's first stock yards. In 1851 he also instituted the first omnibus line to carry his hotel patrons between the Bull's Head and the market, then located on State street. This old and well known hostelry, one of the landmarks of the city, was torn down in 1876, after having been used for many years as the Washingtonian Home for the cure of inebriates. On the same site, however, was erected a handsome brick block for the same purpose. His land was divided and sold as residence and business blocks and a further element in the improvement of the west division of the city was the building of the southwestern plank road, better known in those days as the Blue Island road, extending diagonally from the city limits toward Blue Island. Upon this road a toll gate was placed and the collection of toll proved a profitable source of revenue to Mr. Laflin. Again his labors constituted a valuable element in the city's growth in his efforts to establish the first water works system of Chicago, when it became necessary to discontinue the use of wells up to that time owned by individuals and secure a city supply of lake water. A state charter was obtained by the company, which built a reservoir of pine logs and boards near the shore at the foot of

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Lake street, into which water was pumped from the lake and thence distributed through wooden pipes, the power used for pumping being supplied by a flouring mill. Mr. Laflin was one of the chief owners of the water works, which he operated for thirteen years, making improvements from time to time as the growth of the city demanded.

Even beyond the limits of Chicago the enterprising spirit of Mr. Laflin was felt. When it seemed that the Elgin Watch Company must suffer failure because of lack of funds, he decided to accede to the request to finance the enterprise and become one of the chief stockholders in the concern, which through his aid was placed upon a substantial basis and is today one of the important enterprises of the character in the country. He was likewise very active in the development of Waukesha as the famous Wisconsin watering resort. He purchased a farm there in 1874, undertook to make extensive improvements thereon and built a large hotel—the Fountain Spring House—near the newly discovered spring which he named the Fountain Spring. From that time forth Waukesha was not only patronized by people in search of health through the medicinal properties of the water but also by those who sought diversion and rest at an attractive summer resort. When the new hotel was almost completely destroyed by fire, in 1879, Mr. Laflin at once rebuilt it on a scale of even greater magnificence and thus his labors extended out as a beneficent and upbuilding influence in the west as well as in Chicago.

Long before his removal to this city Mr. Laflin was married, in Canton, New York, in 1827, to Henrietta Hinman, of Lee, Massachusetts, and they became the parents of two sons and a daughter: George H. and Georgina, twins; and Lycurgus. The daughter died in infancy and after the death of his first wife Mr. Laflin wedded Miss Catherine King, of Westfield, Massachusetts. They had several children but all died in youth. Mrs. Catherine Laflin passed away in 1891 and the two sons of the first marriage are now deceased, although they were for many years prominent factors in the business life of Chicago. For years no man was better known in this city than Matthew Laflin and at all time he manifested a genuine interest in Chicago, her welfare and progress. During the dark days which followed the financial crash of 1857, when an ominous quiet seemed to hang over Chicago, he did much to sustain and awaken the faith of the people, who were dispairing of the public credit by purchasing state bonds at par. When the Civil war was in progress he was one of a company of citizens who compelled the Chicago Times to moderate its tone in discussing the war issues before General Burnside took military possession of the paper and office. His political allegiance was always given to the democracy, but he was a stanch champion of the Union cause. It is said that in appearance and in personal characteristics he presented a striking resemblance to Abraham Lincoln. In the later years of his life one of his biographer's wrote: "Although now approaching the ninetieth anniversary of his birth, he is still remarkably a hale and stalwart man, enjoying the full possession of all his faculties, physical and mental. His eye has not grown dim with advancing years, nor are his natural forces perceptibly abated." Few men in the evening of life have kept in such close touch with the progress of events as did Matthew Laflin. He was ever an advocate of law and order and had no sympathy for the labor unions that in their strikes indulge in violence and the destruc-

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tion of property, believing it to be the duty of the government to protect every citizen in his constitutional right, not only to life and to liberty but also to the pursuit of his lawful business freely and without molestation. In his last years he arranged to give to Chicago the Matthew Laflin Memorial, now called the Chicago Academy of Sciences, in Lincoln Park. At his death the Chicago Times said: "For fifty-eight years he has been a resident here. He came to Chicago when the town was hardly more than a buffalo wallow on the prairies. He lived to see it take a place among the great cities of the world by reason of the generosity of nature and the courage and confidence of its citizens. He was the last of those industrious pioneers whose lives were linked with Fort Dearborn—the last of that splendid race of strong men who had made their impress on the history of Chicago." In editorial comment the Tribune wrote: "The story of Mr. Laflin's life is the story of New England thrift and business sagacity grafted on western energy, enterprise and adventure. It is true he did not have the humble origin, or experience the early privations of some men, who have achieved success, but on the other hand not one in a thousand who have enjoyed his modest advantages have turned them to such excellent account. The wisdom, energy and success with which he pushed his way along are a study for American youths. Mr. Laflin was a typical Chicago man and, indeed, there is little doubt that he and a few other spirits like him were the real originators and fathers of Chicago's daring and enterprise." The name of Matthew Laflin is indeed closely interwoven with the history of this city and he has left the impress of his individuality for all time upon its records, having given impetus to many enterprises, measures and movements that have not yet reached their full fruition in the life of the city.

CHARLES HALLETT THORNE.

The characteristics which have made Charles Hallett Thorne one of the prominent merchants of Chicago are clearly defined and their development have placed him in the position of leadership which he today occupies as treasurer of the firm of Montgomery Ward & Company. He was born in Chicago, December 8, 1868, a son of George R. and Ellen (Cobb) Thorne, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. The public schools of his native city afforded him his early educational privileges and later he attended the University of Michigan. Thus well equipped by liberal mental training for the duties of life, he entered upon his business career on the 2d of January, 1889, as stock clerk in the house of Montgomery Ward & Company and was advanced through various intermediate positions until made assistant treasurer in 1893. Later he was elected treasurer and one of the directors of the company. The unique position which the house of Montgomery Ward & Company occupies in relation to the trade interests of America is well known, and under the progressive policy of Charles H. Thorne and his associates rapid growth has been one of the features of the house, resulting from a spirit of enterprise that has wrought out along new lines, the initiative power being evidenced in an originality that has wrought for splendid success. Mr. Thorne is financially interested in other enterprises and is a director of the Continental &

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Commercial National Bank. He has also taken an active interest in civic affairs and cooperates in many movements for the direct benefit and upbuilding of the city. He is a member of the Commercial Club and one of the Chicago Plan committee of that body.

On the 30th of December, 1891, at Peoria, Illinois, Mr. Thorne was married to Miss Belle Wilber, of that city, and they have three children, Hallett W., Elizabeth W. and Leslie, aged respectively fifteen, thirteen and six years. The family residence is at Winnetka. Mr. Thorne is interested in golf as a means of recreation and is a member of various leading clubs, including the Chicago Athletic and Chicago Yacht Clubs and all the principal north shore clubs—the Midlothian, Skokie and Exmoor Country Clubs. He stands today as a splendid type of the business man who has made Chicago one of the chief world commercial centers, and yet his interest in business is not of that absorbing kind which precludes activity along those lines which make for well rounded character and development.

HERBERT FRANKLIN FISK.

Herbert Franklin Fisk, for fifty-five years a factor in educational circles and professor of education in Northwestern University at Evanston since 1888, was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, September 25, 1840, a son of the Rev. Franklin and Chloe Catherine (Stone) Fisk, both of whom were descended from Massachusetts ancestry, coming to this country from England about 1630. Nathan Fisk was born in England about 1615 and became a resident of Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1641. He died in 1676. His third son Nathaniel Fisk, was born in 1653 and died in 1735. His son Nathaniel (1678-1719) married Hannah Adams and they became the parents of Moses Fisk, who was born in 1713 and died in 1773. His son, also Moses Fisk, was born in 1746 and died in 1810. He was a member of a military company called into service on the occasion of the battle of Bunker Hill. He also held various town offices and was a member of the legislature. His son, the third Moses Fisk, was born in 1776 and departed this life in 1851. On the ancestral records also appear the names of Broad, Clark, Jennison, Cobb, Woodward, Lane, Allen, Everett, Edson, Reid, Partridge, all of Massachusetts birth and tracing their descent to settlers from England earlier than 1700.

Herbert Franklin Fisk, having mastered the preliminary branches of learning in the public schools was graduated from the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, with the class of 1856. He won his Bachelor of Arts degree on his graduation from Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, in 1860, and in 1863 received from his alma mater the Master of Arts degree and in 1888 that of Doctor of Divinity. In 1899 he received from Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and in 1904 from Northwestern University at Evanston the honorary degree of LL.D. From the time when he entered upon educational work as a teacher in the public schools in 1856 to the present he has made continuous progress in his profession until his name is widely known in educational circles throughout the country. During the year following his graduation he was teacher of Latin and Mathematics in the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, New

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York, and from 1861 until 1863 was principal of the Shelburne Academy at Shelburne, Vermont. He next was called to the chair of Latin and Greek in Cazenovia Seminary of New York, where he continued for four years until 1867, when he returned to Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts, to become Latin and Greek teacher in that school. A year was there passed, at the end of which time he accepted the principalship of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, continuing at the head of that institution for five years. In 1873 he accepted the proffered position of principal of the Evanston Academy of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and so continued until 1904, although in the meantime he had been called to the professorship of education in Northwestern University, in which connection he has continued since 1888. The importance of his teaching and the number of pupils who have come under his instruction have made him widely known throughout the country.

In Portageville, New York, on the 11th of July, 1866, Dr. Fisk was united in marriage to Miss Anna Green, a daughter of Alvah S. Green and a granddaughter of Arnold Green. Mrs. Fisk was graduated in 1855 from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary of Lima, New York, in a class of twenty young women. In 1905 the survivors of that class numbered fourteen and nine of the number returned to Lima to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation, including Mrs. Fisk. In early womanhood she was engaged in teaching music in Delaware Literary Institute from 1859 until 1861, and was preceptress of Albert College, Belleville, Ontario, in 1863 and 1864, and of Cazenovia Seminary, New York, from 1864 until 1866. She was prominent in the cultured society circles of Evanston where her death occurred in December, 1908.

Dr. and Mrs. Fisk became the parents of two daughters, Aurora Thompson, who married Charles Zueblin and resides in Winchester, Massachusetts, won the A. B. degree upon her graduation from Northwestern University with the class of 1890. Nelle Green Fisk, the younger daughter, who also won the A. B. degree at Northwestern University, from which institution she was graduated in 1906, now makes her home in Evanston.

Dr. Fisk has always given his political allegiance to the republican party. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago and is much interested in the organized movement for the benefit of the city along lines of constantly broadening influence and opportunity. Since 1878 he has been a member of the Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and his entire life has been devoted to service for his fellowmen. His own ideals have been high and his zeal has inspired others.

GILBERT BEEBE MANLOVE.

Gilbert Beebe Manlove, lawyer, scientist and inventor, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, December 7, 1850, son of Absalom and Mary F. (Rea) Manlove. The first of the family in America was Mark Manlove, a native of England, who came to America in 1665 with his wife and twelve children and settled in Maryland. The line of descent is traced through his son William; his son Mark, who married

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GILBERT B. MANLOVE

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Margaret Hart (or Hunt); their son William, who married Elizabeth Brown; their son William, who married Hannah Robinson; their son George, who married Rachel Dunning; their son William, who married Prudence Cook and who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Manlove received a country-school education and at nineteen years of age entered Butler University, Indianapolis, taking the law course. After practicing with his brother William Robert Manlove at Indianapolis for three years, in 1877 he formed a partnership with James Buchanan, a leader in the Greenback party and an inventor of the pneumatic stacks for threshing machines. In 1888 Mr. Manlove left the firm and removed to Pinal, Arizona, but four years later settled in Chicago, Illinois, where for eight years he was one of the city's most expert abstract examiners. During 1895-99 he gave up active business life and devoted himself to the closing years of his sister's husband, Dr. Robert Laughlin Rea, who died in 1899.

Mr. Manlove was of an inventive mind and being interested with his brother in the Manlove Gate Company, he purchased his interest and then made later improvements and inventions in the gate, which made it an instantaneous success, and it is known throughout the world as the New Manlove Automatic Gate. At the time of his death he had nearly completed an invention for an automatic switch for railroads, which as a labor-saving device was complete in detail. He was given to scientific researches and was considered an authority on ornithology, entomology and natural science.

He possessed unbounded enthusiasm and as a boy tried to enlist as a drummer-boy in the Civil war, although in a district of the strongest sympathy for secession. Of a quiet, unostentatious nature, he was charitably inclined, and never so happy as when promoting the welfare of deserving young men or giving comfort to the aged and infirm. His ability to make friends—who were legion—numbered among others the personal friendships of James Whitcomb Riley, Walter Q. Gresham, Thomas A. Hendricks, Benjamin F. Harrison and Professor Harvey Wiley. He died February 5, 1909, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mellie Manlove Rea, in Chicago, Illinois.

JAY J. READ.

Jay J. Read, engaged in the real-estate business, was born May 31, 1855, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, a son of Lafayette R. and Sarah J. (Yost) Read. The father represented an old American family and was born in this country, while the mother was of Holland Dutch descent. During the infancy of their son Jay they removed westward to Michigan, settling in Cass county, where they resided for ten years. On the expiration of that period they became residents of Kane county, Illinois.

Jay J. Read began his education in the schools of Cass county and continued his course in Kane county, completing the usual high-school branches. He afterward entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor and was graduated in 1878. In the same school he took up the study of law, completing a course in the Michigan College of Law in 1879. In that year he was admitted to the bar and, while he has never practiced, his knowledge of law has been of much value to him in the

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conduct of the real-estate business, to which he has devoted his energies since becoming a factor in the business circles of Chicago. That he has succeeded in this line is indicated by the fact that he has so long continued as a real-estate agent of the city. He has made it his purpose to largely acquaint himself with property values here and has secured a good clientage, while in the conduct of his business he has negotiated many important realty transfers.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Read and Miss Mary E. Hiscock, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and unto them has been born one son, Lyle D., who was born in February, 1884, and is now with the Illinois Steel Company.

Mr. Read is a charter member of Keat Chapter of the Phi Delta Phi and is a member of the Delta Tau Delta, a college fraternity. He also belongs to the Birchwood Club and is well known in fraternal circles, for in Masonary he has taken the Royal Arch degrees and has also become a Knight Templar of the commandery. He likewise belongs to the Royal Arcanum and was formerly a member of the Royal League. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and while he is conversant with the questions and issues of the day, he never seeks office, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon business affairs, which have constantly grown in volume and importance, bringing him to a creditable place in real-estate circles.

GEORGE R. THORNE.

George R. Thorne, one of the founders of the house of Montgomery Ward & Company and for many years its first vice president but now retired, was born in Vergennes, Vermont, September 29, 1837. He comes of English ancestry. The environment and experiences of farm life were his in boyhood, but when about twenty years of age he left the old homestead in New England and came to the middle west, settling at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he was employed as a dry-goods clerk until the outbreak of the Civil war. His patriotic nature responded to the call for aid and he enlisted, serving as a lieutenant quartermaster in the Army of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis throughout the period of hostilities. He then came to Chicago and engaged in the lumber business until 1872, when he sold out and joined A. Montgomery Ward in establishing the business of Montgomery Ward & Company. The new enterprise prospered from the beginning and was incorporated in 1889 with Mr. Ward as president and Mr. Thorne as vice president. The former still occupies the presidency and until the close of the year 1910 Mr. Thorne retained the position of vice president, although both had retired from active connection with the business about 1893. The establishment of this business in 1872 was an initial step in the development of mail order trade. The idea of securing patronage in the line of mail order business was thought to be an impractical one by the majority of the most progressive business men of the day. The enterprise was established on a small scale and for several years grew somewhat slowly, as the people were unfamiliar with this method of doing business, but the perseverance and progressive ideas of the proprietors finally won the victory and the house is today one of the largest mercantile con-

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cerns of the world. The early success of this undertaking was due in a very large measure to the untiring industry and absolute sense of honor and honesty possessed by Mr. Thorne, coupled with his sound and methodical business habits. Throughout his active life he gave his undivided attention to the upbuilding of this business and at the time of his retirement the annual sales of the house had reached the vast sum of forty millions of dollars. Their trade had extended from coast to coast and a branch house had been established at Kansas City, Missouri, to look after the trade of the southwest. One by one, as they have grown up and completed their education, his sons have joined him and beginning in humble capacities have worked upward, winning promotion through merit and thus receiving a thorough business training under the instruction of the father, whom as they have advanced step by step they have been enabled to relieve of the responsibilities of management, resulting ultimately in his absolute retirement. Under their guidance the business has continued to expand and during the past five years has enjoyed the most phenomenal growth in its history.

Mr. Thorne was married, in Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1863 to Miss Ellen Cobb, a daughter of Merritt D. Cobb, of that place, and unto them were born seven children: William C., vice president of Montgomery Ward & Company; Laura, the wife of Reuben H. Donnelley, of Chicago; Charles H., treasurer of Montgomery Ward & Company; George A., secretary of Montgomery Ward & Company; James W., publicity manager of the company; Robert J., manager of the Kansas City branch; and Mabel C., deceased. The family residence is in Kenwood. Since retiring Mr. Thorne has spent much of his time in travel, visiting nearly every point of interest on the globe. However, he has continued to reside in Chicago and when at home has devoted his energies principally to the interests of the Midlothian Country Club, in the organization of which he was the prime mover and of which he has been president from the beginning. His principal recreation has always been golf. In politics he has always been republican. He belongs to the Union League and Kenwood Clubs and to all the principal golf clubs of the city. He is a well preserved man, who, keeping in close touch with the times, has the interest and displays the activity of a man of much younger age. The fit utilization of the innate talents which were his, brought Mr. Thorne to a place in business circles where the commercial world watched with interest his every move, recognizing the fact that his methods were new, original and practical. Perhaps his success was due in large part to the fact that he anticipated the needs and demands of the coming hour and did not wait until circumstances forced him to meet such needs. Alert, he was ever ready to meet any exigency that arose and opportunity never found him unprepared.

ARTHUR S. HUEY.

The simple processes, not those that are intricate and involved, are the kind that win results. Analyzation brings to light the fact that the successful men are those, whose rules of business are simple and direct in plan even though there be a multiplicity of detail. Not by any esoteric methods but by the principles of trade

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and commerce which every business man must employ if he win honorable success, has Arthur S. Huey come into close connection with the management and control of the interests of the engineering firm of H. M. Byllesby & Company, a corporation engaging in the operation and management of public utilities in one hundred and sixty-four American municipalities. He seems to have special aptitude for coordinating and unifying forces and interests, and while his business is constantly broadening in its scope and purpose, it is all conducted in accordance with skilfully defined plans that give due recognition to the value of industry and energy intelligently directed. What he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his innate powers and talents.

A native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mr. Huey was born August 17, 1862, of the marriage of the late George E. and Caroline (Taylor) Huey. At the usual age he became a public-school student and when he put aside his text-books made his initial step in the business world. In 1885 he accepted a position as representative of the Edison Company at Minneapolis, and six years later, following the consolidation of the United Edison Company and the Thompson-Houston Company, he associated himself with the Northwestern General Electric Company of St. Paul, Minnesota. All through these years he closely studied the needs and demands of the public in relation to the development of electricity in all of its various phases and especially in connection with what has come to be commonly termed public utilities. In 1902 he was elected to the vice presidency of the engineering firm of H. M. Byllesby & Company, a corporation for the establishment and management of public utilities now operating in many sections of the country. Their interests are being constantly extended as favorable opportunity arises for the establishment of electric plants in different cities for furnishing light, motive and operating power. These interests have been organized as separate corporations in many instances and Mr. Huey holds official connection with nearly all of these. He is now president of the Consumers Power Company of Minnesota; president of the El Reno Gas & Electric Company of El Reno, Oklahoma; president of the Fort Smith Light & Traction Company of Fort Smith, Arkansas; president of the Interstate Light & Power Company of Wisconsin; president of the Northwestern Corporation of Oregon; president of the Ottumwa Railway & Light Company of Ottumwa, Iowa; vice president of H. M. Byllesby & Company of Chicago; vice president of the Mobile Electric Company of Mobile, Alabama; vice president of the Muskogee Gas & Electric Company of Muskogee, Oklahoma; vice president of the Northern Idaho & Montana Power Company, and of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company of Oklahoma City; and trustee of the Northwestern Corporation and of the Northern Electric Company.

Mr. Huey holds to high ideals in business and his views found expression in his address before the National Electric Light Association of St. Louis on the 25th of May, 1910, when he said: "No words are strong enough to denounce the central station management, which regards the community it serves as a mere field for exploitation—as a mere machine for the coining of electric service into dollars. An attitude like this will wreck any organization. The commercial field of a public service company, represents an opportunity to market a product. The act of supplying the demand, enhances the entire value of the community. As the community becomes more attractive, it grows and develops, and as this change

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takes place, the value of the market increases. In other words, the central station is a part of the economic scheme of the modern city. Logically, it should profit in proportion to the cooperative value it returns to the community." In this is found proof of the fact that he looks beyond the exigencies of the moment, to the possibilities and opportunities of the future. If more men would take this broad view, the public would have less cause to complain of the greed of corporations, or the graft system that prevails to too great an extent among the corporations, that now control those interests which have to do with public service. Mr. Huey has come to be a believer in the cooperative spirit, which makes the good of one the good of all, and is working persistently toward that end.

In 1886 occurred the marriage of Arthur S. Huey and Miss Hattie King, and unto them have been born three children: Howard, born in 1887; Richard King, in 1893; and Ruth, in 1897. During the residence of ten years in Chicago Mr. Huey has become a popular and valued member of a number of its leading clubs and social organizations, including the Union League Club, the Chicago Press Club and the Mid-Day Club. He also belongs to the Lawyers and Railway Clubs of New York city. The extent and importance of his operations in business have brought him a wide acquaintance throughout the country, and those who meet him find him square and just, capable of taking an impartial thought of every situation—in short, he is a dependable man under all circumstances.

THOMAS H. KELLEY, M. D.

Dr. Thomas H. Kelley, who in private and hospital practice has demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the physician, was born in Waddington, New York, November 25, 1881. His father, Christopher H. Kelley, was also a native of Waddington, but of recent years has been a resident of Appleton, Wisconsin, where he is known as a prominent manufacturer. His wife bore the maiden name of Anna Alexander, and by their marriage they became the parents of two children, the younger, Lilas, being now with her parents in Appleton.

In the state of Wisconsin children are admitted to the public schools at a very early age, and Thomas H. Kelley began his education when a little lad of four summers. When seventeen years of age he was graduated from the Appleton high school. Three years before this he had determined to become a physician, and his mother also had often urged him to study for the profession. Therefore, soon after his graduation from high school he came to Chicago and at the age of eighteen years entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903. For eighteen months he filled the position of interne in Bellevue (New York) Hospital, and was afterward connected with the Jay Hood Wright Hospital at New York. He next spent three months in the Willard Parker Hospital for Contagious Diseases and in 1905 returned to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in general practice.

On the 26th of September, 1907, Dr. Kelley was united in marriage to Miss Byrd Buchanan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Buchanan, of Stevens

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Point, Wisconsin. Mrs. Kelley received her education in the schools of that place and since her marriage has taken a deep interest in club and society work on the south side of Chicago, where their residence is maintained. She is now the secretary of the Rhodes Avenue Hospital Auxiliary. Dr. and Mrs. Kelley make their home at 7301 Monroe avenue and he has an office at 1001 East Seventy-fifth street and at 117 North Dearborn street.

In addition to his private practice, Dr. Kelley has done much important hospital work. He is on the staff and is chief surgeon of the Rhodes Avenue Hospital, also of the Jefferson Park Hospital and the South Side Hospital, and is consulting surgeon of the Cook County Hospital. He is equally well known in educational circles, being on the staff of the Burnett Medical College as professor of surgery and formerly was a member of the faculty of the Illinois Medical College. He is now medical examiner for the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Hibernians, the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Maccabees of the World and the Modern Maccabees. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, his political belief that of the democratic party. He enjoys all outdoor sports and turns to such for his rest and recreation. While a young man, he has made continuous progress in his profession, is conversant with the most modern methods of the profession and in his work has given general satisfaction through the conscientious and able manner in which he has performed his professional duties.

CARL H. ANDERSEN, M. D.

Among Chicago's professional men there is perhaps no one who deserves more credit for what he has accomplished and for the position to which he has attained than does Dr. Carl H. Andersen, who in his early life earned his living as a bootblack and newsboy, but there awakened in him the ambition to reach out along broadening lines of usefulness and each advanced step in his career has brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He has at length reached an enviable position as one of the able surgeons of Chicago, having a large practice that is indicative of the confidence reposed in him.

He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, September 21, 1860. His father, Jens Andersen, was born at Ringsted, Denmark, December 6, 1831, and is a prominent banker there. His mother, Johanna (Sorensen) Andersen, was born February 22, 1833, and is also yet living in Ringsted. They were the parents of five children, four daughters and a son, but all are now deceased with the exception of the subject of this review.

When five years of age Dr. Andersen became identified with the public schools in his home city, thus continuing his education until ten years of age, when he became a pupil in the Soro Academy, near Copenhagen, his time being thus passed until fourteen years of age. He then ran away from home and came to the United States. For two years he remained in New York. He had no relatives or friends tc assist or advise him, and as necessity demanded his earning his own living, he became a bootblack and newsboy. One of the men who had watched him selling papers and shining shoes, noticing his diligence, his willingness and his reliability,

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formed a liking for him and took him to his ranch in Wyoming, where he remained for three years. He went from there to Omaha, Nebraska, and secured a position in connection with a news stand.

Dr. Andersen had made up his mind, even though but a boy, to become a physician, and he bent every energy toward that end. He worked nights as well as days in order to earn the money necessary to carry him through college, and his unremitting industry and his careful expenditure at length brought him the funds necessary to meet his college expenses. In 1890, therefore, he entered the John Creighton Medical College of Omaha, from which he was graduated in 1894. Wishing to obtain a more thorough knowledge of medicine and surgery he went abroad and pursued post-graduate work at Kiel, Germany, and at Copenhagen, taking a two years' course. He thus came under the instruction of some of the eminent physicians and surgeons of the old world. Well equipped for his profession, he returned to Chicago and had the benefit of a year's broad and varied experience as interne in the Chicago Hospital, where he was assistant to Dr. Alexander Hugh Ferguson. During the Spanish-American war he served as a surgeon in Cuba, and after the war was stationed for a time at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. He was next sent to the Philippines, where he remained for seventeen months, and upon his return to this country in 1901 he once more made his way to Chicago, where he has since been located. He has an extensive practice in surgery, accorded him in recognition of his wide knowledge and his able and conscientious performance of duty. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, is a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and is a fellow of the Visiting Surgeons' Society. He likewise belongs to the Physicians' Club, the Surgeons' Society, the Missouri Valley Association and the Pathological Society, and he has a chair in the Postgraduate Woman's Hospital. He keeps in touch with all of the most recent work of the profession and his sound judgment enables him to quickly discriminate between that which is of value and that which he regards as unessential in the practical work of the profession.

On the 23d of March, 1899, Dr. Andersen was united in marriage to Miss Polly Sickles, a niece of General Sickles, of Civil war fame. Mrs. Andersen died June 27, 1904. The Doctor resides at No. 8 Chalmers Place and has his office in the Masonic Temple. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, the University Club and the Illinois Athletic Association. He holds membership with the Lutheran church and when opportunity offers engages in travel for pastime and recreation. He has ever been greatly interested in experimental work, and keeps in touch with all that pertains to the work of the profession in which he has made steady advancement.

OTTO L. SCHMIDT, M. D.

Otto L. Schmidt, a physician of prominent professional and business connections, with offices in the Mallers building, has for a quarter of a century continued in the practice of medicine in this, his native city. His parents came to Chicago in 1857, and it was here that Dr. Schmidt was born in 1863. After graduating from the Haven school, and afterwards from the Central high school, at that

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time on West Monroe street, in its last graduating class in 1880, he determined upon the practice of medicine as his life work and entered as a student the Chicago Medical College, which eventually became the Medical Department of the Northwestern University. On graduation there followed an interneship of two years in the Cook County Infirmary and the Alexian Brothers Hospital of Chicago. Thereafter he qualified for further professional duties by post-graduate work at Würzburg and Vienna. Save for the period spent abroad in advanced studies, he was continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Chicago since 1883, and is today recognized as among the prominent of the medical profession. He is now physician to the Alexian Brothers Hospital and consulting physician to the Michael Reese and German Hospitals. For many years he has been connected with the Chicago Polyclinic as professor of internal medicine. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association and the Chicago Society of Medical History. Dr. Schmidt is also active in many other social and charitable organizations. He is a trustee of the Chicago Historical Society, a trustee of the Illinois State Historical Library, president of the German American Historical Society of Illinois and counselor of the Illinois Historical Society.

THOMAS TAYLOR, JR.

Thomas Taylor, Jr., master in chancery of the circuit court, was born near Birmingham, England, November 18, 1860, a son of Thomas and Jane (Holloway) Taylor. The public schools of New Jersey and of Illinois afforded him his early educational privileges, for he was only six years of age at the time he crossed the Atlantic with his father. Later he became a student in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, and, working his way through, was graduated with the class of 1881. With him in college were Robert Mather, Edgar A. Bancroft, S. S. McClure and Judge Pinckney. Mr. Taylor was active in college affairs and was elected to the presidency of the Gnothautii Literary Society. Determining upon the practice of law as his life work, he matriculated in Harvard Law School in 1882 and was graduated with honors in 1885, receiving at that time the LL. B. degree. Shortly afterward he was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county, Massachusetts, and for one year practiced in Boston in connection with the firm of Burdette & Gooch. In 1887 he came to Chicago and since that time has been actively engaged in the general practice of civil law, in which connection a large and distinctively representative clientage has been accorded him. In 1892 he was appointed master in chancery of the circuit court by Judge Thomas G. Windes, and served for eighteen years, or until 1910. He was appointed to the same office by Judge Henry A. Baldwin and his record in that position is one which has brought the highest commendation of the leading members of the Chicago bar. He is well known for his professional integrity and legal ability and is popular with both the bench and bar. In 1909 he was nominated for judge of the circuit court and in 1910 received the nomination for judge of the superior court on the republican ticket, having a very large vote at the primaries. He belongs to the Chicago, to

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the Illinois and the American Bar Associations and in 1906 he was appointed by Governor Deneen a delegate to the congress on uniform divorce law.

Mr. Taylor resides in Hubbard Woods, Winnetka, where he has an attractive home. He was married in Chicago, January 29, 1890, to Miss Florence Clarkson, a daughter of John T. Clarkson, of Chicago, and unto them have been born three children, Thorne Clarkson, Wilberforce and Florence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have for many years taken especial interest in the work of the Illinois Humane Society and Mr. Taylor is serving on its executive committee and also as its attorney. He was during the year 1911 the president of the Harvard Club of Chicago, is vice president at the Onwentsia Club and for some years was one of the directors of the University Club. He is also an official of the Winnetka Club and a member of the Hamilton, Marquette, Law and City Clubs. A lover of literature, he possesses a good library and for some years has represented the Selden Society of this city. An enthusiastic golfer, much of his outdoor recreation is taken in that form. The varied interests of his life are well balanced. There is nothing mediocre about him; he is forceful, alert, enterprising, a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination. He recognizes and meets the duties and obligations of life as well as its pleasures and pastimes and in the practice of law he has always adhered to a high standard of professional ethics and has long been regarded as an able minister of the temple of justice.

CARTER HENRY HARRISON, Jr.

American annals do not furnish a parallel to the history of Carter H. Harrison, Sr., and Jr., father and son, whose combined service as mayor of the city covers ten terms. Each after filling the position for four terms retired, as he believed, permanently from the position of chief executive but was recalled to the office, and the son is now the incumbent in the high position in which popular franchise has placed him.

He was born in Chicago, April 23, 1860, and attended school here until 1873, when he accompanied his mother abroad and continued his education in the gymnasium at Altenburg, Germany. In 1876 he was a college student in New York and in 1881 was graduated from St. Ignatius College of Chicago. He afterward entered Yale, his father's alma mater, and there completed a law course with the class of 1883. Following his return to Chicago he took up the real-estate business, in which he engaged for a number of years, proving his splendid business ability and executive force in his operations along that line. In 1891 he became his father's associate in the purchase and conduct of the Chicago Times, the son assuming editorial charge. In this, as in the real-estate business, he won success, his connection with the paper continuing from 1891 until 1894. The example of his ancestors—and the family records include such names as Thomas Jefferson, William Henry Harrison and the Breckenridges of Kentucky—may have awakened in him his deep interest in politics. At all events, the same qualities which made his forebears distinguished political leaders have brought him to a prominence in municipal affairs not even second to that of his illustrious father. In April, 1897,

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he was chosen mayor of the city and was elected at each biennial election until he had served four terms. The popularity of the Harrison family has always been commented upon in press notices, but behind personal popularity there is a business ability and executive force and a power of statescraft that has made Carter H. Harrison the chief executive of his city for five terms. He retired from the office in 1905 and for six years had no official connection with Chicago politics, although at all times an influential factor in party councils. In 1911 it was said that there was perhaps but one man who could make democratic success an assured thing and that was Carter H. Harrison. Once more he accepted the nomination and against several candidates was elected for a four years' term. He has the confidence of the people at large. Political leaders and business men know him as a man who does not break faith, and from his many elections but one deduction can be gained—that the city regards his administration of public affairs as beneficial to the majority.

On the 14th of December, 1887, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Edith Ogden, daughter of Robert N. Ogden, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and to them have been born two children—a son, who is named for his father and grandfather, and a daughter, Edith. Mrs. Harrison is a lady of liberal culture, prominent in society circles, and possesses, moreover, considerable literary ability, as is manifest in some charming stories for children which have come from her pen. She is also active in charitable work.

Mr. Harrison holds membership with the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Cincinnati and the Society of the War of 1812. His Chicago club associations are with the University, Iroquois and the Chicago Yacht Clubs. He belongs also to the Swan Lake and Huron Mountain Hunting and Fishing Clubs, which indicate something of the nature of the recreation and pleasures in which he indulges when leisure permits. The promise of his young manhood has been verified as he has come to middle life. His powers and abilities have ripened and matured and his judgment shows the benefits gained from past experience. He is making steady and effective effort to promote Chicago's welfare without any of the disturbing influences which result from revolutionary reforms and movements for which the majority are unfitted.

P. L. UNDERWOOD.

P. L. Underwood, one of the old-time provision men of Chicago and for many years prominently identified with the packing interests of the city, was a native of Harwich, Massachusetts, born May 2, 1836, his parents being Nathan and Rebecca (Bray) Underwood. The father came from an old Massachusetts family and inherited many of the sturdy traits of character to be found in those people. He was born July 18, 1794, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Nathan and Susannah (Lawrence) Underwood. The Rev. Underwood was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, August 3, 1753, and died in May, 1841. He married Susannah Lawrence, of Waltham, that state, and they reared a large family. The father

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P. L. UNDERWOOD

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was a Revolutionary soldier who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and was among the last to leave the contested field when the enemy took possession of the ground. He saw continuous service with the Continental troops and was with Washington at the famous crossing of the Delaware. He likewise participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton and after long service was honorably discharged, receiving later a pension as one of the surviving soldiers of the War for Independence. He afterward continued his education and was graduated from Harvard College in 1788. He studied for the ministry and in 1792 was settled at Harwich, Massachusetts, as pastor of the Congregational church, becoming one of the well known clergymen in that section of Massachusetts. His son, Nathan Underwood, became one of the well known residents of Barnstable county, Massachusetts. He was a farmer by occupation yet for many years served as squire and exercised an excellent influence in the community.

P. L. Underwood acquired his education at Harwich Academy in his native town, where his boyhood days were spent. When about sixteen years of age he went west, locating in Burlington, Iowa, where he entered the wholesale grocery and provision house of Thomas Hedge & Company, the senior partner being one of his relatives. This firm did an extensive business for that day, including the packing of provisions in the winter season. The fall of 1855 found a large stock of provisions on hand and Mr. Underwood was sent to Chicago to dispose of the surplus, the firm of Hedge & Underwood handling the business in this city. While not yet twenty-one years of age, Mr. Underwood was able to understand and appreciate the great opportunity in business here and concluded to remain. The partnership with Mr. Hedge was dissolved and he became associated with Sawyer, Wallace & Company of New York, large commission dealers. Later the firm of Underwood, Wallace & Company was organized and still later that of Underwood & Company. The commission and packing firm of Underwood & Company continued for some years and then dissolved. Mr. Underwood later devoted his time and attention to the packing business, having previously purchased a plant on Halsted street, where he built up a business that he continued to develop under the style of Underwood & Company until the consolidation of this with the Omaha Packing Company. The business is still carried on under the name of the Omaha Packing Company and occupies a foremost position among the enterprises of similar character in the city.

P. L. Underwood was one of the pioneer members of the Chicago Board of Trade, joining that organization when a membership sold for as low as five dollars. He was a type of the old-time business man who held to high ideals and manifested a most keen regard for an obligation. When he gave his word or made a promise it was as sacred to him as if he had given his bond. He was kind-hearted and genial, actuated by a spirit of religious belief but was never sanctimonious. His religion was simply a part of his everyday life and actuated him in his relations with his fellowmen. For a quarter of a century he was a trustee of Plymouth Congregational church. Firm in his convictions he held to what he considered right and while he might yield to argument, he was never a weakling. While a successful business man, the accumulation of property or wealth was not his foremost object. He ranked among Chicago's representative citizens, gaining prominence in trade circles, yet at all times was mindful of the obligations which

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devolved upon him in his relation to his family, his fellowmen and his city. He retired from active business two years before his death.

Mr. Underwood was first married March 16, 1857, to Miss Hannah M. Ryder, of Chatham, Massachusetts, and four daughters survive: Anna, who is now Mrs. James Viles, of Lake Forest, and has two children, Lawrence M. and Helen; Bertha, who is the wife of E. F. Robbins and resides in Pasadena, California; and Helen and Florence, both of Lake Forest, Illinois. On the 2d of November, 1876, P. L. Underwood wedded Mrs. Augustá E. Wallace, who was the widow of William Wallace and bore the maiden name of Augusta Elvira Kimball. She was a sister of the late Edward A. Kimball and a daughter of Lovell and Elvira (St. John) Kimball. Mrs. Underwood, through her father, is a descendant of the Brewster and Bradford families so prominent in the early history of Massachusetts, of whom more extended mention will be found in the biography of her brother, Edward A. Kimball, elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Underwood resides in Lake Forest. The death of Mr. Underwood occurred August 28, 1897, in the same house, where he was born on Cape Cod, and the burial was in Oakwoods cemetery. From 1879 until the time of his death his Chicago residence was at No. 3022 Prairie avenue. The record which Mr. Underwood left is one that excited for him admiration during his life and has caused his memory to be cherished since he passed away. Throughout his business career Mr. Underwood bore a reputation for unassailable integrity and straightforward dealing. He made it a point always to satisfy his clients, even though he had to sacrifice to greater or less extent the profits to which he was legitimately entitled. Honesty was ever his watchword and his record proves that success and straightforward dealing are not incompatible elements, as so many contend. The record which he leaves is indeed one of which the family may be proud, for his name stands in trade circles as a synonym for all that is best and most honorable.

EMMA J. WARREN, M. D.

Dr. Emma J. Warren, teacher, author, philanthropist and surgeon, is the best known lady physician in Chicago, where she has served the public through the medium of her chosen profession for more than twenty years, almost night and day. Her work has extended beyond the limits of Chicago and her reputation has spread through many states of this country. She is known as an expert in her business.

Dr. Warren was born near Charlotte, Michigan, on the 24th of August, 1863. She is the oldest daughter of Henry Richard and Mary (Baird) Warren. Her father, a direct descendant of General Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill fame, was an officer with Sherman in his march to the sea. Dr. Warren was born in a little log house about two miles out of the city of Charlotte, on the Lansing road. This was her home until she was five years of age, when her father built a handsome residence by the side of the log cabin, which Dr. Warren refused to abandon for the mansion. For several nights she wept with regret at the change of her place of abode and even yet she longs for a little cottage like the first one she remem-

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bers so dearly. Dr. Warren's education was gained in the Charlotte public schools, which she attended until the year 1881, when she went to a neighboring state to attend high school. She graduated at the South Belvidere (Ill.) grammar school in the year 1882 and then entered the high school, where she took a three-year course and in 1885 graduated from the South Belvidere Union high school. Eugene Sullivan, the well and favorably known brother of Roger Sullivan, was a classmate. Dr. Warren took a course in pedagogy under Professor Elmer E. Brown, a professor at Berkeley College, who later became director of the United States bureau of education. She accepted a position as teacher in the graded schools of Waterman with Dr. Nathan Graves, now a well known Chicago physician. She taught school for six years and was thoroughly in love with the work and regretted very much to leave it. But during the summer months she had studied medicine in the office of Dr. Ephraim Smedley at Belvidere, and, liking the profession, was determined to become an M. D. In 1890 she entered the Northwestern University Women's Medical School, where she studied and served winters and summers until she graduated in the year 1893. She became assistant to Professor Brower in nervous and mental diseases.

Dr. Warren held clinics at the Lincoln Free Dispensary and the Cook County Hospital, and Dunning Insane Asylum was frequently visited. She served with the internes at the Woman's and Children's Hospital and the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary and became chief of the maternity clinic at the Lincoln Free Dispensary. As adjunct professor of gynecology at the Illinois Medical College she lectured to large classes of young men and it is believed that this work helped her to obtain a first-class practice in medicine. She also lectured on the subject of hygiene at the Chicago Commons. Dr. Warren then took up philanthropic work and was a lecturer at the Chicago Commons. She taught a class of young ladies in nursing and likewise taught at several other places.

She began the practice of medicine on La Salle avenue at the northwest corner of Oak street, diagonally opposite the Henrotin Memorial Hospital of the Chicago Polyclinic. Next year she opened a hospital of her own at the southeast corner of La Salle avenue and Division street, which she soon had filled with her surgical patients and moved to the northwest corner of LeMoyne and St. Louis avenues. Later she removed to her present location at Nos. 3726, 3728, 3730 and 3732 Ellis avenue, which is near the lake shore, adjoining the greatest temperance locality in the world.

Dr. Warren is limiting her practice to diseases of children and women. She has given the subject most careful consideration and has done considerable studying and work along this line and is kept very busy, commanding double the office fees charged by most men in the same branch of the profession. She has taken some time to write for journals and has written a work on diseases of women and children, another on child nursing, a work on temperance called "Patricus Hautboy" and many monographs on medical subjects. Dr. Warren has devised many surgical instruments for the treatment of diseases of women but in her own practice seldom uses an instrument. She is a mission worker and a promoter of the self-support movement among the poor of Chicago. She was an early advocate of the penny savings bank system, is an ever willing worker to secure employment for the unemployed and strives to establish the family on correct principles. She

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is an advocate of the fresh air movement to get poor people out among a strong, healthy class of people in the country at least once a year to give them a chance to regain health and strength and to learn what the world is doing outside of the city of Chicago and to add to their knowledge lessons how to live aright for health's sake.

Dr. Warren is a medical examiner for the Daily News Fresh Air Fund children and for the Chicago bureau of charities. She is one of the directors of the Chicago United Charities. She was one of the first physicians for the Chicago public school vacation outings and personally conducted train loads of children to the woods on country trips, being appointed by the first principal, Fred Warren Smedley. She is well known for her charitable work along these lines, and space forbids printing her many labors in behalf of the poor of Chicago. She is nearer the hearts of the families who know her than can be described here.

Dr. Warren is well known for her surgical work and instruments and surgical dressings supplied to the German-American Surgical Company of New York, handling physicians' supplies, of which she is secretary and through which she has become known to physicians all over this country. She is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Grand Army of the Republic (ladies' auxiliary) and many other societies. Dr. Warren's office has been at No. 629 Wells street, at the northeast corner of Ontario street, for the past twenty years, where she is associated with Dr. N. J. Smedley. Their signs have been an old familiar landmark there for nearly a quarter of a century. The reader is respectfully referred to Dr. Smedley's biographical sketch for further information, as it is really a continuation of the results of Dr. Warren's colabor.

EDMUND ADCOCK.

On the records which have to do with the patent law litigation of the country the name of Edmund Adcock figures prominently, for during an active career he occupied a prominent position as a patent attorney. A keen intellect and laudable ambition were the salient features in his success but his professional activities constituted but one phase of a career that brought him honor and respect as well. The higher, nobler qualities of manhood were his in large measure together with a scholarly taste and habits which made him the companion of the most learned and cultured. Mr. Adcock was born at Alexis, Warren county, Illinois, near Galesburg, March 3, 1854, a son of Joseph W. and Mary (MacMurtry) Adcock, the latter a daughter of the Hon. William MacMurtry, who was lieutenant governor of Illinois in the '50s and afterward a colonel in the Union army during the Civil war. He was a pioneer resident of this state, coming to Illinois from the south, and served as an officer in the Black Hawk war in 1832. In the paternal line Edmund Adcock came of Virginia stock. His first American ancestor, a native of England, also bore the name of Edmund Adcock and came to the new world during the colonial period. This branch of the family was afterward established in Warren county, Illinois, in the '30s. Two of his great-grandfathers, Robert Christian and Joseph

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EDMUND ADCOCK

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Adcock, fought with the Virginia troops in the Revolution. He was also descended from the Houston and Champion families and also from the Christian family that came from the Isle of Man and also had estates in Cumberland, England. His father, Joseph W. Adcock, owned over one thousand acres of farm land as well as extensive timber tracts.

Edmund Adcock supplemented his public-school education by a course in Abingdon (Ill.) College, from which he was graduated in June, 1871, with the B. S. degree, being at that time but seventeen years of age. On the 7th of June, 1877, he completed a course in the Union College of Law at Chicago and the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. He was admitted to the bar soon after his graduation. During the year following he was in the office of Albert H. Walker, of Chicago, and in 1878 entered the patent law firm of Munday, Evarts & Adcock, which continued until the day of his death or for a period of more than thirty years. During the latter part of that time a fourth member, Mr. Clarke, was connected with the firm. They did an extensive business as patent attorneys and for many years Mr. Adcock was general patent lawyer for the American Can Company. He was a friend of and took out patents for Octave Chanute and thus became interested in aviation and foretold the present success in that field. In his chosen department of the law he became eminent in the United States and was engaged in many of the most important patent suits litigated in our courts. Quite early in his practice as attorney for E. & O. W. Norton, he conducted the successful Pacific coast suits against the salmon canneries. Upon the consolidation of the different can concerns of the United States into the American Can Company he was chosen as its general patent counsel and so continued until his demise. As a lawyer he was keen of intellect, quick of understanding, far-sighted and possessed an inexhaustible fund of practical, common sense. He was indefatigable in his devotion to his clients' interests and always found in his clients a friend.

As prosperity came to Mr. Adcock he invested largely in real estate. He was, however, a conservative investor and builder, and his keen sagacity and enterprise enabled him to speak clearly on the questions relative thereto. His success was evidence of his judgment and his real-estate operations and his practice gave him in time a substantial financial position.

On the 6th of October, 1881, at Chicago, Mr. Adcock was united in marriage to Miss Bessie B. Nicholes, a daughter of Daniel Collins and Amanda (Wheeler) Nicholes, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Adcock was born a daughter, Edith N. Adcock, now the wife of George I. Haight, who is engaged in the practice of law. The family circle was broken by the death of the husband and father, April 25, 1911.

Mr. Adcock was a member of the Plymouth Congregational church, actively interested in the movements to promote its growth and extend its influence. He also belonged to the Union League, South Shore Country Club, the Homewood Country Club and the University Club of Evanston. In more strictly professional lines he was connected with the Patent Bar Association. He was also a life member of the Art Institute and belonged to the Aero Club of Chicago. In politics he was a democrat in his support of most of the principles of the party, yet never favored free silver and was not a close adherent to party lines at local elections. He was very public-spirited and always took a lively interest in the civic and political prob-

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lems of the day. He read broadly and in his busy life found time to pursue his literary interests beyond the limits of his professional field. From his uncle, Robert Adcock, who was an astronomer and mathematician, he inherited some valuable books concerning those sciences in which he was deeply interested and well informed. At college he distinguished himself as a mathematician. He possessed a keen and logical mind, was exceedingly accurate, had a whimsical humor, was always cheerful, calm and self-controlled. His manner was gentle and he was kind-hearted and generous yet his charity was of a most quiet and unostentatious character. His tastes were quiet and domestic, his manner modest and sincere, his principles democratic and in everything he was genuine. He greatly enjoyed golf yet his chief recreations were of a most scholarly nature. He was a masterly student of Greek and Latin and his greatest pleasure came to him in classical studies and in the reading of pure imaginative poetry. He was always rather retiring, yet those who came within the close circle of his acquaintance found him a most entertaining and congenial companion. He was a man of most unassailable integrity, always clinging to the old-time notions of honor.

TURLINGTON WALKER HARVEY.

Few men deserve a more extended notice than Turlington Walker Harvey, a distinguished business man of Chicago, because few, while attaining eminence in commercial life, have so vitally identified themselves with the city's welfare.

Mr. Harvey was one of the pioneers in developing Chicago's great lumber interests and was widely known over the country for his enterprise in business methods and his integrity in commercial relations. He entered from the government in the early '70s large tracts of pine timber lands in Michigan and Wisconsin, from which vast supplies of lumber were cut, at that time the building material in general use. His lumber camps, sawmills, logging railroad, lake freight sailing vessels and lumberyards employed thousands of men and at its height, his extensive lumber business was conceded to be the largest in the world. Heavy and exacting as were the demands of his affairs, his activities were not confined to his business alone, but much of his energy and his means were expended, directly in the interest of the community in which he lived. Perhaps no one in Chicago was personally known by more individuals of every class, his large heart and cheerful interest extending to all.

Mr. Harvey was born in Siloam, Madison county, New York, March 10, 1835. His father Johnson Harvey, a man of rare sweetness and sentiment, was also a native of New York state, one of a large family, living in that beautiful farming district. Filled with patriotic enthusiasm and public spirit, Johnson Harvey's simple home was a hospitable center. Visiting clergymen and lecturers were his frequent guests and many eminent speakers were induced to address the little town, through his efforts. He was also an ardent partisan in the anti-slavery struggles and a stanch advocate of the cause of temperance. Gerrit Smith, the famous abolitionist and chief citizen in those parts, was his friend and the questions of the day were more absorbing to him than the acquisition of money. Thus, although young

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T. W. HARVEY

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Harvey grew up in a rural community, with meager educational advantages, he was early brought in contact with many of the leading men and issues of the time and his vigorous young mind inspired by noble altruistic conceptions.

His mother, Paulina Walker, was reared among the Berkshire hills of Massachusetts, of Scotch ancestry; it was from her, that her son inherited the practical force and sagacity, which he developed in such rare degree. Power underlay her every characteristic, but so quietly controlled that the especial impression made upon those who met her, was the unusual serenity of her personality. She was a woman whose descendants, "Rise up and call her blessed." It was said of her at her death at eighty-four, "She was as kindly as a sunbeam;" "Was sought for counsel, revered for her sterling character and loved for her exemplary example." Both parents were members of the Presbyterian church, conscientiously participating in all the church activities, to the end of their long careers. Three of the children of this marriage attained maturity. Luzette, who became the wife of Mr. Abel P. Crapser of Sandwich, Illinois, after the Harveys removed to the west, in 1865, and who was in every way, the worthy daughter of her parents; Turlington, the subject of this sketch; and Jonathan Barton Harvey, born in 1842.

Barton was his mother's especial joy. In her heart, he was early set apart for the ministry, could the acquisition of a suitable education be met. His studious habits and gentle obedience to her every wish placed him in strong contrast to the strenuous brother, whose tremendous force, while her reliance for all kinds of help, often taxed her sense of responsibility in discipline to the utmost and brought her lively experiences. Then would this vehement youth flee to gentle Grandma Eunice, Mrs. Harvey's widowed mother, who lived with her, secure of safety and every extenuating plea from her for his boyish pranks.

Although only seven years Barton's senior, from his birth Turlington constituted himself champion and keeper of this quiet brother and shared his mother's great love for him. Much of the generous interest in the world's brotherhood in after life, was probably the result of this ardent protectorship. Barton at least was "Minister" to the older boy and in calling out his brother's splendid qualities his short life widened into large service. This sense of adoption of the young child did not always assert itself wisely. One of the home stories was how Turlington snatched the babe from the nurse's arms one day, just as the family were moving from one house to another and dashed into the parlor with it. The furniture had not been placed and a large mirror, a proud possession, was on the floor, awaiting hanging. Into this the two children landed. They were not hurt, but the mirror was completely destroyed, causing his mother many tears, as there was no money to spare, with which to buy another.

One of the deep impressions of Turlington's childhood was his agony of anxiety, when called in the night, to go for the family doctor for little brother. Barton was as sturdily built as Turlington, but shorter and less active. In early childhood he was subject to frequent and severe attacks of croup. The sound of that cough always sent terror to Turlington's heart and hastening the old doctor back to the house with him, Turlington would watch his face as he examined the child. When he saw the physician go to the open fire place, empty the ashes from his pipe, light it again and begin to smoke, the tension was off. He knew then that the doctor did not consider it the "Dangerous kind" and, without waiting longer, would

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creep off noiselessly to bed. Twice Turlington rescued Barton from drowning. The orchard of the Harvey home bordered on the Erie canal. Turlington did not remember when he first learned to swim, but was master of all the boys' water "Stunts." Missing his brother one day as they were together in the orchard near the water, he looked up just in time to see the heavy little fellow disappear between some floating logs in the canal. With frantic quickness he took in the situation and knew that the force of the rolling logs would part them, if he could reach the spot in time. Springing upon the logs as the child's head appeared in the open space, he was able to grasp him. It was a thrilling experience. Triumphant he carried him home to his mother to be cared for, feeling that Barton's escape was providential.

Puritan simplicity characterized the Harvey household and the sacredness of the sabbath day was conscientiously maintained. One late Sunday afternoon Turlington was missed and when sought was found playing on the town bridge with a group of boys. The clear voice of his mother called "Turlington!" In confusion and excuse he hastened to explain, that one of his companions had told him, that Sunday ended at six o'clock. His mother looked him seriously in the face and said: "I'll teach you when Sunday ends." Respect for this day was trained into the very fiber of the lad's consciousness and became as firm a principle with him through life, as with his parents.

With all Turlington's force, he disliked a fight. Always large for his age and powerfully built, his companions observed this reluctance to contend and attributed it to timidity. Cornering him one day on the bridge, they taunted him and dared him to combat. Realizing the situation and that they must be convinced, he turned upon them with such swift and severe attack, that the question was completely settled. No other challenge was ever received and good-fellowship remained undisturbed. Another boyhood incident, affecting his conduct in future life, was in connection with a game of cards. The question had never risen in the home, to be discussed. Turlington's social zest and activity made him "Hail fellow" with the boys and he enjoyed all the village sports, for which he had time. One day he joined a group at cards, in the basement of a shop. In the midst of the game, a tap was heard at the window. It was Turlington's father, who beckoned to him. Direction and discipline rarely came through his father. They were companions and working mates. He read reproach and grief in his father's face and disapproval from him was most keenly felt. It was not difficult for the older man to gain an assurance that he would avoid cards in the fututre and he kept his word. Even had Mr. Harvey's life not been so absorbingly occupied as to admit of no temptation in this direction, the impression of prejudice against time, spent in this way clung to him, although recognizing in later life that under right conditions, cards had a proper use.

From earliest years, Turlington had his part in the responsibility of the home. It seems almost incredible, but at the age of five years, previous to the move to Durhamville in 1840, Turlington drove the old white balky horse on family errands, at first with his mother beside him, with the constant admonition, "Now Turlington, mind your P's and Q's" as they made the turns about the hills, but soon after, alone. Somewhat later it was his duty to drive the cow to and from pasture. She had a trick of dodging and running back into the woods, just be-

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fore reaching the barn, which meant a second journey after the evening meal. This was trying and his mother knew by his silence, when she had slipped away from him. A cheerful whistle heard far down the walk, always heralded success and came to be applied to whatever went well. Throughout her life, his mother was apt to say with pride, when hearing of what her son had done, "Turlington has brought the cow in."

The widespread financial depression throughout the country at this time severely taxed the ingenuity of the people of meager means living in small towns. Money was so scarce that much of the trading was carried on by exchange of produce. Mr. Johnson Harvey, who, from farming in early life, had turned to carpentering and building, had occasion to be away from home months at a time, in order to obtain employment. The conduct of the family affairs devolved upon Mrs. Harvey and her older son. Many were the ways devised to increase their income. Mrs. Harvey was early skilled in domestic accomplishments especially in the provision and preparation of articles for the home table. Her standards have come down through children to grandchildren, inspiring them with the desire to make the home a place of wholesomeness and comfort. Upon young Harvey, in addition to the man's work about their place, devolved the selling of the home wares. He had a small push cart and found customers for the good things that were neatly and attractively offered. His mother's molasses candy and root beer had especial popularity. The apple orchard, too, was an important family resource. Here Turlington reigned supreme and gave evidence of his future directive power, by his ability to marshal his companions to his assistance, in picking and gathering the apples, rewarding them in fruit. From the age of eleven to fourteen, he had to take a position in the grocery of Mr. Nelson Green during the summer vacations, rooming over the store, but in the winter, he attended the Durhamville public school. Much knowledge of human nature and many practical lessons of value in life were acquired during these summers' experiences.

The village grocery was also a source of supply for such liquors as were used. One elderly customer invariably stopped on his way to and from work for his "Bitters." One day, having purchased a small live pig, which he was carrying home in his arms, he stopped in as usual for his whiskey. Not being able to put the squirming pig down, he asked young Harvey to put the glass to his mouth. It was a trying task. The situation was ridiculous but not at all humorous to the lad. The pathetic tyranny the man was under, the condition of his throat and the horror of the entire spectacle, were indelibly stamped upon his mind. No temperance instruction could have been more effectual, and no vision of the consequences of indulgence have developed truer sympathy for the victims of this cruel habit.

In 1849 young Harvey began to learn the carpenter's trade in his father's shop, and for two years he worked with tools, shingled roofs and took part in all kinds of work with wood, but was given some time to acquire an education, which he made the most of. In 1851 he helped his father build his sash, door and blind factory and ran the machinery. This burned in 1852 and the family removed to the town of Oneida. Here they erected another sash, door and blind factory and the business started under the name of J. Harvey & Son. Although a partner in the business, young Harvey was permitted to attend the Oneida Academy, working in the factory at such times as he could. He was exceedingly strong and a

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rapid workman, and he and his father enjoyed much lively emulation in their occupation. Mr. Harvey, Sr., was very alert and had the keenest pleasure in fine work. He also took great pride in the condition of his tools and machinery. His son could have received no better training in these lines than was given him by his father.

Oneida was one of the main stops on the railroad passing through the country from New York city westward. Observing the important-looking business men getting off and on the train at the station, a strong longing came to young Harvey to know the outside world. He was nineteen years of age and felt himself fully master of the opportunities in his father's factory. The western fever took possession of him and he talked with his father regarding his plan. It was a severe blow to Mr. Harvey, Sr., when he became convinced that Turlington was serious in his wish. He fully appreciated the growing strength and ability of his son and realized that the prosperity of the business depended upon him. Mr. Harvey, Sr., while he was skilful and industrious, never had the initiative to obtain and handle large business. With his kindly unselfishness however, he put no obstacle in the young man's way, assisted him to prepare for the journey, built him himself, a hair covered trunk, provided all the little necessities and comforts he could, and cheerfully bade him "God speed." Fewer and fewer were the profits after the son's departure. In the course of time the establishment passed into other hands and before many years the son transported the entire family to a delightful home near Chicago, where never again they were to have an anxious thought as to money.

The journey west was a long one and not equipped with comforts, as in these days of rapid and luxurious travel. The expense too was great and had been carefully calculated, and no more money taken than was thought necessary, by young Harvey in leaving his dear home to face the world. One calculation, however, he had not made, and for which perhaps at that time he was unaware that he should provide, but which throughout his life he had to meet, and that was the imperative appeal, to his great heart, of distress.

On the train, in seats near by, was a woman with a family of young children. These little people he had noticed and chatted with and assisted their mother in taking them off and on the cars when changes were made. The woman reached her destination towards dusk, the evening before young Harvey was due in Chicago. She was expecting to be met at the station, as she lived at a distance. On arriving, no one was there and she claimed to have no money. The situation seemed desperate, this helpless company, six miles from their home, and night coming on. With only a few dollars in his own pocket and little time to consider before the train pulled out, young Harvey hurried them into a vehicle, paid the clamoring hackman and leaped upon the steps of the cars. The next morning, May 10, 1854, upon arrival in the new city, an entire stranger, after paying for his breakfast, he possessed but one large copper penny. This was carefully kept and is considered a family heirloom.

Without dismay, he enquired for the street upon which the lumber firms were located. Entering the first sash, door and blind factory he came to, he asked for employment. The proprietor enquired as to what he could do. With quiet confidence he replied, "Everything there is to do in the factory." His appearance probably confirmed his statement, as the man responded: "Well, you must be just

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the man I am looking for," his foreman having left the previous day. After some conversation he was engaged to take the vacant place and inside half an hour, was on his way for his baggage, with the address of a boarding house that had been recommended to him, where he immediately established himself and returned to work. At noon he took his first meal in his new quarters, his position a sufficient guarantee of payment at the end of the week. It proved to be a very comfortable place, where he continued to take his meals for a long time. This seemingly propitious beginning was not satisfactory very long. The machinery which was old and out of repair, could have been remedied, but a serious difficulty manifested itself in the attitude of the foreign workmen under him. The race war was at its height in this part of the country, and the men resented direction from so young an American. Finding no cause for complaint and not daring to oppose him openly, all manner of means were resorted to in their determination to force him to leave. Belts were slipped from wheels, knives were inserted in a way to make them fly from their places, when the engine started up; little clogs were ingeniously placed to cause breaks and each day something was disturbed, but accustomed to go over his machinery before beginning work and knowing the situation he was in, by great care young Harvey escaped these dangers and sought to placate the men by friendliness. The organized antagonism was too widespread, however, for an individual to overcome, and after two weeks of anxious vigilance, the proprietor came to Mr. Harvey, saying he must leave, his danger was so great, that he dare not be responsible. This seemed like acknowledging defeat to Mr. Harvey and he urged to be allowed to remain and be given more time to overcome the opposition, but Mr. McFall, who knew conditions and seemed to thoroughly like Mr. Harvey, was immovable in his decision, and regretfully they parted. There was no difficulty now in obtaining a position; he had been observed and was immediately sought and installed as foreman in the larger concern of Grey, Morrison & Company. Here all went well until through the death of Mr. Grey and the withdrawal of his capital the financial condition of the firm was weakened and later in the season the house became insolvent and closed. By this time Mr. Harvey had made many acquaintances in the trade and was much liked. Abbott & Kingman, the largest factory of sash, doors and blinds in the city, called him to the position of foreman in their establishment and he remained with them for five years.

These were active, and developing years, into which crowded most varied experiences. The pressure of responsibility and occupation filled the days of his first summer in Chicago with absorbing interest, but the loneliness and homesickness of that summer, after working hours, was never forgotten. Without any social acquaintance and disinclined to the chance companionship of his surroundings, evening after evening that hot season, after the plans were made for the following day, he sat alone upon the door steps of the factory, too tired and warm to read. His room was in the building and his only visitor the night watchman on his rounds. Occasionally he attended a political meeting, if Mr. John Wentworth was to speak, for whom he conceived an enthusiastic admiration or would wander into the Second Presbyterian church, but he did not feel himself a part of the city's life and longed for the home far away. His purpose to remain however, never wavered; he would wait. Notwithstanding, the stress of the change wore upon him and that fall when cholera swept over the city, he was violently attacked by the

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disease and nearly lost his life. The epidemic was so virulent that the authorities were unable properly to care for the dead. During the first severity of his illness, he could hear the wagons hurriedly carrying off the victims from the buildings backing upon the alley, in the rear of the factory. His isolation and the thought of a nameless grave haunted him, but this seeming calamity proved the "open door" to his career of usefulness in the city of his choice. A bustling kindly doctor came to him and soon after "An angel" in the person of Mrs. Abbott, the wife of the senior partner of his firm. No longer did he lack for comfort or friends. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, who had no children, took him to their home as soon as he could be moved, became attached to him and kept him with them as a son, until his marriage. He occupied a seat in their pew in church and through them, made many of his dearest life friends. They were Methodists and devout people. Under their influence he became interested in some special revival services being held by that denomination and took his first individual stand, as a Christian, uniting with the Wabash Avenue Methodist church, located near Harrison street, with whose membership and activities he was associated during a great part of his life. Denominational lines were sharply drawn in those days and his parents with their Presbyterian affiliations found it difficult to rejoice in their son's announcement with the warmth they felt his action should receive. However, this connection opened to his young manhood the most splendid opportunity for service, and it was in this church that he met Miss Maria Louisa Hardman of Louisville, Kentucky, while on a visit in Chicago, who later became his wife.

During the time Mr. Harvey was with Abbott & Kingman, he had the best opportunities to become acquainted with the needs of the rapidly developing western country, in his line of business and became personally known to the lumber trade. He fully appreciated these advantages. More and more responsibility in the manufacturing department, attached to his position, but the finances were managed by the heads of the firm. There was no visible indication of weakness in this direction, and when after the death of Mr. Abbott, the firm failed, it brought not only very keen surprise but great loss to Mr. Harvey.

With the exception of the investment in two small lots far out on Indiana avenue, he had kept his earnings in the concern. Mr. Abbott was drowned, when the Lady Elgin went down with all on board, in a terrific storm on Lake Michigan near Chicago, in sight of the helpless onlookers upon the shore. This catastrophe deprived him of his friend, his employment and his savings. He had married, considering himself amply able to care for a wife, as well as to assist in the maintenance of the parents' home, when again he had to face life without capital or employment, amid widespread business inactivity in the country. With his new happiness, however, and larger experience, he felt courage to brave every difficulty and he and his young wife resolutely accepted their trying situation and together met their limitations. Undaunted he sauntered forth to discover what could be done. Passing the planing mill of Mr. Peter B. Lamb, 329 South Canal street, Mr. Harvey observed that the machinery was not running. Stepping inside, he saw Mr. Lamb sitting alone in the silent room, looking much dejected. Enquiring as to the cause of shutting down, Mr. Lamb replied, "No business." They chatted for a time. Mr. Lamb was well equipped, had no indebtedness, but also had no trade. Mr. Harvey persuaded Mr. Lamb that, although he had no money,

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he could bring customers. Mr. Lamb knew his energy and popularity and agreed to take him as a partner and allow him to start right in. Before Mr. Harvey left the mill, a gentleman walked in, enquiring for a certain kind of cornice bracket. Mr. Harvey advanced toward him, took a letter from his pocket and sketched upon the back, the pattern of a bracket, such as he supposed the customer wished, asking if that would suit. The gentleman said it was exactly what he wanted and stated the number he required. Mr. Harvey gave him the price and said he would have them ready for him in the morning, and the gentleman left. Turning quite sharply upon Mr. Harvey, Mr. Lamb said, "Why did you sell that man those brackets? We have no machinery to make anything of that kind." "No," Mr. Harvey replied, "but your neighbors upstairs have and I know how to get them." On the following day, the brackets were ready when called for and the man from whom they were obtained, paid in planed boards. The cash paid by the gentleman realized a profit of two dollars and a half. Not a large sum upon which to start business, but a beginning on the right side of the ledger.

The firm of Lamb & Harvey was formed in 1859, and without discussion, the duties of each were understood. Mr. Lamb had charge of the machinery and Mr. Harvey conducted the business. They prospered most remarkably and, in 1861, it became necessary to have a larger establishment. Ground was purchased and a new mill built on the corner of Polk and Beach streets.

Mr. Lamb did not share Mr. Harvey's religious convictions and was in the habit of repairing his machinery on Sunday. Mr. Harvey dropped in one Sunday after church service, found him busily occupied in overhauling the machines, and remonstrated. Mr. Lamb thought no planing mill business could be conducted otherwise and that it would be found impracticable. Mr. Harvey said it would benefit all concerned to have one day of rest in seven, and that he felt compelled to abide by this command. Throughout all the branches of his extensive business during his career, he never swerved from this position.

The outbreak of the Civil war in 1861 brought constantly increasing trade to the firm. His responsibilities rapidly multiplied. The nation's earnest appeal for defense was seriously considered, but with wife and young children, the financial obligation he maintained for the parents home and the ever-growing claims of the large business he had developed, it was decided best that he remain at home and his brother Barton represent the family at the front. Barton therefore enlisted in the Seventh New York Cavalry, in the very beginning of the war and was in almost every battle of note during the conflict, until taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville in 1864. With the same sturdy build and vigor of inheritance as his brother, Barton lived through six months of the unspeakable hardships to which those prisoners were subjected. When General Sherman's raid through the south caused the Rebels to remove these living skeletons to Milan, Georgia, the strain of the expectant release overcame Barton and he died on the train five miles from the prison. Miss Clara Barton, known as the "Angel of the Battlefield," with the assistance of Mr. Dorrance Atwater, an employe of the prison, placed a headboard with his name at his grave and as soon as permitted, after peace was declared, his brother went south and brought Barton's remains, to the family ground in the cemetery in Sandwich, Illinois, where his parents were then located.

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In 1865, Mr. Lamb, who was advanced in years, felt that he had acquired a sufficient fortune, to retire and return to his early home, in the state of New York and he and his wife enjoy their declining years, amid the pleasant surroundings of their youth. Mr. Harvey consented and purchased Mr. Lamb's interest for one hundred thousand dollars, from that time carrying on the business alone.

Strenuous years followed the close of the war. So exacting were Mr. Harvey's duties, that for a period of over seven years, he was not outside the then small area of the city's limits, but he could always find time to spare for religious and philanthropic work. He was superintendent of an afternoon Sunday mission school on the west side, having an attendance of over eight hundred children, besides conducting the morning Sunday school in the home church of which he was superintendent, for twenty-five years. He took a leading part in all the activities and responsibilities of his church and was president of its board of trustees also for a period of twenty-five years. Rising at day break, driving or ridng from mill to docks, from railroad offices to banks, from river cargoes to lumberyards, his days were a busy round, and he would reach home for the evening meal only to return to get possession of freighting cars and see them placed upon his tracks, ready for the next day's loading. The demand for cars was so great and it was so difficult to get them, that it was the man on the ground, at the time of switching in the freight yards at night, who succeeded in obtaining the number necessary for his shipments.

In 1870, during this time of business pressure, a great sorrow came into the life of Mr. Harvey. Consequent upon the birth of their sixth son, he lost his beautiful and beloved wife and the babe soon followed the mother. This left him with four little boys, the first child, little Willie, having died at the age of fourteen months, with membranous croup. A faithful and competent German woman, who had lived with Mrs. Harvey for nine years, cared for the children, but the home spirit had fled. Few men are capable of such great and loyal devotion as Mr. Harvey possessed, and this grief, together with his excessive labors, told seriously upon his health. His friends feared for him a nervous breakdown, but he was a man of such sincere and vital faith, that he soon gathered himself, found recreation in his affection for his children and his horses, and renewed his interest in his business and public services. The volume of his business continued steadily to increase, until it reached a position second to none. The red shingle attached to the cars carrying his lumber and bearing his name was the most familiar sign along all railroad lines to the western frontier, the Superior region in the north, and far into the southwest, and eastern buyers learned the reliable quality of the lumber dressed by T. W. Harvey.

The mill built in 1865 was burned previous to the great fire in 1871. In considering rebuilding, the city had grown up so rapidly about this site, that Mr. Harvey found it expedient to move to the outskirts, and secured property at the corner of Twenty-second and Morgan streets, where, in 1869, he erected a larger and more commodious establishment, the most thoroughly equipped in the city. This planing mill was considered the first really fire-proof building constructed up to that time, its safety features being entirely contrived and worked out by Mr. Harvey. Brick and iron were the only materials used and through immense pipes by suction all inflammable collections of sawdust and shavings, which had been such a constant

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menace, were carried off and utilized as fuel. This was a double economy, feeding the fires and saving the previous expense of carting off these accumulations. This mill had a capacity for planing from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand feet of lumber per day. For the year 1883 the extent of the business reached the enormous figure of one hundred and forty millions feet. Across the street were the receiving and distributing docks, occupying the entire frontage of Mason's slip and Troop's canal, with track facilities for loading one hundred cars of lumber daily.

In 1871 ten dry-kilns were erected, the first steam dry-kilns ever constructed. These also were Mr. Harvey's own invention and enabled him to prepare dry lumber for the market in from three to five days' time, which previously had required several months.

Mr. Harvey was most successful in the selection of men. Those at the head of all his departments began with him in youth, developing with the business, and continuing with him during the thirty-five years that he conducted his own business. Mr. Purmort, head of the office force, John Kallen, foreman of the mill and shipping, George Legg, engineer, Mike Hart, foreman of the lumberyards, Mike McCabe, foreman of the teamsters, and Frank Saunders, a sturdy woodsman, foreman of the docks. Frank Saunders was a noted character along the river. He was so powerful and courageous that during labor struggles or strikes, he was as formidable as a body of infantry and his presence and control of the men under him made him almost a guarantee of security.

Mr. Harvey had lumber mills at Muskegon, Michigan, and Marinette, Wisconsin, transporting the rough lumber by Lake Michigan, in his own boats to be piled in the Chicago yards and dressed at the planing mill. The conduct of such a business made the employment of every possible device for expediting work and economizing cost, necessary, and Mr. Harvey was known as a patron of every invention which led to these ends. Among the most far-reaching of these was the adoption of the narrow gauge, logging railroad for reaching distant tracts of timber. This gave the same value to trees growing in the interior, as to those bordering the streams, or within easy hauling distance by ox and horse teams, and opened up a vast region which had been comparatively of small worth. Mr. Harvey inaugurated this innovation in the pineries in 1878, and it proved so entirely successful and resulted in such a saving of time and money, that railroad lumbering has largely superseded other methods and eliminated the fear of unfavorable winters for hauling. The first road of the kind was constructed by Mr. Harvey through Mr. William Gerrish, and extended in Michigan from Lake George to the Muskegon river. In 1883 Mr. Harvey organized the T. W. Harvey Lumber Company, into which he put a capital of one million dollars and took in as partners, a number of his employes, and became its president.

Mr. Harvey was also president and principal owner of the National Lumber Company, the White Pine Lumber Company and the Jones & Magee Lumber Company, which companies operated some ninety lumberyards in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. Mr. Harvey was director in the Metropolitan National Bank and in the American Trust & Savings Bank.

In the field of doing good to others Mr. Harvey's activity, after the great fire of 1871, is perhaps the most striking. He had been a director in the Chicago Re-

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lief and Aid Society since 1866, and in 1886 was its president,—thirty-three years, during all of which time he took a leading part in raising funds for the society. During the year following the fire, he was a member of the executive committee. The title of this society indicates plainly enough the purpose of its organization, but it found a great field of operation during the time of and following the awful calamity, as the great fire fund of ten million dollars, was entrusted to this society for distribution. On October 13, Mayor R. B. Mason, by proclamation, transferred the relief work from the general relief committee to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and on the same day, it took full charge of the work thus assigned. This society was thoroughly organized, every department was systematized and it had upon its executive committee, a gallant band of Chicago's noblest and strongest citizens, who during the long months succeeding the fire, lost sight of self in their endeavors to assuage the distress of the suffering. The wisdom and ability with which they managed and dispersed the inflowing tide of the world's generosity have left a record for devotion and integrity of which Chicago has reason to be proud.

Standard Hall, on the corner of Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue, was selected for the general headquarters. Here these men met after the day's tremendous activities, night after night in executive session and wrestled with the emergencies and conditions consequent upon the city's overwhelming catastrophe. Most appropriately, Mr. Harvey was selected to serve on the shelter committee. He was not the chairman, but as Mr. T. H. Avery was incapacitated from taking an active part in the work, Mr. Harvey filled his position, and did it most admirably. As a proof of the close attention he gave to this work of relieving suffering, it can be stated that he was not at his own business office but one hour during the six months following the fire. The Chicago Relief and Aid Society was accustomed to make a report to the common council of its work each year, and this report was invariably contained in a small pamphlet of some twenty-five pages. The report of the work of the society, however, during the year of the fire and the winter which came with extreme severity close upon its heels, took a large volume of nearly four hundred and fifty pages. A few extracts from the report show clearly the true condition of affairs. At one point it says:

"The exigency was imperative. We were on the verge of the most inclement season of the year, and those familiar with the great severity of our winters, and our exposed situation between the open prairies on the one side and the lake on the other, can understand how the question of shelter pressed upon us. Some rude barracks were, at the outset, put up by the committee, which could only answer for immediate protection from the weather; but such structures, even if well built, were open to grave objections as the homes of forty or fifty thousand people in the winter. It was decided, therefore, to put in barracks the minimum number who could not be provided for otherwise, and to provide small but comfortable houses for the rest; much the larger portion had families and had owned or had leases of the lots where they had previously resided. Messrs. T. M. Avery and T. W. Harvey, members of the executive committee of this society, were at once put at the head of a shelter committee, and the result of their labors was even more successful and encouraging than the most sanguine had anticipated."

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Mr. Harvey was no sooner apprised of his appointment than he began making estimates. In the space of a few minutes while riding in a buggy from one point to another, he figured out a plan for two sizes of houses, a one-room and a two-room house, and had put down on paper the bill of material for the construction of each. The two-room house was to be 20x16, for families of more than three persons, and the other 12x16, for families of three only. The floor joists were 2x6, covered with a flooring of plain and matched boards; the studding was of 2x4s, covered with inch boards and battened on the outside, or with planed and matched lumber; and the inside walls were lined with thick felt paper and each house had a double iron chimney, two four-paneled doors, three windows, and a partition to be put where the occupants pleased. To the house was added by the committee, a cooking stove and utensils, several chairs, a table, bedstead, bedding and sufficient crockery for the use of the family. The total cost of this house and furniture was one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Some idea of the work done by the shelter committee may be gained from the statement that in one month, from October 18 to November 17, they erected five thousand two hundred and twenty-six houses, which number was increased later to over eight thousand. During such trying times as these the question of cost is likely to be forgotten, but Mr. Harvey knew that a great portion of the lumber used would have to be paid for, either out of the society funds or by the city at some future time, and he took a wise precaution. Millions of feet of lumber were destroyed by the fire, and still more by the forest fires in Michigan and Wisconsin that year, and he readily foresaw that such a wholesale loss would cause a rise in the price. He therefore at once began making contracts for all he could get at the ruling prices, about fourteen dollars per thousand feet. The wisdom of the step was recognized when it was found that the price had, by November 26, reached twenty dollars per thousand feet. The shelter committee used about thirty-five million feet in their work, and the saving made to the society by the forethought of Mr. Harvey amounted to over two hundred thousand dollars.

The following incident will serve to illustrate the heroic service he performed, and also the wonderful energy and the humane character of the man. As a result of a terrible snow storm that had prevailed for several days, soon after the fire, nearly all incoming coal trains were blockaded, and the people were suffering greatly for want of fuel and what did arrive was side-tracked and left on the outskirts of the city. It seemed impossible to hire teams and wagons to haul it. This was the situation one bitter cold Sunday morning, but Mr. Harvey proved himself equal to the emergency, and undoubtedly saved hundreds of people from freezing to death during that terrible storm. Realizing the situation, his first work was the purchase of teams, wagons and harnesses, employment of teamsters and laborers; and all that day he personally superintended the work. The snow was so deep that they were obliged to dig the cars out of the drifts that entirely enveloped them, while the snow on the streets, through which they had to haul the coal, was several feet in depth. Yet, when that Sunday night had come, seven hundred tons of coal had been delivered to suffering families, and Mr. Harvey knew that thousands were enjoying the warmth and comfort of their firesides. Such labor as this cannot be forgotten, and the name of T. W. Harvey will be a prominent

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one on every page which records the sufferings of Chicago's citizens in those days of dire distress, and the heroic efforts made to alleviate them.

In 1873 Mr. Harvey married Miss Belle Sheridan Badger, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, where the early years of her childhood were spent, previous to June, 1861, when her parents came to Chicago. Miss Badger's mother was a Charleston, South Carolina, lady. Her father was from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and had strong northern sympathies. At the beginning of the Civil war, Mr. Badger was a partner in the banking firm of A. D. Hunt & Company, in Louisville, and thought with many, that conditions indicated, that Kentucky would be the central battle ground of the national conflict. In consequence, with other Louisville residents he transferred his home to Chicago, with which city his banking house had business relations and continued his banking interest there up to the time of and until shortly after the great Chicago fire.

The first time Mr. Harvey met Miss Badger, a year previous to their marriage, he was so strongly attracted toward her that he immediately determined that if it was possible, he would make her his wife and with the ardent enthusiasm of his disposition he pursued his intention with persuasive gallantry. Time proved this intuitive impulse to have had its roots in strongly developed instinct and for nearly forty years Mr. and Mrs. Harvey enjoyed a companionship of rare congeniality. Identified in tastes and purposes, their attachment continued to increase with the years and together they shared life's joys and sorrows and mutually carried the many and varied experiences of a long and eventful career. No second wife was ever more cordially welcomed, into an established home.

Mr. Harvey's sense of loss, seemed to have intensified his capacity for domestic happiness and devotion. The little sons too, offered willing affection and had evidently craved the feminine presence in the home. The youngest little boy at the age of five years, said to the new mother one day in a burst of confidence, "Aren't you glad you married us?" with amused understanding, her response was in full accord, with the child's implicit acknowledgment.

Seven children were born. Four daughters and three sons. The third little girl died through accident in infancy, the other ten children grew and filled the home with the stir of vigorous youth and merry activity. Shortly after the World's Fair held in Chicago, two of the little girls, one, twelve and the other, four, the youngest members of the family, were attacked with sudden illnesses and died within three months of each other. This was an experience of extreme household sorrow. Distinctly individual in type each seemed to illumine family ideals. No young children could ever have called out more intense love, and their removal to the life beyond did not lessen the vitality of their influence which continues to inspire emulation. The eight remaining children attained maturity, married and had homes of their own. In the course of time few patriarchs of other days could number a larger company of healthy promising grand-children than Mr. Harvey.

From the beginning of his citizenship in Chicago, Mr. Harvey was an aggressive spirit in religious work. Wherever he was known, he was esteemed for his manly Christian character. He was prominently connected with most of Chicago's charitable and public institutions and gave largely of his time and means.

For many years he was active in the Chicago Bible Society and in 1885 was its president. His interest in the Young Men's Christian Association began about the

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year 1860 and continued with uninterrupted service, to the year 1898. During the struggling period of the early years of that organization in Chicago, he gave valuable assistance in procuring funds for its maintenance. Mr. Harvey was a member of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and was president of the Chicago association from 1871 to 1873, following the great fire and again from 1876 to 1879, following memorable revival services conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in the tabernacle, on Monroe and Market streets, erected for the purpose. Mr. Moody and his companion had just returned from their extraordinarily beneficent labors in Great Britain and Chicago had anticipated and arranged for these meetings with elaborate care.

Mr. Harvey was chairman of the executive committee, entrusted with the erection and management of the building, the widely circulated announcements of the services and the handling of the immense crowds. The tabernacle was a temporary wooden structure built upon the foundations of the wholesale house of J. V. Farwell & Company. It had a seating capacity of eight thousand, with excellent heating and ventilating arrangements and most extraordinary acoustic properties. The attendance was so large however, that notwithstanding the extent of accommodation, halls had to be engaged in the vicinity and persons appointed to conduct services in them, for those unable to get into the main building.

For six weeks during that unusually severe winter of 1876 with the thermometer continuously about the zero mark and the snow banked almost to the second stories of the houses, these meetings continued to draw vast audiences. Three services were held each day. One at ten in the morning, one in the afternoon at three and at half past seven in the evening. Many came from a great distance, and singing services had to be arranged for those arriving long previous to the appointed hours. So exacting were Mr. Harvey's duties and so difficult was it to get to and from the building, that he and Mrs. Harvey usually remained through the day, taking their meals down town. Their services were enlisted for the after meetings and it was late in the night before they would reach their home. A wonderful religious awakening followed these meetings. Great numbers were added to the churches and interest in all lines of religious work was quickened. Before Mr. Moody left the city, he most successfully started a subscription list, to clear the indebtedness of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association incurred in rebuilding after the fire, leaving this task to Mr. Harvey and Mr. Richard C. Morse, the international secretary to complete. This was done and a hundred and ten thousand dollars raised, freeing the institution and leaving funds for current expenses until it could become established upon a sound financial basis. Realizing that the work would now enlarge and be benefited by younger men assuming the conduct of the institution, Mr. Harvey was largely instrumental, in selecting and inducing Mr. Cyrus McCormick, Jr., and Mr. J. V. Farwell, Jr., sons of the association's stanch friends and Mr. James L. Houghteling to undertake the management. The splendid results of the work carried forward by these gentlemen have developed the Chicago Association into one of the largest Young Men's Christian Association centers of the world and they have greatly widened its influence and field of usefulness.

The friendship between Mr. Moody and Mr. Harvey dates from the early '60s. The remarkable work accomplished among southern prisoners at Camp

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Douglas, among the city's poor and in the noon meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association, began to make the name of Dwight L. Moody famous. This friendship continued through life, resulting in Mr. Harvey's most intimate association with all Mr. Moody's Evangelistic work in Chicago. For years Mr. Harvey was connected with Mr. Moody's Bible school work, started for the purpose of training helpers, skilled in the practical use of the scriptures, to meet the needs of his work in the enquiry room. Classes were conducted in the rear room of the Young Men's Christian Association building then located at No. 148 Madison street, under the leadership of Miss Emma Dryer and others. Many lady students in these classes residing out of town, made it desirable to obtain a suitable home, in which they could live. Frequently persons having the best natural qualifications for such work, had not received the necessary educational foundation, for the most efficient service and in seeking to meet these conditions, as they presented themselves, Mr. Moody developed the Chicago Evangelization Society. There are now two large and commodious buildings, one for men and one for women, situated on the North Side near Mr. Moody's church. These schools have become important institutions, where practical training in all branches of city, home and foreign mission work may be received. The great Northfield schools in Massachusetts are also an out-growth of Mr. Moody's desire for trained Evangelistic workers and the Northfield summer conventions, which have become world-wide in their influences originated in this connection.

Mr. Harvey was vice president of the Chicago Evangelization Society and much devolved upon him during Mr. Moody's absence. He personally superintended the construction of the men's building and established and equipped its working departments. A pathetic situation arose, at the time of the dedication of this building, characteristic of both Mr. Harvey's mother and himself. Mrs. Harvey, Sr., had been deeply interested in this bible school and had come to her son's home in Chicago several days in advance in order to be present at the dedication services. Finding herself indisposed, she did not remain, but returned to her home in Sandwich. A serious attack of bronchitis developed, which later proved fatal. The day before the dedication her physician regarded her condition as so grave that he telegraphed the family. Mr. Harvey and his wife immediately left for Sandwich. During the night the disease advanced and in the morning it was quite evident that she would not recover. The dear mother was entirely conscious, although having great difficulty to speak. Beckoning her son to her side, she asked, "Is not this the day of the dedication?" Upon being told that it was, she said, "I want you to go. Leave your wife with me, I want you at your post." Her request was obeyed. She had slipped away before his return as he knew would be the case. Only one or two at the meeting heard of the tension he was under, on that occasion, but that it was her wish, sustained him.

Mr. Harvey's religious work did not preclude his entering other fields of activity. His indefatigable energy had a scope that was very extraordinary.

He was one of the original committee of nine, to whom the responsibility for arranging for The Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago was delegated, was a director upon the board throughout its course and at one time its president. This enterprise, for years housed in the great building situated on the lower lake front of Michigan avenue, was not only a source of enlargement to the city's commer-

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cial interests, but under its auspices, many of Chicago's important institutions had their beginning, in the early establishment of which Mr. Harvey took an active part.

He was one of the trustees and governing members of the Art Institute and had a fine appreciation of a good picture, was one of the guarantors and box holders of the Thomas Orchestral Association, regularly attending the concerts, enjoying Mr. Thomas' masterly interpretation of the great musicians and valuing his educational work for Chicago.

In the successful inauguration of the Fat Stock Shows, Mr. Harvey was chiefly instrumental. The famous animals bred upon his Nebraska stock farm being among the most prominent prize winners ever exhibited in Chicago.

Mr. Harvey was a member of the Commercial Club, and occupied a seat at the first Round Table of the Chicago Club. As president of the Commercial Club in 1892, the year preceding the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Harvey served upon the committee sent by that organization to Washington, D. C., to extend an invitation to the members of congress to attend a banquet to be given by the club, and view the work done at the fair grounds, that an appropriation might be advanced by the government to carry forward the large plans undertaken. Over three hundred members of congress, senators and representatives accepted the invitation and came in a special train to Chicago. They were accompanied by the club members and officers of the World's Fair Commission to the grounds and shown the buildings and waterways of the White City. The visitors were surprised and delighted with what they saw and that evening so many of them made enthusiastic and eulogistic speeches that the banquet continued into the small hours of the night. On their return to Washington, they gave a practical proof of their appreciation, by making a five million dollar loan to the directors of the exposition, to complete the expenditures for construction and equipment.

Mr. Harvey was for a long period a trustee of the Northwestern University at Evanston. He was among the early laborers for the introduction of the kindergarten and manual training in the public schools and directly aided in procuring for Chicago the services of the pedagogical genius, Colonel Francis W. Parker, who after much valuable usefulness in the community, became the first head of the school of education established by Mrs. Emmons Blaine at the University of Chicago.

The necessity for providing desirable surroundings for his large, growing family of young people, during their summer vacations, and the need of out-door exercise for himself, upon whom the heavy strain of his undertakings were beginning to tell, induced Mr. Harvey to purchase in 1882 a large tract of land in southeastern Nebraska, for a farm home, during part of the year. He had become acquainted with the rolling fields of this region, as one of a group of gentlemen, having a hunting lodge in this vicinity, where they came for prairie chicken shooting, and Mr. Harvey had found this inland prairie climate very beneficial to his health. Also at this time he had joined another group of friends in the importation from Scotland of some Aberdeen Angus Cattle, and a home must be obtained for them. This breed of animals was comparatively little known in America, but had become prominent as prize winners in the Fat Stock Shows of Great Britain and it was thought that their introduction into this country would prove of benefit. Another important consideration in the selection of this Nebraska country seat was, that

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it enabled Mr. Harvey to spend his summers with his family, while supervising his western business.

The fertility and beautiful lay of this land offered every advantage for a stock farm and with the love for agriculture and animals acquired early in life, Mr. Harvey, with his usual zest in whatever he undertook, gave great study to methods and had enthusiastic pleasure in achieving the success this stock farm attained. It was called "Turlington," after Mr. Harvey's first name, and became very famous in stock circles. Mr. Harvey believed in sparing no pains to get the best stock and the best caretakers, but developed himself many of his own methods in raising and feeding his animals, for which he seemed to have a genius. From the first, he was successful as an exhibitor, taking prizes in many classes at Fat Stock Shows in Chicago and throughout the west in 1883 and each year following, as long as he continued a breeder. At the Chicago Fat Stock Show of 1887 he carried off almost all the prizes. In the class exhibiting for best herd, the excellence of the Shorthorn herd competing, caused the judges to waver. With the quickness and dash which were so characteristic, Mr. Harvey suggested to one of the judges to line them up in alternation, according to age. This brought into sharp relief the points in which he considered the Angus to excel. The judges were convinced and agreed and the blue ribbons were placed upon the "Doddies." Feeling ran high, both herds were so unusually fine, and this stroke caused the greatest excitement, but the fairness could not be questioned. The "Sensational Sandwich" as it was called, made a great stir in all the stock journals of the country, and did much towards making this breed well known.

Black Prince of Turlington 2nd was adjudged Sweepstake Steer, all breeds competing, at this same show, and took four thousand five hundred dollars in premiums at Chicago and the Kansas City State Fair. This Aberdeen Angus steer was presented with the fifty dollar gold shield by the Breeder's Gazette, conditional upon its being "Passed on" to any animal exceeding the record of Black Prince. Up to the year 1912 it was still in possession of the family, never having been called for. The four best cattle that took the sweepstake prize at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 were raised by Mr. Harvey. They became known the world over. Professor Charles S. Plumb, author of "Little Sketches of Famous Beef Cattle," published in 1904, writes of this exhibit, "These marvels of the cattle breeder's art can neither be adequately described, nor satisfactorily delineated. The readiest of writers and the cleverest of artists may strive in vain to convey to the minds of those who have not seen these animals, any clear-cut conception of their character. They are as fine and neat as they are big; as wide as they are low, as thick at the ends as in their middles, as round and full and deep and smooth as Nature's laws allow in the cattle kind." This same author in his sketch of Black Knight, the extraordinary Polled Aberdeen Angus bull at the head of Mr. Harvey's herd at Turlington, and sire of the animals just described, adds, "in fact over three-fourths of the first prize winners at the Columbian Exposition were sired by Black Knight or his sons." In conclusion, Prof. Plumb says, "How shall we estimate his greatness? By the opinion of men, as influenced by the character of his descendants. These, in this day, it may be fairly said, designate Black Night as the greatest Angus bull America has ever produced."

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It was not celebrity in the show ring that actuated Mr. Harvey in importing and raising these splendid animals. No one had a keener enjoyment in wholesome competition, but it was his sincere desire to advance the cattle interests of the west that gave motive to his endeavors. In every way he sought to show the average farmer how with the same expenditure, by properly heading his herd, he could improve his common stock. What care and intelligence in feeding, especially with young animals, would accomplish. What it would mean to them to seek to inform themselves regarding the best management of their crops. The government was just awakening to its responsibility along these lines. No secretary of agriculture had as yet been appointed, and in only a few state colleges had these subjects been introduced. Mr. J. Stirling Morton, one of the early governors of Nebraska and later secretary of agriculture under President Cleveland, had done splendid work in the interest of treeing the west. He instituted Arbor Day, which has accomplished so much in reclaiming the prairies, but most of the farmers followed the traditions of their youth in stock-raising and farming, and were indifferent to or suspicious of innovations. Mr. Harvey's friendliness and helpfulness and success, before long, had their influence and he saw the widespread adoption of his methods, through the surrounding country. The Breeder's Gazette, the principal agricultural publication, in one of its issues, said, "Many breeders ask, what are the methods employed at Turlington in feeding and breeding and what is the standard?" For answer they published an article written by Professor W. A. Henry of the agricultural experiment station, Madison, Wisconsin, on his return from this Nebraska farm. Professor Henry writes, "My delight can easily be imagined, when I received an invitation from Mr. Harvey late in September to visit Turlington, and see its cattle at home in the fields. I am tempted to enlarge upon the scene presented from the homestead elevation, of the great billowy hills stretching away to the horizon on every hand, covered with standing corn, brown, sere and ready for the huskers and to describe the farm of some two thousand acres, surrounded and divided by something like thirty miles of hedge fence and to write of the sheep, horses and a dozen matters of interest, but I will not lengthen this paper more than is absolutely necessary, and so confine myself to the main points of my visit." Then follows the information regarding the cattle. Professor Henry ends by saying, "The ability of this breed of cattle to improve our native stock to such a remarkable degree in the first and second cross, as was shown by these grades, is to my mind, of the highest significance and speaks volumes for the value of these cattle."

Another of Mr. Harvey's enterprises was the founding of the prosperous manufacturing temperance town of Harvey, situated south of Pullman, about an hour's ride from Chicago. The site was favorable for railroad facilities, several lines intersecting upon the grounds and Mr. Harvey succeeded in influencing a number of large manufacturing industries to locate there and obtained for them from the railroads desirable accommodation. He was instrumental in establishing the bank, the first church, in which union services were held and in developing the town organization. Mr. Harvey spared no expense or care in setting out trees and shrubs and providing a wholesome and abundant water supply. He built the Harvey Steel Car Company Works, of which he was president and where were constructed in 1892 the first steel freight cars adopted by the railroads.

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In its inception, no imposed prohibition restrictions were planned. A curious incident brought about the decision, that has secured Harvey against the invasion of the saloon. Before the ground plats were completed and in order for sale, a man stepped into the main office, stating that he wished to buy a lot in the new town. As no one could inform him regarding the price, Mr. Harvey was referred to and he sent for the man to be brought to his private office. As soon as he entered Mr. Harvey's quick intuition caused him to suspect the man's object. He questioned him as to the purpose for which he wanted the lot, receiving the answer, "To build a house." "What kind of a house?" was asked. "A house to live in," was the response. Without further inquiry, Mr. Harvey told him that plans were not fully in readiness and he would have to call later. Mr. Harvey felt convinced that this man was a saloon keeper and the vision of his beloved father and his life-long, earnest efforts in the cause of temperance, rose before him. He resolved, that never with his consent, should land that he controlled, be disposed of, for saloon purposes. This man was not well out of the building before Mr. Harvey was on his way, to seek legal assistance to this end. Deeds were arranged containing a clause, whereby property used at any time as a saloon should revert to the original owner. Thus Harvey became a temperance town and has so continued. Another interesting incident in this connection, occurred years afterward, upon the occasion of a visit to the town, as Mr. Harvey was being driven about to see the improvements. His attention was called to a handsome stone building, which upon inquiry, he was informed was the jail. Upon being shown through the interior, Mr. Harvey remarked "That it was a fine building," and enquired how long it had been built, as it did not appear to have been occupied. His escort informed him, that it had been completed for three years, but that, as he had inferred, it was the case, it had never had an occupant. This was a very suggestive statement, the town having several thousand inhabitants. Harvey continues to increase and prosper. The trees have made fine growth and with its many beautiful homes and unusually excellent schools, it has become a very attractive town.

Mr. Harvey's last service to Chicago, was the part he had, in the formation of the Civic Federation, now a national organization. At the close of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in the fall of 1893, many avenues of work ended and thousands of men, mostly young, were stranded in the city. They were out of money and employment, unclean and desperate and were a menace to the community. They crowded the floors of the city hall and police stations at night for shelter and roamed the streets during the day. Mr. Harvey's heart went out in pity and anxiety to these discouraged men and he felt, as did many others that the emergency called for prompt and earnest action. A citizens' mass meeting was held, in Central Music Hall, on Sunday evening, November 19, to consider the situation and discuss the formation of an organization for promoting moral and social reform, and cooperating with the many already existing organizations now laboring to that end. The meeting was largely attended and much interest was aroused. A committee of five was appointed, to undertake the establishment of such a civic federation, and Mr. Harvey was made chairman. This committee met in Mr. Harvey's office, November 23, the business transacted being the naming of a larger committee to effect a permanent organization and define its scope. Mr. Harvey drafted a letter which was sent to fifty citizens. That the plan struck a

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popular chord was evidenced, by the promptness with which the acceptances came in. Almost the entire number responded favorably. Several meetings were held at one of which, over one hundred representatives of the organized charities of the city were present. Mr. Harvey presented the situation and recommended immediate action along practical lines. The chair was instructed to appoint committees and the organization of the Civic Federation was effected. Mr. Harvey declined the presidency on account of the claims of his personal business, and Mr. Lyman J. Gage, later secretary of the treasury of the United States, was induced to fill this position. Mr. Harvey, however, accepted the chairmanship of the Central Relief Committee which undertook to provide employment and care for the horde of men, practically tramps, which was the first practical work of the larger organization, which had for its scope the solution of social problems and civic betterment. This Central Relief Association immediately raised one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars and put five thousand men to work cleaning streets, cooperating with the city officials. The men were paid ten cents per hour in labor tickets, which they could exchange for lodging, food and clothing, provided at very small cost by the association. Those that were sick received medical care and opportunities were arranged for cleanliness. Abundant and wholesome food was served in soup kitchens, some of these utilizing the extensive outfits left from the world's fair. The beds were clean and good and so thoroughly were they appreciated by the men, that often before dark, all in many lodging houses would be filled. The result of this undertaking, put these men upon their feet and enabled them, before the next spring to obtain permanent employment or through the cooperation of the railroads with the committee, to go in a self-respecting condition to their homes in other states. Mr. Harvey frequently went in the early morning to the soup kitchens to see that the committees' insructions were being properly carried out, that the men were served their coffee hot and received what the agreement called for. He was a familiar figure and passing down the line, would often speak to the men in a cherry, friendly way, "Well boys, is it all right?" or have something amusing to say. It became quite usual for them to greet him with "The top o' the morning to you father." A touching evidence of their recognition of his interest occurred several years from this time, in the hills of West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey were on their way to a small town in that state, somewhat off of the main road and were compelled to wait several hours at a way station to make the connection. They were sitting upon a bench outside the station, casually watching a group of railroad hands at work upon a new bit of road some distance from them, when two flat cars approached with a large crew of men with tools upon them evidently intending to join the others. As they neared the station, hats were raised and a shout went up, "Why there's father." They were some of the men who had been cared for in Chicago and recognized Mr. Harvey.

Many experiences came to Mr. Harvey in his declining years. Experiences that try men's souls and among them, acute physical suffering, but his valiant and loyal spirit met them with the same buoyancy that had always characterized him. Life lost no zest when he found himself incapacitated to participate in its activities as had been his wont. His vigorous mind found as keen enjoyment in studying the questions of the day as it had found in working with them. He had more time for friends and for books and brought an enriched appreciation to the collec-

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tions in the museums, art galleries and the many interests of development. A half finished manuscript was found in his traveling case after his death, which he was writing in answer to a friend's request for his opinion, upon a much discussed magazine article and several books arrived from England later, for which he had sent, to obtain the best and most advanced views upon the subject. The volume of his favorite poet, Burns, from which he would so often quote, was always at hand and with the open mind of a child he kept pace with the advancement in religious understanding. The spring of his kindly humor, which endlessly surprised and amused those about him creating such a lively and delightful atmosphere of pleasantness, was as fresh as in youth and his genial winsomeness drew about him a circle of the choicest friends wherever he went. His personality carried the stamp of achievement and he was noted by his distinguished appearance. Such a life, when it passes, makes the next world very real. Its vitality cannot die, or its usefulness be quenched. There can be no stronger argument for the continuance and conservation of the soul's forces, than the splendid march of such a spirit to the verge of the unseen. If we must leave the deep mystery of apparent human failure to an all wise Creator to unfold, the entrance of such a soul into the eternal makes faith almost sight.

With the simplicity and unconscious humility of real greatness Mr. Harvey has left a record of Christian American manhood gratefully written in many hearts.

CHARLES FREDERICK GUNTHER.

Only in name does Charles F. Gunther give indication of his German birth and parentage, for he is distinctively American in thought and interests. This does not mean that he does not feel a love for the land of his nativity and, indeed, he is recognized as a man of the widest catholicity of spirit, to whom all peoples are a subject of interest and all history a field for research. To characterize Mr. Gunther and his life work in a single sentence is impossible, for his interests are of a most broad and varied nature, and while he can give sage advice to the young man starting in business, for he carved out for himself the path to success, he can speak with equal authority concerning ancient civilization and modern scientific investigations. While he has traveled broadly, he has made Chicago his home since 1863, and it is in this city that his commercial activities have centered. The beautiful town of Wildberg, in the midst of the celebrated Black Forest district of Germany, was his birthplace, and the date March 6, 1837. He was, however, only six years of age when his parents came to the United States with their family, arriving at New York after a voyage of fifty-two days from the port of Havre. The family home was established in Lancaster county and later in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and after pursuing his education in the public schools there, Charles F. Gunther began carrying government mail over a route of forty miles to Johnstown and return on horseback for the meager wage of twenty-five cents per day. Since the spring of 1850, however, he has been identified with the middle west, for in that year the family removed to Peru, Illinois, and he there had opportunity to continue his education as well as to advance in business training and competency.

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CHARLES F. GUNTHER

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In his youthful days he became a clerk in a drug store and to some extent read medicine. He was also at one time an employe in the postoffice at Peru and afterward became connected as the local correspondent with the famous Chicago bank of George Smith & Company. He seemed in this connection to have found a task suited to his abilities, for he worked his way steadily upward and after a few years was made cashier of the institution. However, he severed his connection with the bank to enter the service of Bohlen, Wilson & Company at Memphis, Tennessee. They were conducting the most extensive ice business in the south, obtaining their source of supply at Peru, Illinois. Residing below the Mason and Dixon line and being brought, by the impressment of his firm's resources and steamers, in the natural course of circumstances, to the cause of the Confederacy, he entered the Confederate navy service as a steward and purser, purchasing supplies and transporting troops along all the southern rivers tributary to the Mississippi. At length the Union troops obtained possession of Memphis and New Orleans and blockaded the steamer upon which Mr. Gunther was serving and that had escaped up the Arkansas river, and the steamers were burned by the Union troops. A year later he was captured in line of battle in a cavalry charge where the others were placed to arrest the advance of the Union troops, while he was made a prisoner of war. Soon afterward, however, he was released and returned to his old home in Peru. Later he accepted a position in a Peoria bank and his next change in business connection brought him to Chicago as the first traveling salesman out of this city into southern territory for the confectionary house of C. W. Sanford. He traveled over Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky and while thus employed made his first trip to Europe. He afterward became an employe of Thompson, Johnson & Company, wholesale grocers of Chicago, and later became the Chicago representative of Greenfield, Young & Company, leading New York confectioners. In the fall of 1868 he opened a retail business on his own account on Clark street and thus established the first high-grade store of the kind in the city, and for many years thereafter his establishment set the standard for kindred undertakings. It was Mr. Gunther who first introduced the caramel, one of the most notable of the American confections. In the great conflagration of 1871 his store was destroyed, but with notable energy and determination he resumed the business and on State street built up an enterprise second to none in Chicago and with few parallels in the country. Until recently he has remained proprietor of this establishment, which has become a synonym to Chicago residents and visitors of all that is attractive and artistic in the way of equipment and of purity in the matter of the product. Not only have the confectionary and restaurant departments been kept up to the highest standard, but patrons of the store have had an object lesson in history, in the rare and almost priceless portraits and works of art which there adorn the walls.

Originality has always characterized the business methods of Mr. Gunther, who in fact has manifested the spirit of the pioneer in formulating and executing original plans for the development of his commercial interests. Many of the supposed up-to-date ideas prevailing among Chicago retail merchants at the present time were introduced into the city by him and utilized by him many years ago. In fact he has set the standard which may have followed. He was the first merchant in Chicago to advertise in the local news space of the daily journals when all other

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matter of that character was found in the advertising columns. He realized how quickly and effectively such advertising would be brought to the attention of readers and thus he instituted a plan that has since been widely adopted. He was the first merchant in Chicago to introduce advertising novelties. More than thirty years ago the unique and novel, as well as artistic character of the Gunther advertisements was as distinctive as the superior quality of the product. Many of these novelties were brought from Europe by Mr. Gunther and while not originally manufactured for that purpose, he readily understood how this use could be made of them and, adding his name and business address, sent these out to make known to the city and the country at large the progressive methods of Chicago's foremost confectioner. In the management and direction of his business he was very systematic. No detail was regarded as too unimportant to claim his notice and, moreover, he knew the duties of almost every employe and knew when they were being properly discharged. A man of great energy and wonderful capacity for work, he not only founded and conducted the extensive manufacturing and mercantile interests with which his name was so long associated but even now, at the age of seventy-five years, when success is his, sufficient to enable him to put aside business cares, he gives his personal attention to the management of his extensive private interests and acts as president and active manager of the Gunther Confection and Chocolate Company, the business which he founded, and which is one of the best known concerns in its line in Chicago.

Long recognized as the leader in his line and as a most successful merchant, it has followed as a logical sequence that Mr. Gunther has taken an active part in affairs of public moment, improvement and upbuilding of the city. A remarkable coincident in the life of Mr. Gunther and the history of the city of his successes is the fact that he was born the same year, month, week and within the same two days, in 1837, that Chicago was incorporated. One of the leaders of the Chicago democracy and with firm belief in the democratic principle of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, believing also in the tariff for revenue only, which has long been one of the strong planks in the democratic platform, he has nevertheless eschewed public office, desiring no such recognition of his party fealty. However, his fellow citizens have twice called him to the city council and in 1901 he was elected city treasurer, in which position his administration was characterized by the same business-like and energetic spirit that has gained him prominence and leadership in commercial circles.

In 1869 Mr. Gunther was married to Miss Jennie Burnell, of Lima, Indiana, and unto them were born two sons, Burnell and Whitman, the latter of whom is now deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gunther have long been identified with organizations for the promotion of Chicago's welfare, and he has ever wielded a wide influence for progress and improvement. It is true that his chief life work has been that of a remarkably successful manufacturer and merchant, but the range of his activities and the scope of his influence has reached far beyond that special field and he belongs to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions are centered and directed in those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number.

Chicago owes to Mr. Gunther a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid for what he has done in bringing to the city and placing upon exhibition works of

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art, relics and historical treasures, which visibly teach the history and progress of world. Speaking German, French and Spanish as well as English, Mr. Gunther has been able to personally conduct his investigations in foreign fields. For many years he had above his store what was in many respects one of the finest museums of the country. His success has enabled him to indulge his love for historic research to the fullest extent and he has been most generous in allowing others to benefit by the collections that he has gathered, collections of manuscript, historic volumes and portraits as well as relics of all the American wars from colonial times down to the late Spanish-American war. His treasures comprise manuscripts of the most ancient writings of the world, from the stone rolls of the Assyrian and the Babylonian periods and the papyrus parchments of the Pharaohs, to the present time. He undoubtedly possesses the rarest collection of Bibles in America, including a copy of the New Testament printed in English (1528); all of the first Bibles printed in Europe and on the American continent, such as the Elliott Indian Bibles and the Martha Washington Bible and the first American Bible by Atkinson in 1782. The famous Gunther manuscripts include a well authenticated and very rare autograph of Shakespeare, and a Molière and original manuscripts of Goethe, Schiller, Tasso, Michael Angelo, Galileo, Raphael and many other famous characters of Europe and America—memorials direct from the hands of noted writers, poets, musicians, clergymen, politicians and monarchs. In his galleries are the original manuscripts of Star Spangled Banner; Home, Sweet Home; Old Lang Syne; Old Grimes; Lead Kindly Light; and many others. Among the maps are the earliest ones relating to America from 1500 up, and the first edition of Martin Waldseemueller's Cosmography, 1507, which for the first time gives the name America to the new world. Of the Gunther portraits perhaps the most famous is that of Columbus by Sir Antonio Moro, painted about 1552 from a miniature, then forming a part of the historic museum in the Prado Palace, in Madrid, Spain. Washington Irving, who thoroughly searched the archives of Spain, pronounced this the best and truest portrait of Columbus extant. The collection also contains seventeen original portraits of Washington, including the first ever made of him by the elder Peale, and the only portrait in existence of Washington's sister Betty and her husband, including the two lost portraits of George and Martha Washington by Saint Memen. The relics of George Washington cover his entire career, and the department of Americana includes also rare memorials of Abraham Lincoln and all other great historic characters. In addition to all this Mr. Gunther was instrumental in bringing to Chicago the priceless exhibit of Civil war relics. In the late '80s he was the prime factor in the movement to transport Libby prison from Richmond, Virginia, to this city, and within its historic walls installed the war museum, acting as president of the Museum Association during its existence and later becoming president of the company that erected upon the former museum site the now famous Coliseum. In 1912 Mr. Gunther erected the Gunther building on the northwest corner of South Wabash avenue and Harmon court.

Mr. Gunther is not only democratic in principle—of the Jefferson and low tariff democracy—but in spirit, is one of the most approachable and genial of men, and his unfeigned cordiality has gained for him a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances. He is a welcome member in various fraternities, clubs and societies. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a Noble of the Mystic

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Shrine of Medinah Temple and upon him has been conferred the thirty-third, the honorary degree, of the Scottish Rite. Much of the nature of his interests, activities and associations is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Union League, Jefferson, Caxton, Germanic, Cook County Democratic, Illinois Athletic and Iroquois Clubs and of the last named he has served as president. He also belongs to the Geographic Society, is a trustee of the Chicago Historic Society and the Chicago Academy of Sciences, is a governing member of the Chicago Art Institute and belongs to the Alliance Française. He is self-educated yet one of the most widely informed men of Chicago. There is nothing in his manner that would indicate his consciousness of superiority because of his wide knowledge resulting from study and travel, and yet all who know him recognize the fact that association with him means expansion and elevation. Splendidly preserved physically, his mind is as alert and his judgment as keen as it was thirty years ago. He belongs to that class to whom advanced years does not mean a decrease in mental power. There are those who grow mentally and morally stronger as the years pass by, giving out of their rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others, and of these Charles F. Gunther is a splendid representative.

ALVIN THOMAS WILLETT.

Alvin Thomas Willett was born February 2, 1837, in Waldo, Maine, and his life record closed December 26, 1909. In the intervening period of seventy-two years he spent forty-four years in Chicago and was prominently known in the early days as one of the leading hotel men of the city and later in connection with a large teaming business which he built up. Success came to him along those lines and won him recognition as one of the representative business men of the city.

Mr. Willett was a son of Albert L. and Agnes (Levenseller) Willett. The ancestry of the family is traced back to Thomas Willett, the first mayor of New York. In a little cemetery of East Providence, Rhode Island, is found an old gray, lichen-covered stone which bears the inscription: "1674. Here lies ye body of ye Wor. Thomas Willett, who died August ye 4th in ye 64th year of his age anno." On the footstone appear the words: "Who was the first mayor of New York, and twice did sustain yt place." By his side were interred the remains of his wife. One of the current magazines said: "Willett was already a vigorous youth of nineteen, when, in 1629, he was landed on the inhospitable New England shore as part of the miscellaneous cargo of Pilgrims and rare mahogany furniture, which the Speedwell bore from Leyden. He had been swept from the rest of his family on the Separatist tide, which was then at flood, and following the current, sought freedom to worship, first in hospitable Holland and then in the new world. At this point of his career, religious fervor was probably his most prominent characteristic. It was mingled, however, with common sense and self-reliance, qualities which made quick appeal to Governor Winthrop of Plymouth colony, who gave the young man his first work in America by appointing him agent at the colony's trading post in Maine. His important task there was to restore friendly relations with the Indians, which had been disturbed during the administration

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A. T. WILLETT

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of his predecessor. So skillfully did he manage this delicate mission that on the single achievement might rest the title he later gained of 'Peacemaker.' But more farreaching duties of similar nature fell to his lot in later life." On one occasion, according to the records left by Governor Winthrop, the Indians, running short of food, determined to murder the agent and seize the stores in the colony houses. One of their number was deputed to call on the agent and study methods of attack. After a brief absence he returned with the information that Willett had learned of their conspiracy by reading it in a book and was so frightfully angry that it was useless to go farther with the plot. The explanation of this remarkable report was that when the Indian entered his house Willett had been reading his Bible. Being better versed in the art of trading than of reading and looking upon Bible-study as serious business, his face was wrinkled with a frown and, as his task demanded his entire attention, the Indian caller missed the customary friendly greeting. Having served his apprenticeship in the Maine wilderness, Willett returned to Plymouth, where he engaged with equal success in sea trading. His ventures on the ocean were directed largely to dealing with the Dutch colony at New Amsterdam, and the position he attained in the community of his adoption is indicated by his election to the captaincy of the Plymouth Military Company after the departure of Miles Standish. Boundary disputes between the Dutch and New Englanders arose frequently and when at length it was decided to settle such questions by arbitration, each party to name two commissioners, whose decision would be final, New Amsterdam manifested its esteem for Thomas Willett in choosing him one of the city's representatives and the quarrel was satisfactorily settled. In 1660 Thomas Willett obtained a grant of lands west of Plymouth, extending southward to Narragansett Bay, and later became owner of other property, including the promontory known as Boston Neck, near Narragansett Pier. He was one of the Atherton Company, which held from Connecticut a grant of the most southerly part of Rhode Island. When King Charles granted the colony of New Amsterdam to the Duke of York, the latter sent his representative, Nicolls, across the Atlantic to take possession of Manhattan, hitherto controlled by the Dutch. Learning of Thomas Willett's familiarity with life in that vicinity, he summoned the former merchant to accompany him, and at Mr. Willett's representations that resistance was useless, New Amsterdam surrendered to Nicolls without a fight, and after the city's name had been changed to New York, Willett, in June, 1665, was appointed mayor with the approval of English and Dutch alike. After a year in that office he became a member of the board of five aldermen of the city and later served a second term in the office of mayor. He afterward again acted in his old role of peacemaker between the English and the Five Nations when the former went to take possession of Albany. He had gained considerable success and prominence when in 1673 the Dutch recaptured Manhattan, at which time Thomas Willett decided to return to his farm on the shore of Narragansett Bay. There his last days were spent. His old homestead stood until a few years ago, when it was destroyed by fire. A relic of this man, once prominent in the life of New England and of New York, is found in a silver communion service which he gave to the Newman (R. I.) Congregational church, and in the town which he largely owned two and a half centuries ago a fine, broad highway is named in his honor.

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In 1636 Thomas Willett wedded Mary, daughter of John Brown, and their children were: Mary, born in 1637, who became the wife of Samuel Hooker; Martha, who was born in 1639 and gave her hand in marriage to John Saffin; John, whose natal year was 1641; Sarah, born in 1643, who wedded John Eliot; Rebecca, whose birth occurred in 1644; Thomas, born in 1646; Esther, born in 1647, who became the wife of Josiah Flynt; James, born in 1649, who wedded Elizabeth Hunt, of Rehoboth; Hezekiah, whose birth occurred in 1651; Hezekiah, the second of the name, who was born in 1653 and married Andia Brown, of Swansea; David, Andrew and Samuel, who were born in the years 1654, 1655 and 1658 respectively.

Alvin T. Willett was a direct descendant of Thomas, the sixth child of the founder of the family in the United States. Albert L. Willett was born in Waldo, Maine, November 2, 1803, and died May 17, 1877. His first wife, Agnes Levenseller, died December 25, 1846, and on the 21st of November, 1848, he married her sister Salome, who died August 12, 1874. Albert L. Willett was a prominent farmer and landowner of Waldoboro. His two wives were descendants of the old Kensel family from Holland. That family settled in Maine, and the first blockhouse ever built in the state was erected on the Kensel farm, which is still in possession of their descendants.

A Mr. Kensel, a brother of Mrs. Peter Levenseller, the maternal grandmother of Mr. Willett, played a fife in a band at the signing of the Declaration of Independence and this fife is now in the possession of one of his descendants.

Alvin T. Willett was the sixth in order of birth in a family of fifteen children and pursued his education in his native town, dividing his time between his textbooks and work upon his father's farm. He also assisted his uncle in the management of a hotel in Waldoboro and thus received his initial training in a work in which he afterward became widely known. When twenty years of age he took up the profession of school teaching, which he followed for two years. In 1860 he left home and went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he engaged in the hotel business, remaining there until 1865, when he came to this city. Here Mr. Willett managed the old Transit Hotel at the Union Stock Yards, then owned by Baldwin & Tucker. After a few months, however, he resigned that position to become manager of the Richmond House, then owned by Richard Summers and located at the corner of South Water street and Michigan avenue. It was at that time the finest hotel in Chicago. While there Mr. Willett met and became the friend of Josh Billings, Artemus Ward, Donald Mitchell and many other notable men of the time. Owing to ill health he gave up hotel management after serving for three years and when he had spent a short time in recuperating he turned his attention to the teaming business, which proved profitable, owing to his capable control and unfaltering industry. In this he continued until his death, and his sons, Walter D. and Howard L., still carry on the business under the name of the A. T. Willett Company.

On the 3d of February, 1868, Mr. Willett was married in Cleveland, Ohio, to Maria J. Davidson, a daughter of William and Mary (McMann) Davidson, the former born in Scotland and the latter in Nova Scotia. Her father was one of the early settlers of Cleveland, Ohio, and was the owner of the only fancy fruit farm of the state. The farm is now part of the city of Cleveland. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Willett are three in number. Ralph A., now department manager for

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the N. K. Fairbank Company, married Corinne Cummings, of Chicago, and they have one child, Norman C. Willett. Walter D., of the A. T. Willett Company, married Rose McClory, by whom he has two children, A. T. and Helen. Howard L., of the A. T. Willett Company, wedded Grace Williamson, by whom he has a son, Howard L., Jr.

Alvin T. Willett was devoted to his home and was most loyal in his friendships. He gave his political support to the democratic party but always refused office, feeling that he could do his best service for his fellowmen in other ways. He was always considering others and was especially interested in the welfare of young men, many of whom he assisted on their way to fame and fortune. He loved music, enjoyed social gatherings and was of that nature which sheds around it so much of the sunshine of life. Wherever he went he won friends and his life was an effective force for good cheer and good fellowship in the world.

ADAM JOHN WECKLER.

Not by leaps and bounds but by the steady progression which is the legitimate result of close application and indefatigable industry, has Adam John Weckler reached his present enviable financial position—a position which now enables him to live retired in the enjoyment of the success that came to him as an active representative of industrial interests here. He was born in St. Joseph, Michigan, April 2, 1842, a son of John and Barbara (Berg) Weckler. His parents were married in Chicago in 1841 and became permanent residents of Chicago in 1843, after a brief period spent in Michigan. It was thus that Adam John Weckler acquired his early education in the Kinzie school, while later he continued his studies in St. Joseph's Private School and in St. Mary's of the Lake College. Early in life, however, he became one of the wage earners in the great city, securing employment when a lad of thirteen in the retail grocery store of John L. Gray, at the corner of North Water and North Clark streets. He was afterward employed in the retail dry-goods store of Mills, Brown & Dillenbeck Brothers, at 100 Lake street, and from 1857 until 1869 was in the employ of G. & C. W. Church, wholesale grocers. His first independent venture was made in October of the latter year when he established a wholesale and retail business in liquors and cigars. This was conducted with profit until the Chicago fire, of October 9, 1871, in which he lost very heavily. Not having sufficient capital to embark immediately again in business alone, he was employed by Lill's Chicago Brewery Company, of which he became the secretary, and such was the confidence and trust reposed in him by his employer, William Lill, that he was named as one of the executors of the estate, which he aided in settling up. In 1874 he became connected with the brick manufacturing business as a partner of the firm of Lill & Weckler and after the death of William Lill, in 1875, he was president and treasurer of the Weckler Brick Company. Further extending his efforts in that field, he became president and treasurer of the Weckler-Prussing Brick Company, so continuing until the plant was sold to the Illinois Brick Company. He is president and treasurer of the Weckler Boat Company, of Chicago, Illinois, which was organized upon the re-

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tirement of his son, Adam F. Weckler, from the United States navy. As prosperity has rewarded his labors Mr. Weckler has invested largely in property until his real-estate holdings are now extensive. He was also a director of the Home Insurance Company.

While his business interests have constantly grown in volume and importance, Mr. Weckler has found time and opportunity to aid in works of public moment. He was assessor and ex-officio member of the board of trustees of the town of Lake View from 1873 until 1880, having been first elected on what was called the "water ticket." During his first three terms in that office the Lake View water works were constructed and twelve miles of pipe laid in 1875. He has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and keeps thoroughly informed on questions and issues of the day. At one time he was a member of the Chicago Light Guards and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church.

Mr. Weckler was married in Chicago on the 26th of February, 1867, to Miss Catharine Diversy, and their children are: Mrs. Gertrude Prussing, who died leaving three children, Edna, Alice and Carl; and Adam F., his son, who completed a term of four years and two months in the United States navy, in June, 1904, and received an honorable discharge, after which he became interested in the Weckler Boat Company. The family residence is at No. 3446 Evanston avenue and the summer months are passed at Pistakee Bay, in McHenry county, Illinois. It is men like Mr. Weckler who are intelligent factors in the work that helps to develop the success in all big cities. He has qualities which differentiate the possessor from the common place and which have enabled him to pass many another who perhaps started out ahead of him on the pathway of life.

MAJOR AUGUSTUS JACKMAN CHENEY.

Wherever Major Augustus J. Cheney was known, deep sorrow was felt at his passing, his name was honored, and his memory is cherished. He was a man of generous purposes and kindly heart and the purpose of his life seemed to be, to make his every act tell for progress, for development and for righteousness. In educational circles he occupied a prominent position, and yet that was but one phase of a life that reached out along countless lines in benefit and helpfulness toward his fellowman. Mr. Cheney was born in Georgetown, Essex county, Massachusetts, March 1, 1837, and was a descendant of William Cheney, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who came to America from England in 1639, having been a prominent land owner in the latter country. The history of the Cheney family is inseparably interwoven with the early annals of Massachusetts. The parents of Major Cheney were Moody and Sarah Susan (Burbank) Cheney, the latter a native of Byfield, Massachusetts, and a descendant of the famous Burbank family of that state. Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Major Cheney supplemented his early educational advantages by study in Thetford Academy and was graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1857. Following the completion of his college course, Major Cheney took up the profession of teaching in the Fifth Ward school at Racine. During the succeeding two years he was prin-

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A. J. CHENEY

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cipal of the schools of Delavan and afterward was elected the first county superintendent of Walworth county. The educational system of the state, now one of the most efficient in all the United States, owes its advancement largely to his efforts. In the days when he was engaged in teaching the township school superintendent system prevailed. The superintendent of schools was elected with the other town officers, and usually political lines were drawn. It not infrequently happened that a man who could little more than write his name, whose spelling was a reminder of modern attempts at reform in spelling, and who knew little or nothing, frequently nothing, about mathematics, geography, reading, and grammar, was elevated to the important station of school superintendent, to pass upon the educational standing and other qualifications of applicants in whose keeping were to be entrusted the educational instruction of the boys and girls of the township. The inefficiency of superintendents so often resulted in unqualified teachers as to attract the serious attention of educators who were fitted for their high calling. This worthy class of teachers united in agitating for a change. The first in his county to point out and ridicule the township system and explain the advantages of a county superintendent, chosen to the office because of his education, and other essential qualifications, was young Mr. Cheney. The campaign was prosecuted with great vigor. The legislature made the change fifty years ago. Much to his surprise, Mr. Cheney was among the first in his county to be brought forward as a candidate for county school superintendent. He was elected and filled the important station so well that his work is gratefully remembered by venerable men and women who as pupils in those days largely benefited from the change of systems. After filling the position for one term he was reelected without opposition, but he felt that higher duties were then demanding his attention and he raised a company of teachers and students for the Fortieth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry for the one hundred days' service and on the 26th of May, 1864, was commissioned captain of Company F. His command was sent to the district of Memphis, Tennessee, and was engaged in guarding railroads and doing picket duty and also participated in several skirmishes. In what was known as Forest's raid, August 21, 1864, the Fortieth played a prominent and creditable part, Captain Cheney showing rare skill and courage in handling his company. With his regiment on the expiration of its term, on the 16th of September, he was mustered out, and returned to Wisconsin, but at President Lincoln's last call for troops in 1865, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company K, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, commanded by Captain Bishop Samuel Fallows, of the Illinois Commandery, and his commission bore date February 7. Captain Cheney was stationed in the early spring of 1865 in Rollo, Missouri, and had charge of the fort there. Nine days from date of his commission as second lieutenant he was raised to the rank of captain, with which he served until mustered out in November, 1865. He was appointed major of the regiment, but owing to the early muster-out of the command was never officially given that rank, though for more than forty years he was best known as Major Cheney, a title awarded him by the governor of Wisconsin. During the last six months of his service he was on provost duty in the city of St. Louis and was commandant of Gratior Street Military Prison and the Chateau Avenue Barracks. With his command he was mustered out at Camp Randall, at Madison, Wisconsin, November 8, 1865.

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With the close of the war Major Cheney resumed his work along educational lines, becoming principal of the schools at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, but after a year thus passed he entered the service of Ivison, Blakeman & Company, publishers of school books, becoming their agent for Wisconsin, Minnesota and the two Dakotas. He was with that company for twenty-seven years and after a year's rest, during the World's Fair at Chicago, became general western agent for the G. & C. Merriam Company, publishers of Webster's dictionaries, on the 1st of May, 1893. While he retired from the field as a teacher, in his connection with the book business he was closely associated with school work and manifested the deepest interest therein. It is said that no other educator ever had as great influence in Wisconsin as he and that his influence was scarcely less in Minnesota or Dakota, while in the National Educational Association he was a leader from the first. He was made one of its life members in 1884 by the state superintendent, presidents of the normal schools and leading educators of the state of Wisconsin, which membership he prized most highly. He probably attended more sessions of the National Educational Association and of the department of superintendence than any other man. He was frequently spoken of by his associates in that work as a "prince of good fellows."

On the 4th of August, 1862, in Racine, Wisconsin, Major Cheney was married to Miss Sybil A. Sinclair, who was born in Moscow, Hillsdale county, Michigan, January 29, 1837, a daughter of Duncan and Lucretia (Ashley) Sinclair, who were natives of the state of New York. Major and Mrs. Cheney have no children of their own but adopted a son, Lafayette Moody Sinclair Cheney. Politically Major Cheney was a republican and while he never sought nor desired office was always loyal to his party and its principles which he believed most conducive to good government. He was always well informed on the questions and issues of the day and able to support his position by intelligent argument. In Masonry he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He attended the Oak Park Congregational church and was a member of the Chicago Congregational Club. For many years he made his home in Oak Park, where he passed away February 27, 1907, when about seventy years of age. All through his residence there he took an active and helpful interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of that attractive suburb. He was a man of fine personal appearance, the embodiment of the highest type of honorable old age. At his death various resolutions of respect were passed as a tribute to his memory. One of these reads as follows: "The Chicago Congregational Club, assembled for the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, counts the vacant places of many former members of this body. Of those who have passed away within the last year, none will be more truly missed than Major A. J. Cheney. Major Cheney was first an educator, and both as a teacher and a man of influence in educational affairs, he exerted wide and wholesome power on behalf of the public schools. At the outbreak of the great war for freedom, he offered his life to his country, abandoning all other ambitions and throwing into its service all the ardor of a well trained mind and a strong nature of heroic mold. He was a valiant soldier on the battlefield, exposing himself to special peril for the flag he loved and leaving behind him a record of unfaltering devotion to his country and its principles. He was a loyal citizen and a faithful friend, a man of

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generous purpose and kind heart. The members of his club cherish his memory and express to his family their sincere sympathy."

Phil Sheridan Post, of which Major Cheney was a member, adopted the following memorial:

"Whereas, The trumpet of the Lord has again sounded in our midst and Comrade Augustus J. Cheney has answered to the final roll call and now rests from care and labor, therefore be it

"Resolved, by comrades of Phil Sheridan Post, No. 615, department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, in regular meeting assembled this first day of March, 1907, that with deep sorrow we mourn the loss of our old comrade, who peacefully and without a struggle yielded up his life on Wednesday last in obedience to the summons of our Great Commander, that we commend his soul to the God who gave it, praying that His loving mercy may give happy shelter and merited reward.

"Rugged of form, brusque of speech, yet courteous unto all, ever seeking to play well the part of a true and ideal citizen of the republic, jealous as a lover of the good name of the village, state and nation, a true and loyal lover of wife, family, home and country, a just and honorable man, a hearty whole-souled comrade, such was Past Commander Augustus J. Cheney. He was heartily interested in and a loyal member of Phil Sheridan Post, and we shall miss his cheery manner, good judgment and ever willing aid in our councils."

In its memorial the Wisconsin commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States said: "Though a resident of another state the past thirty-five years, Major Cheney never lost his interest in the educational and other affairs of Wisconsin. He was one of the early members of the State Teachers' Association, has served as its president, and taken an active part in its building up, seldom, if ever, failing to attend its sessions. We need not hesitate to claim that but few men in Wisconsin have had a greater part in bettering the condition of the public schools. There is no risk run in saying that no other man had as many personal acquaintances in the state. His field as manager for school book publishers included this state, and he visited every city and village more or less frequently. It was for that reason that his membership was placed with Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in July, 1885. It was for that reason he became, a quarter of a century ago, a member of Wisconsin Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons. It was for that reason he attended nearly all of the political and other large conventions held in Wisconsin. Few, if any, members of this commandery have been more regular in their attendance upon its meetings than Companion Cheney. He loved Wisconsin; he loved Wisconsin institutions; he loved Wisconsin people, and in return he was loved and honored by the people of this state. He was a lovable man. He was so constituted that he could make friends on every hand, and seldom, if ever, an enemy. Though all his life an ardent republican, and an aggressive one, he seems to have missed all of those rough and rugged paths that most men of strong party bias encounter, and which result in bitter animosities. Men of his own and of the opposite party admired him so thoroughly as a large hearted man, a genuine friend, and a genial associate, that political differences never created other differences."

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The Wisconsin State Journal wrote of him as follows: "Major Cheney made friends everywhere he went, and he held them, too. He was just as much at home and welcome in the private office of Dr. Harris as in the district school with the rural teacher. In fact, this remarkable acquaintanceship was due to his recognition of the younger element in the profession. Advancing years did not dim his vision of those who soon would be at the helm. He will be missed at state and national educational gatherings, where for more than fifty years he has been a familiar figure. His genial disposition, his big souled nature, his record as a teacher, a scholar, a soldier, a man—are the elements of his character which will long live in the memories of those whose good fortune it was to know Major Augustus Jackman Cheney."

JOHN F. EBERHART, A. M., LL. D.

Recognizing the fact that education is the bulwark of the nation, the foundation of civilization, the stimulus of all business activity and the source of all esthetic culture, and that good citizenship has its root not in any specific instruction but in the development of the powers of perception that enable one to recognize the needs and meet the conditions that exist, the history of John F. Eberhart cannot fail to prove of widespread interest, for few men in the middle west have equalled him in the extent and character of his service in the founding and promoting of the public school system of the state and initiating plans and projects for its development, expansion and effectiveness. He has come to an honored old age, having passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey, and the precious prize of keen mentality is yet his and though, as Victor Hugo has expressed it, "the frost of winter is on his head, the flowers of spring are in his heart." He has never reached the habit of retrospection which is so often regarded as the accompaniment of advanced years, for although many events are strongly impressed upon the pages of memory, he is yet in close and active touch with the world's work and hopeful for the interests of the future.

The 21st of January, 1829, chronicled the birth of John F. Eberhart in Hickory township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Abraham and Esther (Amend) Eberhart and a descendant of a very old European family. The genealogical records show that as early as 1266 an Eberhart officiated as Bishop of Constance. On the 13th of March, 1265, was born Duke Eberhart, "the Noble," who was a most daring and successful warrior of Wurttemberg. He was of the royal family and established the present kingdom of Wurttemberg with Stuttgart as its principal city.

Following the thirty years' war in Germany, many representatives of the family came to America and their descendants are now found in various localities, but while several changes have occurred in the spelling of the name, there is a strong similarity in characteristics and in appearance among the different branches. A family noted for strong intellectuality and interested in intellectual pursuits, there are found many preachers and teachers among them as well as those who have been leaders in other walks of life. In 1727 Joseph Eberhart removed from Switzer-

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JOHN F. EBERHART

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land to Pennsylvania, settling in Lower Milford township, Lehigh county, in 1742. Before his death, in 1760, he divided his one thousand acres of land between his six sons. He was active in organizing and sustaining the Great German Reform church and reached an advanced age.

When a youth of eight years John F. Eberhart accompanied his parents on their removal to a farm at Big Bend, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and in the work of the school and of the farm his youthful days were spent. He entered into active connection with educational work when sixteen years of age, becoming a teacher of the school on the present site of Oil City, receiving eight dollars and fifty cents per month in compensation for his services and "boarding around among the pupils." He studied writing and drawing during the following summer, attaining a high efficiency in these branches, whereby he was enabled to work his way through college by giving instruction along these lines. Two terms of preparatory work at Cottage Hill Academy at Ellsworth, Ohio, qualified him for entrance in Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated July 2, 1853. He provided for all the expenses incidental to his college course and yet won high rank for scholarship and as an athlete. It is on record that he was able to lift a brass cannon weighing nine hundred pounds in the Meadville arsenal. On the 1st of September of that year he became principal of the seminary at Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where among the pupils was Rev. Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, the noted liberal divine, who for many years was pastor of the Peoples church of Chicago.

Ill health compelled Dr. Eberhart to resign his position at Berlin and, hoping to be benefited by a removal westward, he arrived in Chicago, April 15, 1855, and after a short stay moved on to Dixon, where he engaged in hunting, fishing and other outdoor exercises. It was his custom thereafter to spend a portion of each year in outdoor life and this has constituted the foundation of his splendidly developed physical manhood—the basis of intellectual effort that has made him one of the foremost and most honored residents of Chicago. At Dixon he became part owner and editor of the Dixon Transcript and later went upon the popular lecture platform, speaking in various institutions of learning on chemistry, natural philosophy, meteorology, astronomy and kindred topics. He next devoted a year to travel as the representative of various school-book publications and then began the publication and editing of the "Northwestern Home and School Journal" in Chicago. He was equally successful in the financial and literary departments of that paper and at the same time he conducted many successful teachers' institutes in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. He held many of the first institutes in the northern and central counties of Illinois and assisted in establishing the graded school system in most of the larger cities of the state outside of Chicago. Thus he came into close contact with many distinguished educators of the west and the value of his work suggested him for active yet broader service of a similar character in Chicago and Cook county, as the city was forging to the front in population and buisness interests.

The name of Dr. Eberhart is inseparably associated with the development of the public-school system of Illinois. In 1855 he assisted in formulating a measure that passed the state legislature and the following year became substantially the present school law of Illinois. For sixteen years thereafter he attended every

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legislative session at his own expense, in order to further the necessary amendments and those required by the advancement of the times. He also attended the constitutional convention of 1870, where he championed the cause of public education. In 1859 he was elected school commissioner of Cook county at a time when there was here no well organized system of schools and for ten years he continued to act in that capacity, although the title of the office was soon after changed by his effort to that of superintendent of schools. After being elected superintendent of schools of Cook county, Mr. Eberhart was brought down to the practical working of the school law in the rural districts of the state. The teachers of Cook county, outside of Chicago, then numbered more than two to one in the city and yet little attention was paid to the country schools. Realizing this fact, Dr. Eberhart commenced a series of visits to the country schools and while he soon expended the salary allowed him, he continued the work in which he was most deeply interested, recognizing its vital importance. His salary of two dollars per day for one hundred days during the first year was increased to three dollars per day for two hundred days in the second year, and in addition one dollar for each certificate issued and two percent commission on all school moneys paid out.

When he became superintendent of schools he could not find qualified teachers for the salary that could be paid in the rural districts and he soon found, too, that examinations, however wise and exacting, did not qualify teachers. He also discovered that many generally well educated people were not qualified to instruct young children who were mostly to be found in the rural districts, while some of less extended knowledge would be more successful in teaching them. The law at that time gave only two grades of certificates and Mr. Eberhart busied himself in getting a change of the law, giving a permit of six months to teach. He offered the proposed change at Springfield but State Superintendent Bateman did not favor the third-grade certificate, as it was called. On Mr. Eberhart's presentation of the case and the conditions as he found them in the country, however, Dr. Bateman gave his consent to the passing of the law authorizing three grades of certificates. This was the only amendment to the school law which Mr. Eberhart at any time proposed that State Superintendent Bateman was not from the first in hearty sympathy with and in favor of the change.

Dr. Eberhart also found that the township and district school officers were not all bookkeepers and it was difficult to understand their reports, so he advocated blank forms for statements by them to the superior officers, to be supplied by the state. This was heartily indorsed by Dr. Bateman and the plan carried through. Impressed with the fact that the larger boys and girls of the country should in some way have free access to a high school—as well as city youths—he prepared a form of law and presented the matter to Mr. Bateman, the law authorizing one or more districts in the township to build a high school for the free instruction of all qualified to enter if they were living in the high-school district. He also provided that two or more townships could unite in building a high school; and the first high school in the state under this law was organized in Cook county—the Jefferson high school now in the city—and called Carl Schurz high school. As a result of his investigations Mr. Eberhart learned that many of the children in the country, a large percentage of whom were foreigners, had no access to proper books for

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reading and study, and interested himself in having libraries placed in the schools for free use to all who lived in the district.

The existing law of that day did not permit school houses to be used for anything except school purposes, and as a rule there was no other building in the district in which public meetings could be held. With Mr. Bateman's assistance the law was changed so that the directors could permit the school houses to be used for other useful gatherings. In Cook county Mr. Eberhart especially urged its use for spelling schools, singing schools and literary societies. He was also instrumental in securing an appropriation of fifty dollars for the first session of the Cook county teachers' institute held at Oak Park, then Harlem, April 11, 1860. The attendance of seventy-five teachers proved so encouraging that another institute was held in Englewood in the following fall, after which semi-annual sessions were regularly held. Also teachers' meetings were called in different parts of the county and the board of supervisors in response to his request appointed a standing committee on education. Paul Cornell, of Hyde Park, was the first chairman. Dr. Eberhart afterward asked the county board for an appropriation of six hundred dollars for a three months' teachers' institute, which was referred to the committee on education. In the meantime a new board of supervisors was elected and E. J. Whitehead, who is still living and practicing law in this city, became the chairman of the committee on education. He was warmly interested in its cause and accompanied Dr. Eberhart in some of his trips visiting the schools. After the matter had been carefully considered and extensively discussed by the committee and members of the board of supervisors from different parts of the county, Mr. Whitehead reported in favor of an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum for two years for an experimental normal school. The report was adopted and the school opened at Blue Island in September, 1867, with twenty-eight pupils, and Professor D. S. Wentworth became the first principal. The arrangement for the rooms and conveniences of the school was undertaken by Dr. Eberhart. Two years later the normal was removed to Englewood and in September, 1870, the new normal school building was taken possession of. The original purpose of the school was to fit teachers for country schools, but the work was soon broadened in its scope and this result was largely achieved through the efforts of Dr. Eberhart who continued as county superintendent of schools until December, 1869. His interest, however, did not cease with the termination of his official connection and in 1878 he was chosen a member of the county board of education. As its chairman he set himself to the task of adding a kindergarten department to the Cook county normal school and this was accomplished and the first class was graduated in December, 1881. The free kindergarten established in connection with the common schools is also directly due to the efforts of Dr. Eberhart and the first free kindergarten in the state as a part of the free school system was opened at Chicago Lawn, when he was president of the school board at that place.

Dr. Eberhart has been most generous in his contributions to school work not only in Cook county but elsewhere. He has given one hundred thousand dollars to Allegheny College, his alma mater, and has made a smaller gift to Wheaton College, presided over by Dr. Charles Blanchard, to whom Mr. Eberhart gave his first certificate to teach, and whose father, at one time president of Knox College, was one of Dr. Eberhart's foremost and ablest educational friends. He also issued

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a certificate to Bishop J. H. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Chicago, to Frances E. Willard, who called him her "literary godfather," and to the late Bishop Charles H. Fowler and many others who have since earned distinction in the world.

The work which Dr. Eberhart has done and its far-reaching influences have found wide recognition. Professor W. L. Steele, president of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, in his annual address said: "Honorable John F. Eberhart did valiant service for the cause of education by carrying the gospel of the free school to those who had never heard of it, by warming into life and activity those grown lukewarm, by preaching the doctrine of union graded schools to the larger towns, where their educational energies were being dissipated by the independent system, by organizing county institutes and by his educational paper, The Northwestern Home and School Journal. A veritable missionary was he." Dr. Bateman, state superintendent of public instruction, in his 1867 and 1868 report spoke in praise of Dr. Eberhart's work as a pioneer in the Cook county normal school movement and said: "In thus practically demonstrating the feasibility of this new and most successful mode of increasing the supply of superior teachers, Cook county has rendered the state a very eminent service." Other important work in the educational field, in which Dr. Eberhart was active was the organization of the Illinois State Teachers' Association, in 1855; the drafting of a state law, authorizing the establishing of county normal schools; the organization of the state association of school superintendents, in 1860, of which he was the first president. He was also prominently identified with the American Institute of Instruction and the National Education Association. Of the last named he was formerly an active representative and in 1864 was made a life member. He is today the oldest life member of the association and as such was honored at the Cleveland meeting in June, 1908.

Many positions, including the professorship and presidency of leading institutions, have been tendered Dr. Eberhart from time to time. He was offered the presidency of the College at Naperville when it was first started at Plainfield in 1855; and in early manhood he was called to St. Louis, to assist in the organization of its first high school and was proffered its principalship. In 1866 Senor Darmienta, generalissimo of the revolutionary armies of the Argentine Republic, visited the United States to study its government and its public-school system and meeting Dr. Eberhart at a convention of the National Education Association offered him the national superintendency of schools of the Argentine Republic. But his interest centered in Cook county and her schools, which have constituted the model for much public-school work done throughout the country, especially in the middle west.

Dr. Eberhart was married on Christmas day, 1864, to Miss Matilda C. Miller, who in her infancy was brought from Toronto, Canada, to the United States by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Miller. She was educated in the schools of Aurora and Chicago. There were six children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Eberhart: Maude, who died at the age of six years; John J.; Frank N.; Mary E., the wife of George Tobey; Grace, the wife of Clarence B. Herschberger; and Winifred, who has passed away. The two sons are associated with their father in the real-estate

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business to which Dr. Eberhart turned his attention when he severed his active connection with public-school work.

Soon after his arrival in Chicago he purchased property here and his judicious investment and the rise in Chicago realty have made him a wealthy man. He has owned nearly three thousand acres in the city and has been chief promoter of Norwood Park and Chicago Lawn, making his home in the latter suburb. The first real estate he ever owned was one and a quarter acres on Larrabee street just south of Fullerton avenue, which he purchased from P. F. W. Peck, father of Ferdinand Peck, for sixteen hundred dollars, making a cash payment of four hundred dollars with agreement to pay the rest in one, two and three years with six per cent interest. Before the second payment was due he sold this to the city for a site for the Lincoln school for nine thousand dollars which he had to take in city bonds and which he disposed of for about eight thousand dollars. This was his first operation in real estate and he is proud to know that the Lincoln school now honors this sacred spot. He was the owner of eighty acres which he sold to the Irving Park Company and on which the town of Irving Park is located. For this he paid seventy dollars per acre and within two years sold it for three hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. He afterward bought three hundred acres in what is now Washington Heights for seventy dollars per acre and soon disposed of an undivided half interest so that his half was entirely clear. This he subsequently sold for one hundred thousand dollars, yielding him that amount clear in the transaction. After the fire he purchased the ruins of old Trinity church, now the site of the Illinois Theater for fifty-two thousand dollars. He was at one time owner of forty acres now fronting on Humboldt Park and south of Division street, paying three thousand dollars in cash for it, and was largely instrumental in fixing the location of Humboldt Park. In the region west of Union Park, on Warren and Park avenues, Honore, Wood, Madison and Monroe streets, he owned about one hundred lots and thereon built a number of houses. He was the prime mover in establishing Norwood Park, recognizing the fact that there was the highest land on the Northwestern Railroad between the Lake and the Mississippi river, and believing, therefore, that it would make a desirable place for a suburb. He obtained the refusal of about eight hundred acres and was associated in this undertaking with other prominent men, including T. H. Seymore, James E. Tyler, John H. Wrenn, George Fields, Leonard Hodges, Rev. Dr. W. W. Everett and others. They organized the corporation and established the town and after considerable difficulty were instrumental in securing commutation rates on the railroad, which also led to the extension of the same rates to Evanston and other outlying towns and districts on the Northwestern. As superintendent of schools he sold about one hundred acres on petition from the residents, as the law required, in the fractional town of Bloom, it being purchased as meadow land by farmers at the rate of from ten to fifteen dollars per acre. He also received petitions, as required by law, for the sale of section 16, township 38, range 13, which was school land and which would probably have sold for twenty to twenty-five dollars per acre had not Mr. Eberhart felt that this was throwing away land for mere nothing that would some day be very valuable; and instead of complying with the petition, he sought the assistance of "Long" John Wentworth, who was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870. Dr. Eberhart also attended the convention and assisted in the matter of having the

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law changed, so that the land could be rented but could not be sold except under conditions which did not then exist. Thus was saved a property which is today very valuable and which will some day be worth millions and belong to the city, becoming a very large permanent factor in the support of city schools. If the story of Dr. Eberhart's real-estate operations could be given in detail it would indicate largely the growth and development of Chicago. Suffice it to say that his operations were carried on carefully, wisely and honorably, bringing to him substantial success.

Dr. Eberhart gave his early political support to the abolitionist party and as a natural sequence joined the ranks of the republican party. He has ever stood for integrity in politics as he has in private life. Although reared in the faith of the Methodist church he afterward became one of the founders and a leading member of the Peoples church, serving in his later years as president of its board of trustees. He was also an early member of the Young Men's Christian Association and is in thorough sympathy with all movements that uplift humanity and advance civilization. Continuing throughout his life a lover of outdoor sports, he became an expert with rod and gun, and was one of the founders, and during twenty years of its existence the president, of the Nippersink Club, which included in its membership some of the most eminent men of Chicago, such as Marshall Field, Reid and Murdoch, of Reid, Murdoch & Fisher, Eugene S. Pike, Colonel George Clark, S. M. Moore and others.

Dr. Eberhart has found in his wife an able assistance in the charitable work which he has done, whereby the hard conditions of life for many unfortunate ones have been ameliorated. The honor and respect which are uniformly tendered him constitute a fitting crown to a life that has largely been given to the service of others.

JAMES ANDREW PUGH.

James Andrew Pugh, president of the Pugh Terminal Warehouse Company, was born in Columbus, Ohio, December 27, 1864. The family is of Welsh origin in both the paternal and maternal lines. David Pugh, the paternal grandfather, came from Wales to America. The father, John M. Pugh, was a native of Columbus, Ohio, and became a distinguished lawyer of that city, where for thirty-five years he served as judge of the probate court. He died about six years ago at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He married Martha F. Cook, a daughter of David and Eliza Cook, of Columbus, who also came of Welsh ancestry. Mrs. Pugh died twenty-six years ago.

James A. Pugh, the sixth in a family of seven children, pursued his education in the public schools of Columbus, and following his graduation from the high school, entered railway circles as clerk in a railroad office. He filled various positions in that connection for nine years and then came to Chicago in 1889, here entering the local office of a foreign glass house. About ten years ago he secured the removal of all the displays of the furniture houses to Michigan avenue and built the furniture exhibition buildings at 1319, 1411 and 1414 Michigan avenue, which

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JAMES A. PUGH

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he still owns and conducts. About seven years ago he erected the Pugh terminal warehouse on East Illinois street, which is the largest in the world, being eighteen hundred and fifty feet long, one hundred and twenty feet wide and seven stories high. It is a fire-proof structure, in connection with which he is conducting a general merchandise storage and transfer business. About four years ago he established the lighterage business on the river, organizing the Chicago Lighterage Company, of which he is now president and in which connection he is now operating three boats. From the foregoing will be seen that he is in control of mammoth enterprises, his ability placing him in a prominent position. He is capable of formulating and executing plans of magnitude and his labors have brought him a success which is most gratifying.

Mr. Pugh was married in Cleveland, Ohio, November 17, 1887, to Miss Nellie Kirker, a daughter of John Kirker, of Albany, New York, and they reside at No. 70 Goethe street. Mr. Pugh is very prominent and well known in fraternal and club circles. He is a member of the blue lodge of Masons, the chapter and the commandery, and also of Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise connected with the Knights of Pythias. He belongs also to the Chamber of Commerce, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Automobile Club and the Rotary Club. He is a director of the Chicago Kennel Club. He is commodore of the Pistakee Yacht Club at Pistakee Lake, and also a member of the Chicago Yacht Club. His principal recreation is yachting and he is the owner of Disturber II, the fastest thirty-two feet boat in the world. He was on the American team of 1911 at Huntington Bay, composed of Dixie IV, Disturber II and Vita, which defeated the British team, the Pioneer Maple Leaf. In yachting circles he is not only prominent but popular, his camaraderie winning him the friendship and good will of all. In business circles, too, his well managed affairs have brought him to a prominent position among the capitalists of the city.

ROBERT H. HARVEY.

Robert H. Harvey, president and treasurer of the firm of D. B. Fisk & Company, was born December 12, 1868, in the family home at the corner of Harmon court and Michigan avenue, his parents being T. W. and Maria (Hardman) Harvey. At the usual age he entered the Chicago public schools and afterward became a student at the Harvard School of Chicago, while his professional training was received in the Northwestern University Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1894. He practiced medicine for twelve years, attaining recognition as a specialist in the treatment of children's diseases. At one time he was treasurer of the Chicago Medical Society, was pathologist to St. Luke's Hospital and Mercy Hospital and was attending physician to The Chicago Orphan Asylum. He retired from the practice of medicine, however, in 1906, to become connected with the house of D. B. Fisk & Company as treasurer. His business ability proved equal to his professional skill and he has since given his attention to the active manage-

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ment of that concern, becoming president in 1907 and since occupying the dual position of president and treasurer.

On the 5th of April, 1898, in Chicago, Dr. Harvey was married to Miss Bertha Fisk Botsford and unto them were born three children: Beatrice Botsford, Bennet Botsford and Roberta Fisk. The family residence is at No. 2100 Calumet avenue, Mr. Harvey having spent his entire life in the first ward. He still continues to hold membership in various medical societies, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belongs to the Sigma Chi, a college fraternity, and also has membership relations with the University, Glen View and South Shore Country Clubs. He and his wife are well known in the leading social circles of the city and in professional and business ranks he has proven his individual worth and his capacity for large and successful management.

JOHN C. WILLIAMS.

The position of attorney for the sanitary district of Chicago is one of great importance, as it involves the protection of the health of more than two millions of people and calls for practical knowledge of law and procedure of the courts acquired only by years of close application. This important qualification is possessed in ample measure by John C. Williams, who for more than four years past has most acceptably discharged the duties of the office above named. He was prepared for his responsibility by thirteen years of practice in Chicago and also as assistant attorney for the sanitary board. He is of Welsh descent and was born on a farm near Lime Springs, Iowa, May 8, 1873, a son of Owen E. and Ann (Thomas) Williams, both of whom were born in Wales, the father in 1832 and the mother in 1834. They emigrated to the United States about 1858 and first located in Racine county Wisconsin, where Mr. Williams engaged in farming. About 1870 he removed to Howard county, Iowa, where he died in 1901. The mother is still living and makes her home at Lime Springs.

In the public schools of Iowa and South Dakota John C. Williams secured his preliminary education, graduating from the Aberdeen, South Dakota, high school in 1891. While pursuing his high-school course he taught two terms of country school, beginning as a teacher when he was only sixteen years of age. In 1892, having decided to devote his attention to law, he came to Chicago and secured a position in the law office of McMurvy & Job and subsequently matriculated in the Chicago College of Law, the law department of Lake Forest University, from which he was graduated in 1894, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in June of the same year and for four years was connected with the office of Dent & Whitman. In 1901 he began to practice alone and from 1904 to 1905 was associated in practice with Emery S. Walker. He made a specialty of real-estate law and recovered judgment for the plaintiff in the case of Hinchliff vs. the Brick Manufacturers Association for fifteen thousand dollars for damages resulting from boycott. This was one of the first cases of the kind which was carried through to a conclusion and established the right to recall for illegal combinations to restrain competition. In March, 1906, Mr. Williams was appointed as assistant

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JOHN C. WILLIAMS

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attorney to the sanitary board and since June 10, 1907, has filled the position of attorney for the board. Under his administration the expenses of the legal department have been reduced practically one-half and the efficiency has been greatly improved. When he took charge many important cases had been pending in the courts for years but a large number of these suits have now been disposed of and those remaining on the trial calendars will be ready for trial when reached on the call. This speaks in no uncertain language as to the energy and ability with which the law department of the sanitary board is now conducted.

On the 16th of January, 1896, Mr. Williams was married, at Evanston, to Miss Lillian L. Whipple, a daughter of Henry Whipple, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and they are the parents of two children: Gladys, who was born August 12, 1898; and Helen, born March 17, 1900. Having from the beginning of his professional career devoted his attention faithfully and conscientiously to his work, he gained high standing at the bar and now ranks as one of the most competent attorneys of Chicago. Thoroughly conversant with the principles of law, honorable and high-minded in all the different phases of life, he is respected by all with whom he comes into contact and conducts the business that necessarily arises in his department in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to the people of his adopted city.

FREDERIC ADRIAN DELANO.

Although born at Hong Kong, China, September 10, 1863, the ancestral records of Frederic A. Delano are connected with the early colonial history of America. His parents were Warren Delano and Catherine Robbins Lyman, both natives of Massachusetts. Warren Delano, a tea merchant, was engaged in China trade and spent over thirty years of his life in China. He was a member of the firm of Russell & Company, having houses in all the principal cities of the empire. In 1867 he retired from active business life and returning to America made his home at Newburgh, New York, on the Hudson, until his death, which occurred in 1899, at the age of ninety years. On the paternal side his ancestors were French Huguenots and English pilgrims, the latter settling near Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the early colonization of that section of the country. The American progenitor of the Delano family was Philippe de Lannoy, who came from Leyden, Holland, on the ship Fortune, in 1621 and settled at Plymouth. From him Frederic A. Delano is a direct descendant in the seventh generation, the line being through Jonathan (2), Thomas (3), Ephraim (4), Warren (5), Warren (6) and Frederic A. (7). Through intermarriage he is also connected with many of the oldest families of New England, among whom are those of Church, Warren, Allerton, Cushman, Hathaway and Swift. On the maternal side Mr. Delano comes of English and Scotch lineage, his ancestors in that line settling at Boston and Salem at various periods between 1630 and 1700. His mother, who was a native of Northampton, Massachusetts and a member of a well known family, was a representative of the seventh generation of descendants of Jonathan Lyman, who came to America during the first half of the seventeenth century, and was also connected with the old

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Massachusetts families of Strong, Dwight, Hutchinson, Clark, Robbins and Murray, including two of the early governors of that state. She died in 1897 at seventy-three years of age. Our subject was the tenth in a family of eleven children, of whom two sons and four daughters survive, all except Frederic A. residing in the east.

Frederic A. Delano spent his boyhood days at Newburgh, New York, receiving his early education at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard College with degree of A. B. in 1885. Unlike many men of liberal college training, he did not regard his intellectual development as something opposed to manual labor, but took up work of the latter character, imbued with strong purpose and laudable ambition, his thorough education enabling him to better direct his efforts. Soon after he had completed his University course he began his career in railroad work, and has devoted his entire life to that one field of endeavor. He first entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, August 1, 1885, with an engineering party in Colorado. Two months later he entered the shops of the same road at Aurora, Illinois, as a machinist's apprentice, and in April, 1887, was temporarily appointed acting engineer of tests at Aurora. He was next advanced to the position of assistant to the second vice president at Chicago, in April, 1889, then to superintendent of freight terminals at Chicago, in July, 1890, and to superintendent of motive power at Chicago, February 1, 1899. On July 1, 1901, Mr. Delano was made general manager of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which position he held until January 10, 1905, when he resigned to engage in general consultation work. For a short time he was consulting engineer to the war department in relation to railroads in the Philippine Islands. May 1, 1905, Mr. Delano became identified with the Wabash system as president of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company and the Wabash-Pittsburg-Terminal Railway, and vice president of the Wabash Railroad Company. Six months later, on October 5, 1905, he became president of the latter.

There is no position that demands such careful systematization, such accuracy, such harmonious working as railway management. Time and effort and purpose must coincide and with perfect adjustment must reach the results that are to be attained. Understanding every department of railway management and operation as the result of over a quarter of a century's experiences in its different departments, Mr. Delano brings to the management of the Wabash railroad the keenest discrimination, the most practical efforts and the most progressive and far-sighted policy. He has also been the chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company, of Chicago, and is interested in various other enterprises. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Franklin Institute, the American Master Mechanics' Association, and the American Master Car Builders' Association. He served as president of the American Railway Association from 1907 to 1909 and also of the Western Railway Club for one term. He has served as a member of the board of overseers of Harvard College, and as president of the board of directors of the Chicago Lying-in Hospital.

Mr. Delano has taken a keen interest in civic affairs and has served as president of the Chicago Commercial Club. He is a member of the Chicago Plan Commis-

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sion of the city, and has been prominently identified with the movement which it represents, since its conception in 1907. While in political circles his efforts have been along the line of influence rather than of direct activity, he has served his city as a member of the Harbor Commission of the city of Chicago, under appointment of Mayor Busse, in January, 1908.

Mr. Delano is a Unitarian in religious faith and vice president of the American Unitarian Association. He holds to liberal and charitable views while seeking to secure the adopton of standards that will work for higher manhood and better citizenship. He holds membership in the Chicago Club, the Union League, the University, the Chicago Literary, the Commercial, and other social clubs of Chicago, also of St. Louis and of Pittsburg.

On November 22, 1888, Mr. Delano was married, in Chicago, to Miss Matilda Peasley, daughter of J. C. Peasley. Five children have been born to them, of whom three are living, Catherine, Louise and Laura. The family residence is at 510 Wellington avenue.

GEORGE WILLIAM DIXON.

George William Dixon is secretary and treasurer of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company but his activities reach far beyond the actual limits of business and have left their impress upon the political history of the state and the social life of Chicago, his native city. In the pursuit of his education he attended the public schools until graduated from the old West Division high school, after which he entered upon a classical course in the Northwestern University, there winning his Bachelor of Arts degree upon his graduation with the class of 1889. He afterward took up the study of law at Northwestern and was graduated in 1892 with the LL. B. degree. For five years thereafter he practiced his profession, his work being largely in the capacity of receiver for various corporations following the financial depression of 1893. In that year, however, he abandoned the practice of law and became identified with the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company in the conduct of a business which was founded by his father and had grown to extensive proportions. It is today the foremost enterprise of the kind in the country and the executive ability and comprehensive legal knowledge of its present secretary and treasurer have contributed in no small measure to its success. Throughout his business career George W. Dixon has been actuated by a spirit of progress, recognizing at all times the possibilities before him and reaching out to utilize these to their fullest extent.

While widely known in this connection, Mr. Dixon has perhaps an even broader acquaintance in the field of politics. From his youth he has been interested in the important problems that have been before the country for settlement and his study of the questions and issues of the day has led him to give earnest support to the republican party. He was chosen to represent his district in the state senate, covering the term from 1902 until 1906, and as a member of the upper house did much active work in support of legislation which he deemed of value to the commonwealth. He also served on the staff of Governor Richard Yates with the rank of colonel and later was chosen presidential elector from the first Illinois district,

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was made chairman of the electoral college of the state and gave his support to William H. Taft. At one time he did active work as a member of the committee on arrangements to prepare for the reception of the delegates to the republican national convention of 1908. This work was thoroughly and systematically accomplished even to the smallest detail, and all the arrangements met with the hearty approval of those concerned. Mr. Dixon is identified with the Union League Club, Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Association, University Club, City Club, Twentieth Century Club and the Hamilton Club. He has been a leading spirit in the political and reformatory work inaugurated by the organization last named, of which he is a life member and first vice president, as well as chairman of its political action committee. He has also been chairman of the entertainment committee and secretary of the club, and at the time of the peace jubilee held in honor of President McKinley, acted as secretary of the banquet. Mr. Dixon has been active and influential in all movements tending to civic reform and was a delegate to the Chicago charter convention of 1907. He retains an active membership in the Illinois State Bar Association and belongs to the Masonic order and Knights Templar.

On March 2, 1903, Senator Dixon was united in marriage with Miss Marion E. Martin, and his residence is at No. 2706 Michigan boulevard. The two children born to this union are Marion Martin and George William Dixon, Jr. Mr. Dixon is a leading Methodist, having served as superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Methodist church for many years and president of the Chicago Methodist Social Union in 1901-02. His activities are thus varied and touch the general interests of society in all the phases which have to do with the questions of the present and are looking toward the attainment of conditions for the future.

CAREY CULBERTSON, M. D.

In taking up the profession of medicine Dr. Carey Culbertson has carried out a purpose to which he has adhered from childhood. In this he received the encouragement of his father, Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson, a prominent physician, whose example has encouraged and stimulated the son, while individual labor has brought the subject of this review to a prominent place in professional ranks. He comes of a family of Scotch origin, although the branch to which he belongs was established in Ireland about 1650. The next generation came to the United States, settling in the Atlantic coast country about 1680. Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson was born in Pennsylvania and in 1866 became a resident of Illinois, settling at Piper City, where he practiced his profession to the time of his death. He had just entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia when the Civil war was inaugurated and he put aside his text-books in order to enlist. He participated in a number of important engagements, including the battles of the Army of the Potomac, Chancellorsville and Antietam, and at the second named was wounded. Some of his ancestors had been soldiers in the Revolutionary war and also of the war of 1812. Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson was married in Illinois to Clara Kate Culver, who was born in Pennsylvania and is living at Piper City, Illinois. She had two brothers who were soldiers in the Civil war—Joseph Z. Culver having

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DR. CAREY CULBERTSON

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been captain of infantry, while Dr. Ira Culver, who was a graduate of the University of Virginia, at Richmond, enlisted as a surgeon and was under the command of General Lawton. Subsequently he was with General Custer in the west and afterward was stationed at Fort Worth, Texas. He is now practicing medicine in Texas. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Culbertson were born four children: John C., a banker at Piper City, Illinois; Dr. Carey Culbertson, of this review; Helen, a graduate of Monmouth College, of Monmouth, Illinois; and Josephine, the wife of Dr. R. S. McCaughey, of Hoopeston, Illinois, by whom she has one son, Thomas.

Dr. Carey Culbertson was born at Piper City, Illinois, October 5, 1871, and there pursued his education in the public schools until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he entered the Boys Academy at Rochester, New York, from which he was graduated in 1891. He then passed the state board examination to enter Cornell but changed his plans and came to Chicago, where he matriculated in the Northwestern University at Evanston, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. However, he had entered the medical department in 1894 and there completed a four years' course by graduation in 1898, at which time the M. D. degree was conferred upon him. In his early youth he had decided to follow in his father's professional footsteps and never for a moment abandoned this resolution. Subsequent to his graduation he spent one year as interne in the Chicago Lying-In Hospital and then became a general practitioner of Piper City, Illinois, in connection with his father, there remaining until 1903, when he went abroad. After doing postgraduate work at Vienna he returned in 1904 and opened an office in Chicago, where he has since been located. His professional labors have been attended with a substantial measure of success and he has gained more than local recognition through his writings for several medical journals. He is a member of the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, also of the consulting staff of Cook County Hospital and of the Mary Thompson Hospital. He belongs to the American Academy of Medicine, the Chicago Pathological Society, the Chicago Society of Medical History and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He also belongs to the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and through the proceedings of those organizations keeps in touch with the advanced work and thought of the profession.

Dr. Culbertson, on the 20th of June, 1900, was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Graham, a daughter of General and Mrs. Harvey Graham, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Her father participated in the siege of Vicksburg during the Civil war, being at that time colonel of the Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, on which occasion he was successful in capturing one of the rebel flags. He was also wounded in the battle of Wilson Creek on the same day on which General Lyon was killed. He died January 16, 1912, in Chicago, where it had been his custom to spend the winter season at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Culbertson. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and was buried by that organization. Mrs. Culbertson was born in Iowa City, Iowa, and pursued her education in the schools of that place, in Manitowoc and in the Northwestern University at Evanston, being a graduate of the Cumnock School of Oratory. Following the completion of her course she taught in the Cumnock School of Oratory at Los An-

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geles, California, and later had a studio at Kansas City. In the Lawrence University of Appleton, Wisconsin, she became a member of the faculty as professor of oratory. She is a prominent member of the West End Woman's Club and in 1912 was chairman of its program committee. She is also a member of the board of the Presbyterian Hospital. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Culbertson have been born two children: John Carey, born October 24, 1901; and Virginia Graham, August 6, 1905.

Dr. Culbertson is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States, holding the rank of first lieutenant. He belongs to the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., the Illinois Club on Ashland boulevard, Chicago, and the Therapeutic Club. The breadth and nature of his interests is further indicated by the fact that he holds membership in the Presbyterian church and is also a member of the Art Institute. A study of the political issues and questions has led to his support of the republican party and his activities and his lines of thought are both broad, keeping him in touch with the world's progress and making his a well balanced nature. He enjoys a game of golf which affords him outdoor life and exercise and he is perhaps even more greatly interested in literature, his reading being comprehensive.

WILLIAM B. OWEN.

The life work of William B. Owen was a distinct contribution to progress along material lines. He was the manufacturer of the first pressed brick ever used in the city of Chicago and also placed upon the market the improved terra cotta brick now in use. His entire record was indeed worthy of commendation for the path of few men has been so beset with trials, difficulties and hardships such as fell to the lot of William B. Owen. He was born of humble parentage at Crown Point, New York, June 5, 1834, being the only child of Hiram and Betsy Owen who were also natives of the Empire state and represented old American families. At the death of his parents William B. Owen was left an orphan ere he had reached the age of nine years and was thrown upon his own resources without even a guardian to work out his future. He spent several years as a farm boy, working wherever he could secure employment, and the hardships which he endured through that period left an ineffaceable impress upon his mind. In a youth of less resolute spirit and high principles they would have developed bitterness and perhaps degradation, but they seemed to call forth the best and strongest in Mr. Owen, who determined that no difficulty or obstacle should bar his advance. Even when he was receiving only twenty-five dollars a year for his labor his rigid economy enabled him to save something each year from that sum. When he had attained his majority he withdrew from agricultural pursuits and accepted a position in a machine shop at Springfield, Massachusetts. He found the work there more to his taste and talent and soon became a skilled machinist. He had also learned the shoemaker's trade which he followed in many of the larger cities of the country. Prior to the Civil war he also acted as a member of the police force of Baltimore, Maryland, for a short time.

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Mr. Owen's experiences were indeed of a wide and varied nature. In 1850 he went across the plains to California, driving a mule team, and while upon that trip was stricken with fever which almost terminated his life. A few years later he visited Pikes Peak in a further search for gold but soon returned to Chicago. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil war he went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, in the employ of the government and spent nearly three years in that place, doing repair work on engines and harness. He then came to Chicago and for several years was employed as expert engineer for a number of different firms.

Mr. Owen was married in 1867 and for a year thereafter engaged in farming near Champaign, Illinois, but on the expiration of that period turned his attention to the manufacture of brick at Willow Springs, first as an employe, while later he engaged in business on his own account, establishing a brickyard about 1870. The new undertaking proved practicable and in that connection Mr. Owen manufactured the first pressed brick ever used in this city. After a brief period spent at Willow Springs he removed to Porter, Indiana, and in 1872 opened what was known as the old Kellogg brickyard. He afterward became a partner in the firm of Moulding & Harland but later sold his interest and accepted the position of foreman. However he again entered the firm as successor to the senior partner. His residence at Porter extended over a period of thirteen years and in 1881 the firm of Harland & Owen purchased the brickyard of Waterbury & Mills, at Hobart. A little later Mr. Harland sold his interest in the business to George Hinchliff, of Chicago, who in 1889 purchased Mr. Owen's interest for fifteen thousand dollars. The following year Mr. Owen purchased the Hobart yard for twenty-five thousand dollars and was sole proprietor thereof until the time of his death. Soon after his removal to Hobart, in the spring of 1887, Mr. Gillman, the inventor of porous terra cotta, experimented at Mr. Owen's yards in the manufacture of that kind of material, but his efforts were not successful. Later, however, Mr. Owen succeeded in bringing about the successful manufacture of terra cotta and directed his entire energies along that line. In addition to the brick industry at Hobart he at times operated terra cotta yards at Denver, Colorado, and at Wickliffe, Ohio, to supply the trade of the far west and the east, but during his later years Mr. Owen conducted only the Hobart yard, his manufactured brick being shipped to nearly every large city in the United States. He perfected the terra cotta block as it is made today and as the years passed, won success. Honesty and integrity were his watchwords and progressiveness actuated him in all that he did.

When the village of Hobart was incorporated as a town in December, 1888, Mr. Owen took a very active part in the proceedings, was chosen one of the three town trustees and when the board organized became its first president. He acted as a member of that body for eleven consecutive years or until May, 1899, and did much toward shaping the policy and molding the destiny of the town along the lines of political, material and moral advancement. During the period of his residence in Englewood he was for a number of years a member of the Baptist church, but after his removal to Hobart united with the Methodist Episcopal church at that place and was always one of its active workers. While he usually voted with the republican party in his later years he had keen sympathy with the principles of the prohibition party and accepted its nomination for local offices. He was made a Mason at Chesterton, Indiana, on the 9th of February, 1878, be-

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Mr. Randolph started in business life in 1868 as an axeman on the Winchester & Strasburg Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. Later he was employed as a rodman during the building of the road and in 1870 became a leveler on the surveys for the Washington & Ohio Railroad, extending from Round Hill, Loudoun county, Virginia, to Winchester in the same state. In 1871 he became transit man on the survey for the extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Jugtown Mountain to Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Each year saw him at a point in advance of that which he had reached the previous year, his constantly developing powers and ability, his keen perception and ready adaptation bringing him more and more into prominence as time passed on. In March, 1872, he reentered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as transit man on the extension of its line to Chicago, and in that capacity he located the line from Syracuse, Indiana, to this city. Later as resident engineer he had charge of the construction of twenty-seven miles of the line and the roundhouse and shops at South Chicago. In 1876 he entered the service of the Scioto Valley road as assistant engineer and later became road master of that line. In 1880 he came to Chicago as chief engineer of the Chicago, Western Indiana & Belt Railway of Chicago, and in this connection had extensive experience in the building of railroad terminals, freight houses, roundhouses and other equipment of the road.

Since 1885 Mr. Randolph has maintained an office in Chicago for general engineering work and has been awarded contracts from all parts of the country. In 1886 he represented the Illinois Central Railroad Company in locating and constructing the lines of the Chicago, Madison & Northern Railroad and the Freeport & Dodgeville Railroad in the capacity of chief engineer. In 1888 he resumed the general practice of engineering in Chicago, where his services were sought in connection with various projects requiring an expert. He was afterward made consulting engineer for the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company and for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. His increasing ability was continually receiving recognition in a manner that was indicative of the progress that he was making in his chosen field. On the 7th of July, 1893, he was elected chief engineer of the sanitary district of Chicago, an engineering feat that attracted the widest attention of those who stand foremost in engineering circles in the country. The work not only included the execution of a plan for safeguarding the water supply of the city but also provided a ship canal. It is the largest artificial water way in the world up to this time and will so rank until the completion of the Panama canal.

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

RESOLUTIONS IN HONOR OF ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Almost from the inception of the great enterprise, the actual construction of the Sanitary and Ship Canal, has for upwards of fourteen years been under the guiding direction of one man, Isham Randolph, Chief Engineer.

The great and varied engineering problems which have arisen have been solved by him, and by him all the intricate technical engineering difficulties have been smoothed away. High sense of public duty has kept him steadfast to his task until the practical completion of the original undertaking at a cost of considerable pecun-

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iary sacrifice to himself. He has grown and broadened with its growth, into full recognition as one of the great engineers of the country, one whom both the state and nation have honored by high appointments. He was the first to realize and put into concrete form the idea of utilizing the power latent in the vast body of water turned from Lake Michigan down the Chicago, Desplaines and Illinois Rivers to the Mississippi, to preserve the health of the great metropolis, an idea which will give the people of Chicago some financial as well as sanitary return from the investment of more than fifty million dollars for sanitation. Words can but feebly express the value of his services both to science and to humanity, but as a slight token of our esteem it is hereby resolved by the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, in regular meeting, this 24th day of July, 1907, that we here record our high appreciation of the long and faithful services of Isham Randolph as chief engineer of The Sanitary District, of his preeminent abilities and of the fine qualities of mind and heart which have endeared him to all who have had the good fortune to come into close personal relations with him. We regret the loss of his services as chief engineer, and rejoice that as consulting engineer his skilled advice will still be available for the completion of the great work with which he has been so long and so closely identified, and be it further resolved that a minute of these resolutions be entered in the proceedings of this Board and that a copy suitably engrossed be prepared and presented to Mr. Randolph.

Robert R. McCormick,
President.

Chicago, July 24th, A. D. 1907.
Attest:
Isaac J. Bryan,
Clerk.

His name is known in connection with the Panama canal, for he was appointed by President Roosevelt on the board of consulting engineers for the Panama canal and was one of the five members who prepared the minority report, which received the indorsement of the president and the secretary of war and after being approved by the Panama commission was adopted by congress, so that the work on the canal is now being executed in accordance with its recommendations. On the 28th of December, 1908, President Roosevelt extended an invitation to six engineers, of whom Mr. Randolph was one, to accompany President-elect Taft to Panama on a tour of inspection and to report upon the condition of the work as to whether there was need of changing the plans. Mr. Randolph accepted the invitation, the board of engineers submitting their report February 16, 1909, and unanimously upholding the plans for the lock canal across the isthmus.

Mr. Randolph was also chairman of the internal improvement commission of Illinois, charged with the duty of planning the deep water way from Lockport to Utica, for which the state has voted an issue of twenty million dollars in bonds. Mr. Randolph was appointed in the fall of 1910 as sole conferee by Governor Deneen of Illinois to confer with the board of engineers appointed by President Taft to consider the lakes-to-gulf deep waterway. He is a member of the Illinois state conservation commission, of the harbor commission of Chicago and is consulting engineer for important engineering projects in Toronto, Canada, Buffalo, New York, Baltimore, Maryland, and other places. In August, 1909, he was appointed by the city council of

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Milwaukee to design the lake and rail harbor for that city. His standing among the representatives of the profession is indicated by the fact that he was formerly elected to the presidency of the Western Society of Engineers and he also belongs to the American Society of Engineers. June 15, 1910, the degree of doctor of engineering was conferred upon him by the University of Illinois.

On the 15th of June, 1882, Mr. Randolph was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Taylor and to them have been born three sons: Robert Isham, born April 14, 1883, who is a civil engineer, and is secretary of Internal Improvement commission of Illinois; Oscar de Wolf, born September 28, 1885; and Spottswood Wellford, born August 7, 1892, who is in college. The family residence has been maintained in Chicago throughout almost this entire period, although Mr. Randolph is called on professional service to all parts of the country. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible, and from a comparatively humble position he has worked his way steadily upward until he is today numbered among the foremost engineers of the country. Starting out in life without any vaulting ambition to accomplish something especially great or famous, he has followed the lead of his opportunities, doing as best he could anything that came to hand and seizing legitimate advantages as they have arisen. He has never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open. Fortunate in possessing ability and character that inspired confidence in others, the simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations with large interests.

WILLIAM AMES HEATH.

Where ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim accomplished, effort ceases and enterprise is swallowed up in supine inactivity. The possibilites of successful attainment, however, continually incite to the exercise of energy and perseverance and the individual, although starting out in life in a comparatively humble capacity, may eventually reach a position of power and influence in the business world. Among those who now figure prominently in Chicago's financial circles is William Ames Heath, who started upon his business career in 1883 as a messenger in the Champaign (Illinois) National Bank. He afterward served as vice president of the Hibernian Banking Association from 1904 until 1909 and today is president of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank, his classification being with those men who are shaping the financial history of Chicago and the middle west. A native of Sullivan county, Indiana, he was born June 29, 1862, of the marriage of the Rev. Nathaniel P. and Cynthia (Burnett) Heath. The father when a resident of Chicago organized the Wabash Avenue Methodist church and was its first pastor. He was recognized as one of the leading preachers of that denomination in Illinois throughout his lifetime.

Passing through the consecutive grades in the public schools to his graduation from the high school, William Ames Heath afterward matriculated in the University of Illinois and is now numbered among its alumni of 1883. The same year he crossed the threshold of the business world by becoming a messenger in the Champaign National Bank and it needs no particular powers of discernment to

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recognize the fact that his diligence, capability and fidelity were strongly manifested, else he would not have won continuous promotion through the nineteen years of his connection with that institution. Passing through the intermediate positions, he eventually reached that of cashier and the prominence he attained in banking circles led to his appointment to the position of state bank examiner for Illinois in 1902. He filled the position until 1904, since which time he has figured actively in banking circles in Chicago as vice president of the Hibernian Banking Association. In January, 1910, he was called to the presidency of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank.

Mr. Heath was also called upon to manage financial interests for the city of Champaign as its treasurer and also filled the position of school treasurer. He has likewise received other evidences of public confidence and trust when solicited to manage or control interests of general importance. He is well known as a stanch advocate of the republican party to which he has always given his support, feeling that its principles are best calculated to conserve good government. In 1901 he was made a member of the Illinois State Commission of the Pan-American Exposition held in Buffalo—a commission to which representative citizens were chosen that the interests of the state might be carefully guarded and promoted.

On the 17th of June, 1890, Mr. Heath was married to Miss Clara Owens, who died December 10, 1904, leaving two sons and a daughter, Nathaniel P., William O. and Florence B. The family residence is at No. 4514 Greenwood avenue, Chicago. Mr. Heath holds membership in the Union League, University and Midlothian Country Clubs and is a Knight Templar Mason, connected with Champaign Commandery at Champaign, Illinois. He is likewise a member of the Indiana Society of Chicago and enjoys meeting in these organizations the men of kindred interests and ideas among whom he often discusses the questions of significant and vital interest to city and country.

GEORGE HINMAN LAFLIN.

From a distinguished and honorable ancestry George Hinman Laflin was descended and his lines of life were cast in harmony therewith. He came to be recognized as one whose cooperation in public affairs contributed to the city's welfare and upbuilding. On the paternal side George H. Laflin was descended from a Protestant Irish ancestor and from a Protestant English mother. Matthew Laflin, the father, spent the period of his youth in western Massachusetts and afterward engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder there. In the interest of his business he came to Chicago when work on the Illinois and Michigan canal brought about a large consumption of the explosives in which he dealt. He became allied by marriage with the Hinman family, one of the most prominent of Massachusetts, and for many years following his arrival in Chicago, in 1837, remained a resident of this city, being at the time of his death one of the oldest in years and length of connection with Chicago.

The parents were residents of Canton, Hartford county, Connecticut, when George Hinman Laflin was born, on the 19th of July, 1828. He was therefore

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GEORGE H. LAFLIN

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nine years of age at the time of the removal to this city and for two or three years was a pupil in private schools here. He continued his education in an academy at Lee, Massachusetts, which he entered in 1840, and subsequently he was instructed by the Rev. Alexander Hyde, proprietor of a preparatory school for boys. In 1842 he left school in the east and by the circuitous route of the Erie canal and the great lakes returned to his home in Chicago, of necessity employing that method of travel, for the period antedated the building of the railroads through the middle west. He enjoyed the benefit of instruction in private schools in this city and, well equipped with an educational fundament to build on, started out in the business world, becoming an employe in the grocery store of Mr. Coffin, on Clark street. After nearly a year in that position he became a clerk in the general store of Wadsworth, Dyer & Chapin, with whom he continued until the spring of 1847.

At the age of nineteen years Mr. Laflin went to St. Louis and for two years was employed by the firm of Laflin & Smith, who had a depository and agency for the sale of powder in that city. Upon his return to Chicago he became secretary of the old Chicago Hydraulic Company, of which his father was a director and large owner. This company installed the first waterworks in the city and sold to the municipality when the present system of city waterworks was established, in 1853. In that year George H. Laflin entered into partnership with his brother Lycurgus under the firm name of G. H. & L. Laflin and opened the first house for the sale of fine paper in Chicago. Their place of business was on South Water street and later was removed to No. 40 State street, to a store that continued in Mr. Laflin's possession throughout the remainder of his life. In 1865 they consolidated their establishment with that of J. W. Butler under the firm name of Laflin, Butler & Company and so continued until their stock was destroyed by fire in 1870. Soon afterward the firm was dissolved, the Laflin brothers reorganizing under the name of G. H. & L. Laflin and so continuing in the sale of fine paper until the great conflagration of 1871 which swept out of existence all of that section of the city in which their business was located. The brothers did not reenter that field of trade but became assistants of their father, who was a large owner of real estate in the burned district and needed their assistance in rebuilding and in managing his property interests. G. H. Laflin continued an active factor in business circles in that connection although he did not again enter trade or commercial circles. He was everywhere regarded as a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination whose enterprise brought him to a prominent position in business circles and gained for him gratifying and substantial success. He became, however, largely interested in the Elgin Watch Company and was one of its directors, retaining his holdings in that corporation to the time of his demise.

In September, 1851, occurred the marriage of George H. Laflin and Miss Mary M. Brewster, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. They became the parents of five children, the surviving members being Arthur King, Louis Elsworth and Mrs. Elisha P. Whitehead, all yet residents of Chicago. To the daughter we are indebted for the material in this memorial to her honored father. In his political affiliations Mr. Laflin was a republican but sought the success of the party from principle and not from any wish for advancement. He belonged to the Calumet, Washington Park and Athletic Clubs, and an attractive and agreeable manner made his

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circle of friends an extensive one. He gave his support to many worthy public projects and was largely instrumental in organizing and developing the great Chicago exposition of 1873 and in the following years. He acted as one of its board of directors and gave personal attention to gathering the exhibits and making the exposition the great success which it was for a long period. He was practically a lifelong resident of Chicago and none was more esteemed and honored among acquaintances and friends than was he. The high purpose and ideals which he exemplified in his career merited the regard which was always extended him and his ability well fitted him for the position of leadership to which he attained.

HON. JESSE HOLDOM.

Hon. Jesse Holdom, formerly one of the justices of the appellate court of Illinois for the first district, and recognized as the peer of the ablest members who have sat upon the appellate bench, was born in London, England, August 23, 1851. His father, William Holdom, was born in that section of the city known as Spitalfields, in a parish which had been the ancestral home of the family for more than three centuries or since progenitors of the Holdom family fled as refugees to England to escape the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Judge Holdom arrived in the United States in 1868 when seventeen years of age, and in July of that year became a resident of Chicago. He had already received a good academic training and in this city entered upon the study of law. After two years he became a student in the law office and under the direction of Joshua C. Knickerbocker, with whom he remained until 1876, when he became chief clerk in the law office of Tenneys, Flower & Abercrombie, who were numbered among Chicago's most prominent attorneys. He filled that position following his admission to the bar on the 13th of September, 1873, and after five years' practical training in the work of the courts and the preparation of cases he became associated in practice with the brother of Judge Knickerbocker under the firm style of Knickerbocker & Holdom. This partnership was continued until 1889, after which Judge Holdom was alone until elected to the superior bench of Cook county in 1898. He served thereon until his appointment by the supreme court of the state to the appellate court over which he presided for two and one-half years of a service of four and one-half years. A contemporary biographer has said: "At the bar and as a trial lawyer Judge Holdom was always courteous but forceful, logical, convincing and never a quibbler over nonessential points. He prepared his cases with patience, faithfulness and ability, and seldom was involved by his opponents in a phase of the litigation which he had not carefully considered. As counselor he was astute and conservative. Perhaps his greatest reputation at the bar has been achieved in chancery and probate cases and in litigated questions involving contests of wills and titles to real estate." He was elected to the bench in November, 1898, when elected judge of the superior court and his record on the appellate court bench has been such as places him among the foremost representatives of the Illinois judiciary. His reported opinions are monuments to his profound legal learning and superior ability, more lasting than brass or marble

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and more honorable than battles fought and won. They show thorough mastery of the questions involved, a rare simplicity of style and an admirable terseness and clearness in the statement of principles upon which the opinions rest. He holds membership in the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations, the Chicago Law Club and the Chicago Law Institute, and in 1901-2 was president of the Illinois State Bar Association.

In 1877 Judge Holdom was married to Miss Edith I. Foster, who died in 1891, and in 1893 he wedded Mabel Brady. The family numbered two sons and two daughters: Jesse; Martha, the wife of Roy McMillan Wheeler; Edith I. and Courtland Holdom. Judge Holdom has held official connection with both Trinity and St. Paul Episcopal churches, being now senior warden of the latter. In politics he is an unequivocal republican who never allows his views to obtrude in the performance of his professional duty nor in social connection. He is identified with a number of the leading clubs of the city and was honored with the presidency of the Hamilton Club in 1897. In the Union League Club he served as a member of the committee on political action for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, and in 1908 was chosen vice president, in 1909 president and is now a life member. His association with the Hamilton and Union League Clubs has constituted a strong influential factor in the work which these organizations have accomplished along the lines of civic reform and progress. Judge Holdom likewise belongs to the Mid-Day Club, the Lotos Club, at New York city, to the Bibliophile Society of Boston and the Caxton Club of Chicago. He is a life member of the Art Institute, and identified with the Field Columbian Museum and holds membership in the National Geographic Society and the American Forestry Association. Along the lines of modern investigation and thought his researches have been wide, giving him intelligent understanding of questions that are not largely understood by laymen. His extensive library of old and rare volumes as well as of works of modern writers indicates his deep interest in literary subjects. He is seldom if ever at a loss when called upon to give expression to his opinions upon any subject and his presence is sought, where the most intelligent men of the city gather.

BENNET B. BOTSFORD.

Bennet B. Botsford, son of Jabez Kent and Minerva (Kimball) Botsford, was born in Chicago, August 3, 1840. He graduated at the Northwestern University of Evanston in June, 1861, and subsequently engaged in the hardware business with his father at No. 109 Lake street, the firm name being J. K. Botsford & Sons. After the fire of 1871 he became identified with the wholesale millinery firm of D. B. Fisk & Company and upon its incorporation became a managing director. He was always interested in athletics and was a life member of the Chicago Athletic Association. He was color sergeant of the United States Zouave Cadets, commanded by Colonel Ellsworth, and accompanied them in their famous tour of the eastern cities in 1860.

On the 2d of September, 1869, Mr. Botsford married Miss Myra C. Fisk, daughter of the late D. B. Fisk. Two daughters were the result of this union:

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Bertha Fisk Botsford, wife of Dr. Robert H. Harvey; and Marion Kent, who died in her fourth year. Mr. Botsford died of heart disease at his residence, No. 2100 Calumet avenue, on the 28th of March, 1898. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Bennet B. Botsford, who now resides at No. 2100 Calumet avenue, Chicago, where she and Dr. and Mrs. Robert H. Harvey make their home.

ORRIN KENDALL.

Orrin Kendall, one of the well known citizens and oldtime merchants of Chicago, was born October 19, 1810, in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, a son of Johnston Kendall and Celia Shaw and the second of a family of seven children, the others being: John, who died unmarried; Hiram, who for some years conducted an extensive cracker manufactory at St. Louis but afterward removed to Upper Alton, Illinois, where he lived retired from business and maintained a beautiful home, in which his death occurred; William, who resided in Alton and in Chicago; Mrs. Hannah Orcutt, who lived and died in St. Louis; Charles, who died unmarried; and Mrs. Mary Lahee, who at her death left a son, Eugene H. Lahee, for many years Mayor of Covina, California, and now a resident of Los Angeles.

Orrin Kendall was but a child when his parents removed to Utica, New York, where he attended the public schools. Following this he entered the employ of Phillip Thurber, a cracker baker of that city, this constituting the initial effort of Mr. Kendall in a line of business in which he continued throughout his active life. While still a resident of Utica he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Moore, a native of Montreal, Canada, and a daughter of John Eckland and Letitia (Kane) Moore, both of whom were natives of England. Mr. Kendall resided in Utica for a few years after his marriage, his two older children being born there.

It was in the early summer of 1836 that Mr. Kendall with his little family of wife and two sons started for the far west, as Illinois was then called. The city of Quincy was their destination. They traveled by canal and lake and thence by canal to the Ohio river, down which they sailed to Illinois Town, from which point they journeyed in the old time "prairie schooner" to their destination. Mr. Kendall became the pioneer cracker manufacturer in Quincy and for some years carried on business there. His product was shipped far and wide, reaching such distant points as the West Indies. He met success in Quincy, but, believing that the rapidly growing city of Chicago offered a still better field for business, Mr. Kendall in 1854 removed to this city and established himself in the cracker baking business, at the southwest corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, purchasing a lot and erecting thereon a brick building, which he continued to occupy as a place of business until his death. Mr. Kendall was a thoroughly practical man in the line in which he chose a life work. He understood every detail of the business and the superiority of his product soon caused his output to become one of the best known and most popular in the city. At one time J. M. Dake was in partnership with him but Mr. Kendall was the practical head of the business and

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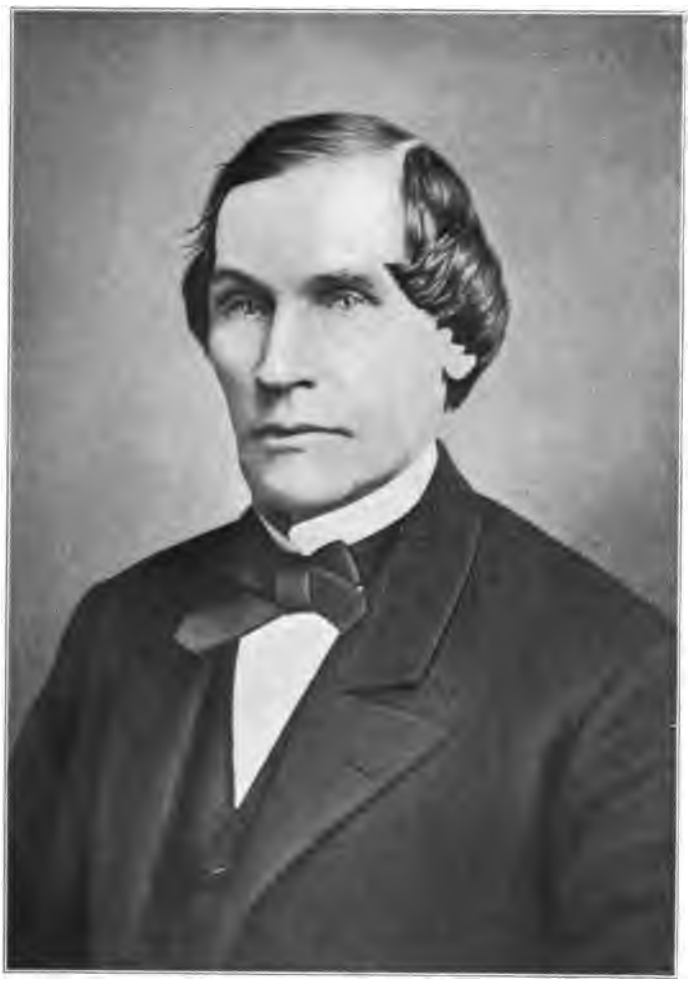

ORRIN KENDALL

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so remained until his death, which occurred October 10, 1870, his remains being interred in Rosehill cemetery.

Through his courteous manner and genial disposition Mr. Kendall won many friends and his extensive acquaintance included many of the foremost citizens of Chicago of that day. He held to high ideals and lived up to them. Of a deeply religious nature, he was ever mindful of obligations to his fellowmen and practiced his religion seven days in the week. He was always active in church affairs and at one time had begun preparation for the ministry as a student under the Rev. Dr. Nelson, in Mission Institute No. 1, near Quincy, but was obliged to abandon his plan on account of throat trouble. He was an elder there and soon after his removal to Chicago became an elder in the First Presbyterian church and occupied that position for sixteen years. He was a most earnest Christian gentleman, whose sympathetic nature was easily aroused, while his kindness and generosity were quickly manifest, for all times he was ready to do for others in any way he could. Mr. Kendall was extremely fond of his home and family. He was a companion of his children and the congenial friend of young people. He always assisted in the entertainment of the friends of his children and had the happy faculty of making himself one of them, so that they were always at ease and never felt restraint in his presence. His home was a favorite gathering place for young and old and as a host his popularity was pronounced. He had a pleasant greeting for all and his extreme courtesy and politeness were the expression of an unfeigned cordiality and generous, friendly nature. The atmosphere was one of cheer when he was present and he seemed to impart readily to others the good humor which he felt himself. He was a lover of music and all highly refined amusements appealed to him. He was a man of fine personal appearance, six feet tall, with blue eyes, a florid complexion and always appeared smoothly shaven.

Few men of Mr. Kendall's day outside of public life could claim a wider acquaintance among the leading men of the city. He was at one time an old line whig but joined the forces of the new republican party when it was organized and, although not a politician in the usually accepted sense of the term, he manifested the interest of a loyal and public-spirited citizen in municipal affairs. When John Wentworth was mayor of Chicago, Mr. Kendall served as one of the board of aldermen. He was also well known on the Board of Trade and as a judge of flour was considered one of the most expert in the city, his opinions concerning that commodity being often sought.

Mr. Kendall's residence during the early years following his arrival in Chicago was at Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue and subsequently he resided on Monroe street, but during the latter years of his life the family home was on Wabash avenue, between Adams and Monroe streets. Unto him and his wife were born ten children: Edward K., who died in Port Chester, New York, February 26, 1909; James S., a resident of Los Angeles, California; Amelia S., who is the widow of Anson H. Lawrence, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Cornelius, who died in Toledo, Ohio, August 15, 1909; Mary E., who is the widow of David P. Slocum, of Chicago, and has one son James Edward, of Chicago; Julia Ann and Juliette, twins, who died in infancy; Anna L., the widow of Harry L. Stouffer, of Chicago; Elizabeth, deceased; and Martha J., the wife of

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Hugh M. Boice, of Chicago. The death of the mother occurred August 7, 1862, and Mr. Kendall survived until October 10, 1870, lacking but a few days of reaching the sixtieth anniversary of his birth. Thus passed away one who was not only instrumental in promoting the early business activity and commercial enterprise of Chicago but who also contributed to the moral progress of the city and was as well one of the prominent representatives of its social life. No transcendent eulogy is pronounced upon him because he accomplished something notably great, but he lived so as to merit and command respect and honor and upon his tomb might well be written: "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

BENJAMIN ALLEN.

Benjamin Allen has been an important factor in the commercial activities of Chicago for forty-six years. He is to-day widely known as the head of the wholesale jewelry house of Benjamin Allen & Company, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country. His history as a prominent Chicago business man has, however, not been limited to the development of the business which bears his name. To a very marked degree he has been a conspicuous figure in the more general activities which have made possible the ultimate destiny of Chicago. As officer or stockholder, he is associated with many of the most important corporate interests of the city. These interests are in a lesser or greater degree, public-service institutions. He has done much to place them upon that sound financial basis commensurate with the development of a city whose commercial history is without parallel.

Benjamin Allen was born October 7, 1848, in Goderich, Canada. His parents were John and Mary (Braden) Allen. His education, though in no wise neglected, was limited to such knowledge as he was able to acquire from a well directed parental guidance and attendance at public schools until he reached the age of sixteen years. From this age dates his business career. Coincident with the closing chapters of the tragedy of the Rebellion, came his seventeenth year. His self-reliance and determination took him "across the line," where a reunited people was working out the problems of peace. A mere boy, he came to Chicago endowed with little else save self-reliance, a wholesome Christian training, and a tenacious adaptability for work. His first position was as a clerk for the wholesale jewelry firm of Quimby & Company, one of the first wholesale jewelry houses in Chicago. In those days Chicago was by no means the important jewelry center it is to-day. To have spanned the intervening years and foreseen, with the dawn of the new century, the ultimate supremacy of Chicago as the nation's greatest jewelry distributing point, would have been little short of idle dreaming, had it been indulged in by the Chicago wholesale jewelers of 1865. Still, with this seemingly possible romance of brick and mortar,—this inspiring narrative of eternal vigilance for commercial opportunity, the history of Benjamin Allen is indissolvably linked. From 1865 to 1869 he worked for the firm of Quimby & Company. As in the career of all young men who must shift for themselves, there are periods when to be blind to one's opportunity is to stifle ambition or at least, curb progress, so

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this period came to Mr. Allen as a young man of twenty-one years. He was not blind to it. He knew its possibilities and understood its requirements. Strict application to his work and fidelity to his employers, coupled with the prudent economy of the rewards for his industry, placed him in the position, where, at the end of his clerkship, he was able to purchase an interest in the firm. He continued as a partner in the business until a year after the great fire, when he purchased the interests of his partner and became the sole owner of the firm. Thus began the present house of Benjamin Allen & Company.

In those days the old Clifton House stood on the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street. Here he made his home. The store was located at what was then known as 109 Lake street. Both the store and the hotel were wiped out by the fire. Nothing need here be said of the destruction reaped by this great holocaust nor of the courage, pluck, energy and abounding faith necessary to rebuild from its ashes the business of which he had but recently become the sole owner. Sufficient is to say that he possessed these qualifications to a marked degree. The present house of Benjamin Allen & Company, with its interests ramifying into every section of the country, stands as indisputable evidence of the wisdom of its founder.

Permanent success, well deserved and honestly acquired, does not come in leaps and bounds. It did not to the early pioneers of Chicago, nor does it to-day to the present generation. To know something of the success of Benjamin Allen, therefore, is to understand something of the hardships woven into the history of his success. These negative instances are not a part of this short narrative. They are left to the imagination of the reader, who, if he is conversant with the history of successful men, can rely on fancy to picture doubt, uncertainty, temporary defeat, and the many other baneful obstacles which must be overcome before success is acquired. They will be found in the history of all successful men.

At the age of sixty-three years Mr. Allen is to-day enjoying public confidence to an enviable degree. Though not giving his business the strict application of his time and energies which characterized his early business life, he nevertheless maintains a strict supervision over his diversified business affairs. His striking personality is indelibly stamped upon all the affairs of the firm which bears his name. To-day, after its success has long been certain and its permanency assured, the guiding spirit of the house of Benjamin Allen & Company, still remains that of its founder. Aside from this Mr. Allen is president and treasurer of the Silversmiths Building Company; a large stockholder in the Elgin National Watch Company and director in the First National Bank and First Trust & Savings Bank, in addition to being secretary and treasurer of Spaulding & Company and an extensive stockholder in the Commonwealth Edison Company.

Mr. Allen was married at the age of twenty-three to Miss Mae West Lamos, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Lamos of Bangor, Maine. There are two sons (twins) and one daughter. Benjamin C. Allen is associated with his father in the jewelry business. He married Miss Blanche Bunday. They are the parents of two daughters. Louis D. Allen is a resident of New York. Bessie, the only daughter, is the widow of the late Phelps B. Hoyt, son of William M. Hoyt, a pioneer merchant of Chicago. Unto this marriage two children were born.

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The Allen home recently completed at Winnetka constitutes one of the most beautiful homes on the North shore. Situated on spacious ground, amid picturesque backgrounds, its gentility and refinement may well be taken as an index to the character of Mr. Allen and his wife, who presides over it.

Mr. Allen is a member of the Masonic fraternity and enjoys prominence in social circles. He is a member of the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Calumet, Mid-Day and Onwentsia Clubs, and the Chicago Historical Society. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Women's Athletic Club. His political affiliations are with the republican party, and church connections with the Episcopal church.

Mr. Allen has learned well the lesson of success. Though still a busy man, he enjoys a keen appreciation of the fact that, though the Goddess success, be an unrelenting task master while her conquest is in progress, she nevertheless holds out to him, who has acquired her, a consoling and justly acquired surcease of the turmoil of ceaseless activities. To-day he is enjoying the full fruition of an eminently successful career, as few successful men do. He is an ardent lover of nature, a profound student of wholesome literature and an enthusiastic as well as systematic traveler. These more lofty mental and physical recreations have added a subtle charm to his personality and enriched his conversation with gentle sentiments reminiscent of his travels and experiences. The keynote of his life to-day is happiness, peace and contentment. They stand out as the chief characteristics of a thoroughly rounded and well balanced career. In them Mr. Allen to-day lives and has his being.

WILLIAM R. HIBBARD.

William R. Hibbard, who for more than thirty years was connected with the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Company, holding the responsible position of department manager at the time of his death, was born in New York state, on October 10, 1853, and passed away February 11, 1910. He had been a resident of this city for four decades and soon after his arrival here had entered the employ of J. V. Farwell & Company in a very humble capacity. However, he had learned the lesson that industry and reliability are the factors that count for success and through the employment of those qualities he won advancement. He had been associated with this house for more than ten years, when he entered the employ of Marshall Field & Company, with whom he remained three times that period, and was one of the most faithful as well as one of the oldest men in the service of the latter company, when he was called from this life. He regarded the interests of his employers as his own and did everything possible to stimulate trade in his department.

On the 25th of August, 1874, Mr. Hibbard was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Brown, a daughter of George and Katherine (Nolan) Brown, a biographical record of whom will be found on another page of this work. Of their children the following are now living: Charles W., engaged in mercantile business in Chicago; William A., with the Bell Telephone Company; Lester G., with Marshall Field & Company; and Ethel Isabel, at home.

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W. R. HIBBARD

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Politically Mr. Hibbard was a stanch republican and in exercising his right of franchise expressed his views on many important questions of the day, for he believed that the public welfare would best be conserved through the national adoption of republican principles. He was a member of the Royal League, the National Union and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Hibbard greatly enjoyed travel and, possessing a discerning eye and retentive memory, gained much from his trips. He was also fond of outdoor sports and believed in preserving an even balance between the physical, mental and moral forces of nature. His mind was constantly stimulated by his reading, which covered a wide range and made him a well informed man, nor was he ever neglectful of his duties and obligations to his fellowmen. He was of a very charitable spirit though of retiring disposition and gave generously but unostentatiously of his means for the benefit of others. His life was well spent, every duty bravely met, every obligation well performed, and while he sought no public recognition of his worth, it was nevertheless acknowledged by those who met him through the associations of social or business life. Mr. Hibbard died in unswerving faith to the Church of Rome, and the surviving wife and children are devout members of Corpus Christi Catholic church.

MALCOLM FAULKNER EWEN.

Malcolm Faulkner Ewen, vice president of the J. M. Ewen Company, engineers and builders, was born at Great Neck, Long Island, New York, December 8, 1875, a son of Warren and Sarah (Faulkner) Ewen, both of whom were natives of New York and were of Scotch lineage. The father was a naval officer and engineer who served with Farragut at Fort Sumter, in the battle of Mobile Bay and also on the Iroquois and the Illinois. Captured in war, he was incarcerated for a time in Libby prison. Following the close of hostilities he was for many years chief engineer of railroad construction in Chili and Peru and executed the construction of many famous railroad and harbor works in those countries. He died in 1893 when sixty-four years of age, thus closing a life of great usefulness, in which superior ability had brought him prominence. His family numbered seven children, of whom four are yet living: John M., of the J. M. Ewen Company; Warren, who is living in the west; Malcolm; and Lillian, who resides with her mother in Evanston.

Malcolm Faulkner Ewen pursued his education in the English High and Latin School of Boston and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as Bachelor of Science with the class of 1897. The following year he went to London, England, where he engaged in engineering work until 1902, when he came to Chicago, here following his profession until 1904. During the two succeeding years he was superintendent for Holabird & Roche, architects of this city, and in 1906 he became associated with his brother as vice president of the John M. Ewen Company, engineers and builders, in which connection he still continues. One needs but to enter the down-town district of Chicago and see many of the leading buildings to learn how important a place the firm occupies in engineering circles. Some of the principal buildings on which they have been engaged are the

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Mentor building, Rothschild's warehouse, the Liquid Carbonic Company's buildings, the Lawson residence and stables, the Chicago Daily News building, Plymouth building, of Minneapolis; the Royal Alexandra Theater, of Toronto; Presbyterian Hospital and Borland building, of Chicago; and Scarritt building, of Kansas City, Missouri. They were also engineers of the city hall, the county building, the People's Gas Light & Coke Company's building, of Chicago, and the plant of the Dupont Powder Company at Georgetown, South Carolina. Thus their engineering interests have extended to various parts of the country and to foreign lands as well, for they now maintain an office in London, controlling their interests on that side of the Atlantic as well as their offices in New York and Chicago.

Mr. Ewen also has other business connections. While residing in London he became interested in the manufacture of alcohol from wood waste and did much experimental work along that line. In 1906 the Standard Alcohol Company was organized, of which he is one of the principal owners. Four years ago they erected a demonstrating plant in Chicago Heights, which was followed by the erection of a large alcohol plant for the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, and they are now building a large plant in Louisiana. These operations are based on the processes invented by Mr. Ewen together with George H. Tomlinson, of this city.

Mr. Ewen has association in many leading clubs and organizations with those whose labors have been along similar lines, being now a member of the Western Society of Engineers and the Chemists Club of New York. In more strictly social lines he is connected with the Phi Beta Epsilon fraternity of Boston, the University Club of Chicago, the University Club of Evanston, and the Evanston Country Club, being a director of the last named, and likewise belongs to the Glen View Golf Club and the City Club of Chicago. Golf and tennis constitute his chief source of recreation and he has attained no little skill on the links and with the racquet.

On the 14th of January, 1904, Mr. Ewen was married to Camille, a daughter of Holland T. and Julia (Law) Coffee, of Memphis and Chicago. Mrs. Ewen comes from an illustrious southern family. Her father was a son of Washington Coffee, of Coffeeville, Mississippi, and was a nephew of General Coffee, one of General Jackson's aids in the war of 1812. He was a captain under General Lee in the Army of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Ewen have one son, Malcolm Faulkner, Jr., born July 22, 1907. They reside at 1430 Sheridan Road, Evanston.

While liberal educational opportunities qualified Mr. Ewen for important work, that was but the first step in a progressive record which has brought him to a position among the foremost in his line in the country. Study, research, experimentation, close application and unremitting diligence have constituted the basic elements of a success which would be a credit to a man of twice or thrice his years.

JAMES M. G. CARTER, M. D.

Dr. James M. G. Carter, of Chicago, medical director of the Commercial Life Insurance Company, was born in Johnson county, Illinois, April 15, 1843, his parents being William Barton and Mary Ann (Deans) Carter. The Carter family in the early generations was represented in Virginia and the Carolinas, while the

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Deans family came from South Carolina in the early part of the nineteenth century, settling in southern Illinois in 1809. Most of the business representatives of these two families were farmers, although the father of Dr. Carter was a Methodist minister, who belonged to the southern Illinois conference. He died in 1851, when his son James was eight years of age. The boy was reared upon the home farm and began work in the fields when he could scarcely more than reach the rung of the plow. In the winter months he attended the country schools until fourteen years of age and later had the benefit of instruction in the Southern Illinois Academy at Salem, Illinois.

In 1861, when eighteen years of age, Dr. Carter enlisted for service in the Civil war, joining Company K, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Colonel William B. Anderson. He served at times under the command of Generals Grant, Rosecrans and W. T. Sherman, being attached to the troops of the last named from Chattanooga to Atlanta and from Atlanta to the sea. From Savannah the army proceeded northward through South Carolina to Rockingham, North Carolina, where Dr. Carter and some of his comrades were captured and taken to Libby prison. There he was paroled on Thursday before Richmond capitulated.

When no longer able to continue in active military service Dr. Carter returned to his home in southern Illinois and resumed his studies in the line of general education, pursuing a course at the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois. At length, however, he determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work and in 1875 began preparation for the profession, being graduated from the Chicago Medical College, now the Northwestern University Medical School, with the class of 1880. He began practice in Grayville, Illinois, and in 1883 removed to Waukegan, where he was engaged in general practice until 1907. At that date he was elected medical director of the Commercial Life Insurance Company of Chicago, which position he has since filled with great satisfaction to the company, of which he is also a stockholder. In the meantime, prior to his removal to Waukegan, he was graduated from McKendree College with the M. A. degree, in 1881, and later, in 1887, won the Ph. D. degree from Lake Forest University. Aside from private practice he has done important work along educational lines. He was professor of pathology and preventive medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, the medical department of the University of Illinois in 1895 and was professor of clinical and preventive medicine from 1895 until 1899. Since the latter year he has been professor emeritus of clinical medicine. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, a member of the American Medical Association, a member of the Illinois Medical Society, of which he was president in 1898, a member of the Chicago Medical Society and is also well known in other membership relations, especially in connection with organization for scientific research. He is now a fellow of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Historical Association. He belongs to the University Club of Chicago and is prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree. His contributions to medical literature are regarded as of marked value. He is the author of Outlines of Medical Botany of the United States, 1888; Catarrhal Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, 1895; Diseases of the Stomach, 1902; and also various monographs and papers. In 1891 he became

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one of the founders of the Lake County Hospital, now known as the Jane McAllister Hospital, and in 1884 was one of the organizers of the Lake County Medical Society. He was likewise United States pension examiner in Waukegan until his removal from that city. For a number of years he served as a member of the board of education and the board of health and was health commissioner of Waukegan at the time of his removal to Chicago. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of Chicago, and until a recent date was medical director of the department of Illinois.

In 1873 Dr. Carter was married to Miss Anice R. Northup, of Fairfield, Vermont, and they had three children: Florence Emeline, the wife of E. G. Sherman, of Spokane, Washington; Helen M., the wife of Thomas D. Sexton, of Chicago; and William N., vice president and manager of the Chicago Contractors Supply Company of Joliet, Illinois. Mrs. Carter died in 1887 and Dr. Carter was married again in 1890, his second union being with Mrs. Emogene Partridge Earle, of Chicago. As educator, author, and practitioner and now as medical director of the Commercial Life Insurance Company, Dr. Carter has done important work of value to the profession as well as to the public and the skill and ability which he has manifested is broadly acknowledged by the medical fraternity as well as the general public.

BENJAMIN E. BENSINGER.

Benjamin E. Bensinger, president of The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, and the practical head of the most important manufacturing concern of its line in the world, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, January 4, 1868, a son of Moses and Eleanor (Brunswick) Bensinger.

Benjamin E. Bensinger received only an ordinary grammar and high-school education. At the age of seventeen years he became connected with The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company—the corporation having assumed its present name during the preceding year—starting at the bottom of the ladder as an office boy. After three years' connection with the company he became secretary of the Bensinger Self-Adding Cash Register Company, of which his father was the founder and president and continued in that position until the concern went out of existence in 1890. He then resumed his connection with The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, of which he was elected first vice president in 1903. After the death of his father in the fall of 1904, he succeeded to the presidency, since which time, owing to his enterprise and aggressiveness, the company has enjoyed greater growth and prosperity than ever before. This company is not only the largest manufacturer in the world of billiard and pocket tables, supplies and bowling alleys, but has large factories devoted to the manufacture of bar fixtures, refrigerators and general cabinet work giving employment to hundreds of skilled mechanics. These factories are located in Chicago, New York city, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Muskegon, Michigan; Elkhart, Indiana; Toronto, Canada; and St. Dizier, France; and their products are distributed to all parts of the civilized world.

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B. E. BENSINGER

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On the 20th of January, 1896, Mr. Bensinger was married, at Chicago, to Miss Rose Frank, and they have two children: Robert Frank, now thirteen years of age and B. Edward, Jr., aged five years. The family occupies a beautiful residence at Glencoe. Politically Mr. Bensinger gives his support to the republican party and socially he is identified with the Hamilton, Chicago Automobile, Illinois Athletic, Standard, City and Lake Shore Country Clubs, being a member of the board of directors of the latter organization. He is also a member of the Sinai Congregation and of the board of Associated Charities. He spends his vacations in foreign travel, making a trip to Europe each year, while his principal recreations at home are golf and horseback riding. He is a man of dignified and commanding appearance, who makes friends wherever he is known, and enjoys the entire confidence and respect of his associates and acquaintances. A descendant of sturdy ancestry, he has displayed a capacity for large affairs, which reflects the highest credit upon his judgment and indicates that he is eminently worthy of the important position he now fills.

JOHN HUME KEDZIE.

Chicago's history may be divided into three epochs, the first embracing the period of early development when the settlers had to contend with the Indians for supremacy here and when they were also contending with the conditions of nature in the reclaiming of a wild and somewhat swampy district for the purposes of civilization; the second epoch embraced that period when it was definitely known that a city could be built here and that it would become the commercial center of the middle west. It was a period of rapid yet substantial growth wherein men of far-sighted judgment and honorable purpose laid the foundation for later greatness and prosperity. It ended when the great fire swept over the city and seemed to check with appalling force all progress. The third epoch deals with the upbuilding of the colossal city of the present. After the first shock of horror and consternation men rallied and latent powers and forces were called forth to cope with the condition. Growth and progress has since followed and Chicago stands today as the second American city and with but few European centers that surpass her in her commercial, industrial and financial interests. It was about the beginning of the second period that John Hume Kedzie became identified with the future western metropolis, although other cities of the Mississippi valley at that time were ahead of her in population and business interests. He became a factor in her improvement and growth and was particularly active in the development of suburban districts.

The Kedzie family is of Scotch origin, the name having been variously spelled in early times, as Kadge, Cadge, Kadzie, Kaidzie, Kedzie, Kadzow, Cadzow and in various other ways, as is shown on a monument dating back three hundred years which still stands in the central part of the kirkyard of Carnwath, in Scotland. This burying place has been devoted to the family for centuries. There is also a town seven miles west of Carnwath called Kilcadzow, where many descendants of the family still live.

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Adam Kedzie, the grandfather of our subject, with his wife, Margaret Stewart, and their eight children, Betsey, George, Nancy, James, Janet, William, Isabel and Adam, emigrated from Hawick, Roxburgh, Scotland, in 1795, and settled in Delaware county, New York. From this family have sprung the Kedzies of America. An interesting story is told of Mrs. Margaret (Stewart) Kedzie. After arriving in Delaware county it was necessary for someone to go back to Catskill to look after their baggage. Mrs. Kedzie started at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and walked to Catskill, fifty miles distant, arriving there before breakfast the next morning. After transacting her business there was an opportunity presented for her to ride back the next day, which was Sunday. Rather than to break the Sabbath she remained over at Catskill, attended church and after providing herself with religious tracts to distribute on the road she started home on foot Monday morning. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Robert Hume, crossed the ocean with his family in the same vessel with the Kedzies.

The Kedzie family, has ranked high in America, as is shown by a printed census of the family, which says: "No Kedzie is known to have been arrested as a violator of the cival law, to have been intemperate, or dependent on charity, or paid less than one hundred cents on the dollar, and none have reached the early years of adult life without having become a member of the church."

Mr. Kedzie was born at Stamford, Connecticut, September 8, 1815, his parents being James and Margaret (Hume) Kedzie, who had nine children, those besides John Hume being Adam, Allison Hume, Margaret Stewart, Isabella Bunyan, Robert Hume, Elizabeth Bunyan, George Lawson and Jane Ann. The father's birth occurred at Nether Hall, in Roxburghshire, while the mother first opened her eyes to the light of day at East Gordon on the Tweed. While spending his early youth in the east John H. Kedzie attended Delaware Academy and later the Delaware Institute of New York. Subsequently he became a student in the Western Reserve College of Ohio and in 1837 matriculated in Oberlin College of Ohio, in which he completed the regular course with the class of 1841. He then turned his attention to the profession of teaching, which he followed successfully for several terms, but thinking to find more congenial and profitable employment in other lines he took up the study of law in New York city and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1847.

In July of the same year Mr. Kedzie came to Chicago, believing that the growing western city would offer a better field for a young attorney than the older and more conservative cities of the east. He continued in practice for a few years, but, seeing excellent opportunities for successful activity in the real-estate field, he turned his attention to that business, in which he continued up to the time of his death, becoming one of the leading real-estate men of Chicago. His operations were not confined to the city but also reached out to the suburban districts and in a large measure developed and improved some of the attractive suburbs of Chicago. He also dealt largely in property on the north and west sides, and Kedzie avenue on the west side was named in his honor. He saw the city laid waste in 1871, but also lived to see her rise Phoenix-like from her ashes and become greater and grander than ever before. In 1868 he removed to Evanston and was largely instrumental in laying out Kedzie's and Keeney's addition to that city, which formed the nucleus of South Evanston. Kedzie street in that suburb

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also perpetuated the name of one who was most helpfully interested in the work of upbuilding there. He also assisted in founding and developing Ravenswood and likewise took an active part in laying out the Lurton and Kedzie addition to Jacksonville, Illinois, which is one of the fine residence portions of that city.

Mr. Kedzie was married twice. In July, 1850, he wedded Mary Elizabeth Austin, of Greene county, New York, who died July 16, 1854. By her he had one child, Mary Elizabeth who died August 30, 1855. Three years later—on June 17, 1857—he was joined in wedlock to Mary Elizabeth Kent, of Chicago. They became the parents of five children: Kate Isabel, who married George Watson Smith and died in 1883; Laura Louise and Julia Hume, who died in childhood; Margaret Frances; and John Hume, Jr.

In Evanston Mr. Kedzie erected a beautiful residence, which was burned December 9, 1873, and was replaced by one of the most elegant homes in Evanston. This was destroyed by fire in December, 1880, but a completely modern residence was later erected. He was always deeply interested in everything that pertained to the welfare and progress of the attractive town which grew up on the north shore. He was ever a champion of liberty, the opponent of oppression and an advocate of freedom. Naturally he became opposed to the system of slavery in the south, espousing the cause of the abolitionist party, and met with five or six others in the first meetings held to organize the republican party in Illinois. He remained one of its stanch advocates until his demise. From 1875 to 1877 he was a representative to the state legislature, but was never active as an office seeker, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs and to do his public duty as a private citizen. He cooperated in many movements and measures for the general good and during his residence in Evanston was a member of the First Congregational church, of which he served as a trustee. At all times he was public-spirited and when convinced that a project could be made a factor for the public good he never hesitated to give it his support. In business he was recognized as a conservative investor, far-sighted and at all times thoroughly reliable. He died April 9, 1903, having traveled life's journey for nearly eighty-eight years. He had come to an honored old age, possessing a splendid competence as the result of his business ability and enjoying at the same time the good-will and trust of his fellowmen because of the integrity and worth of his entire life.

SQUIRE THOMAS HARVEY.

Squire Thomas Harvey, who was born July 15, 1833, at Randolph, Cattaraugus county, New York, died in Chicago, April 25, 1902. He was a son of John Harvey, also a native of the Empire state, who married a Miss Powell who was from the western part of New York.

Squire T. Harvey spent the period of his minority in the east and in 1855 came to the middle west with his father-in-law, Harry Sessions, settling first at Comanche, Iowa, where they engaged in the hotel business until the spring of 1860, when the memorable tornado of that year wrecked their hotel. Mr. Harvey then removed to Fulton, Illinois, where he engaged in the liquor business. In 1862

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he came to Chicago and established a wholesale liquor business as a member of the firm of Bird, Harvey & Company at 30 South Water street. This was the beginning of the house which later was conducted under the name of Squire T. Harvey & Company and in 1884 was changed to Squire T. Harvey & Son. It has now had a continuous existence of more than a half century and from the outset success attended the enterprise, bringing to Mr. Harvey substantial success that enabled him in 1888 to retire from the active management of the business. A year before his death he transferred the business to his sons, Harry F. and Earl T. Harvey, but the latter died May 28, 1911. He, however, was never active in the business, Harry F. Harvey having become his father's successor in the conduct of the interests of the firm. Squire Harvey was also actively connected with mining in both Idaho and Utah and lived for two years in Salt Lake City. There in the '90s he was also heavily interested in real estate, making large investments in property. He possessed the requisite qualities for success—sound judgment, unfaltering enterprise and keen discrimination. At the same time he possessed the conservative qualities that never allowed of unwarranted risk and therefore failure never followed an investment.

In Comanche, Iowa, in the fall of 1858, Mr. Harvey was united in marriage to Miss Laura Amanda Sessions, a daughter of Harry Sessions of that place and a native of New England. She died in October, 1900, at the age of sixty-three years. The two children of the family were Harry F. and Earl T. The latter, who is now deceased, married Bertha Samson, of Marion, Iowa, and left a widow and three children, Edmond, Earl S. and Catharine. The mother was a member of the First Congregational church.

Mr. Harvey was very prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was a life member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, F. & A. M.; also held membership in Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., all of Chicago; and El Kalah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salt Lake City, Utah. His political support was given to the democratic party but he was not an active worker in its ranks, preferring to concentrate his energies upon business activities, which in the course of years brought him substantial success and made him one of the prominent representatives of trade interests in this city.

ALLAN P. MILLAR.

Allan P. Millar, who for more than a third of a century was a resident of Chicago, is rememberel by those who knew him as a gentleman of the old school, honorable, truthful, upright, of kind and social disposition, manifesting at all times an unwavering loyalty to his friends. He was born November 8, 1824, in Corfu, Genessee county, New York, and his life record covered the intervening years to the 6th of May, 1904, when he passed away in Las Vegas, New Mexico, while on a pleasure trip in the west. He was a son of Joseph Millar, and a descendant of an old Scotch family, the ancestral line of which extends back to the days of Robert Bruce and probably much further, for at that period families seldom changed their place

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A. P. MILLAR

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of residence. His ancestors were of the middle class and in easy circumstances. His great-grandfather, Thomas Millar, resided in a little village called Churnside, commonly pronounced Shurshet, situated near the market town of Dowce in the Lowlands of Scotland. He was a hedger by trade and was a master workman for cultivating and repairing fine fences, but his dislike of kingly authority and the dictation of priestly craft, together with an enterprising spirit, determined him to emigrate to the new world. Accordingly on the 20th of April, 1775, he and his family of four sons and a daughter took passage at Glasgow on the Tilly, commanded by Captain Richey, bound for New York. Jennett Willson, the only daughter of William Willson, a millwright of Dowce, was also entrusted to his care, her father expecting to come to America shortly afterward. But the Revolutionary war cut off all intercourse with the mother country and he had passed away ere its close. The Tilly, fifty-two days after weighing anchor at Glasgow, reached New York harbor and Thomas Millar, after living for a few days in the lower part of the city, removed to the highlands of New York where the family remained until fall. They then went to Cambridge, Washington county, New York, where two of his sons, Thomas and Alexander Millar, entered the Continental service under Captain Sizer, the latter dying in camp at Ticonderoga. The brother, Thomas Millar, participated in the entire campaign of 1777 and then returned home. Early in the winter of 1778 he married Jennett Willson, previously mentioned. During that year Mrs. Thomas Millar, Sr., the wife of the American progenitor of the family, died, and later her husband passed away as the result of an injury from a falling tree.

Thomas and Jennett (Willson) Millar, the grandparents of Allan P. Millar, removed to Bennington, Vermont. While on the way a party of British overtook and plundered them of their entire stock of worldly goods, leaving them only a few hundred dollars in continental money, fifty dollars of which would not buy them a dinner, so that they had to commence life practically empty-handed in their new home. They were honest, industrious people, who always enjoyed the respect of their neighbors and friends.

Joseph Millar, the father of Allan P. Millar, was a tanner by trade and followed that pursuit for some time in Bennington, Vermont, after which he removed to the state of New York. For some time the family lived at Corfu, in Genesee county, and there Allan P. Millar acquired his education in the district schools. He was twenty years of age when he went to Oregon with the surveyor general's party, making the trip by way of Panama. He remained upon the Pacific coast for a few years and then returned to Buffalo by way of the same route. He then learned the tanner's trade with the firm of A. Rumsey & Company and subsequently entered the hide and wool business on his own account, gaining broad and comprehensive experience along that line while still a resident of the east.

The year 1867 witnessed Mr. Millar's arrival in Chicago. The city was just entering upon the period of rapid growth and development that followed the Civil war and preceded the great fire of 1871. Here he engaged in the hide and brokerage business before the present well known packers had become connected with the business. Later the firm was known as Millar & Welsh and a subsequent change in the partnership led to the adoption of the name of Millar, Mosely & Company. Sometime afterward this connection was discontinued and Mr. Millar carried on the business alone for a time. In 1900 he entered into partnership with A. L. Web-

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ster, with whom he continued until his death, which occurred at Las Vegas, New Mexico, when he was making a pleasure trip through the west. He died on the 6th of May, 1904, when in the eightieth year of his age. His former partner, Mr. Webster, still continues in the business under the name of A. L. Webster & Company. The enterprise was established upon a safe basis and from the beginning a straightforward and honorable policy was followed, so that the house has ever enjoyed an unassailable reputation.

Mr. Millar was married in 1864 to Miss Emily Arnold, a daughter of Andrew and Ann (Henderson) Arnold, of Conesus, New York. Mrs. Millar has long been an active member of St. James Episcopal church, where for nearly a quarter of a century, she has been choir-mother.

In his political views Mr. Millar was ever an earnest republican, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, yet never seeking nor desiring public office. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in Ancient Landmark Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Buffalo. In Chicago he became a member of the Marquette and Union Clubs and was also allied with the Board of Trade. Those he won as friends always found him loyal and considerate and wherever known he was regarded as a truthful, reliable and upright man whose life was a correct interpretation of the word "gentleman." His business affairs and his personal worth brought him a wide acquaintance in Chicago and in his death the city lost one whose interests closely associated him with her upbuilding and development as well as social progress.

GEORGE E. HUCH.

George E. Huch, president of the Huch Leather Company, owners of an extensive tannery bringing them into close connection with the leather trade of the middle west, has always been engaged in this line of business and has made for himself a creditable position as a successful and reliable business man. He was born December 3, 1864, in Northeim, Germany, a son of Louis and Louise (Pollman) Huch, both of whom were natives of Hanover, Germany, the former born in 1831 and the latter in 1841. It was in the year 1888 that Louis Huch came to Chicago and later founded the business which is now conducted under the name of the Huch Leather Company. Throughout his entire life he was connected with tanning interests and his long experience and capability constituted the salient factors in his prosperity. He remained in active connection with the business in Chicago until his death in 1909. He had long survived his wife, who passed away in 1891. In their family were the following children. Mary became the wife of Charles Danert, a resident of Germany, and they have three children. Dora is the wife of E. Reinert, of Chicago, and they have four children. George E. is the third of the family. Charles E., who is secretary and treasurer of the Huch Leather Company, is married and has two children. Lizzie is the wife of Herman Wehringer, of Chicago. Johanna is the wife of Julius Busick, also of this city. Emma and Minnie are both deceased, and one other died when quite young.

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At the age of six years George E. Huch began attending the public schools of his native town, therein pursuing his studies until he reached the age of fourteen. At that time he started out in the business world as an apprentice, spending three years in learning the tanner's trade under the direction of his father. He afterward worked for a year at the trade in Germany and then crossed the Atlantic when a young man of about nineteen, spending a year as a tanner in Canada. In 1884 he arrived in Chicago, where for two years he was employed by Hermann Loescher. He then joined his father in establishing a tannery under the firm style of Huch & Son and when the father died in 1909, George E. Huch succeeded to the presidency of the company, of which his brother, Charles E., is the secretary and treasurer. The business has assumed extensive proportions and they now have ninety employes and tan about six hundred hides per day. The methods employed are of the most modern character, calculated to preserve the leather, and because of the quality of their output they have no difficulty in finding a ready sale.

On the 18th of May, 1895, Mr. Huch was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Felz, a daughter of Nicholas Felz, a wagon manufacturer of Chicago. They are the parents of two children, Florence and Louis, aged respectively fifteen and twelve years. The family reside at No. 2535 North Sawyer avenue and they are members of the Lutheran church.

In his political views Mr. Huch is a republican and fraternally is connected with the Masons. He also belongs to the Sennefelder Singing Society and the Turner Singing Society and is popular in these organizations. He has a very extensive acquaintance among the German-American residents of the city and his record is one which confers credit and honor upon both the land of his birth and the land of his adoption.

ALVIN CARR McCORD.

Several corporate interests of Chicago feel the stimulus of the cooperation of Alvin Carr McCord, perhaps best known as the president of McCord & Company and of the McCord Manufacturing Company. He figures prominently in industrial circles and seeks his success in lines, where long experience has given him ability and thorough understanding. He was born November 24, 1867, in Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, and profited by the system of public instruction there offered until thirteen years of age, after which he continued his studies in the Chicago schools subsequent to his parents' removal to this city. Later the family was established in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and he entered the public schools there, remaining until his fifteenth year. His more specifically classical course was pursued in Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889, and through the succeeding year he was a student in the law school of the University of Minnesota.

After leaving the Minnesota University Mr. McCord occupied the position of special agent of recorded indebtedness with the United States census bureau, but from clerical work turned his attention to industrial lines, having become interested in certain mechanical devices for railway equipment, becoming connected with

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a company that was formed in Chicago to exploit them. He removed to the city and became a factor in the Drexel Railway Supply Company, while later he was active in organizing the firm of McCord & Company for the purpise of handling another device of value in railway circles. The new company, of which he became and is still president, is extensively engaged in handling railway supplies. His official connection with this concern, however, has not compassed his commercial activities, for in other business associations he has contributed to the industrial enterprise of Chicago as well as to individual success. In 1900 he was elected to the vice presidency of the Illinois Car & Equipment Company, manufacturers of freight equipment, with several large car building plants in this country, but controlled almost entirely by English capital. In 1902 Mr. McCord, in company with his brother, Mr. D. W. McCord, organized the Western Steel Car & Foundry Company, forming an alliance with the Pressed Steel Car Company, of Pittsburg, in the operation of large car building plants at various points in the country. A. C. McCord was chosen as chief executive officer of this company, retiring from the presidency of the company in 1907. Since his withdrawal from the Western Steel Car & Foundry Company Mr. McCord has divided his time between European travel and the direction of the various enterprises in which he is interested, which include, beside the older corporation, McCord & Company, two other concerns, the McCord Manufacturing Company of Detroit and the Vacuum Insulating Company. He is now and has been since the inception of these companies their executive head.

Mr. McCord finds rest and recreation in motoring and golf. His club affiliations include the Chicago, Union League, University, Saddle and Cycle Clubs of this city, and the Princeton Club of New York. Among the country clubs he is a member of the Onwentsia and the Skokie Country and South Shore Country. An attractive home life had its inception in his marriage, on the 26th of December, 1896, to Miss Emily Davis Rowe, of Evanston, a daughter of C. H. Rowe, and they now have one child, Marjorie, nine years of age. Through the years of his residence here Mr. McCord has stood as a splendid example of public-spirited citizenship, for while he has not sought to figure prominently before the public in any official connection, his influence has ever been on the side of progress, and his industrial enterprises have been of a character that have contributed to general prosperity as well as to individual success. His recognition of that which is of worth and value in his special field has been one of the strongest elements in his buisness record, combined with an understanding of the fact that the present and not the future holds the opportunity.

BENJAMIN HENRY BREAKSTONE, B. S., M. D.

Dr. Benjamin Henry Breakstone, recognition of whose ability has come in an extensive private and hospital practice, and who as author and educator also ranks with the eminent men of the profession, was born in Suwolk, Poland, Russia, March 27, 1877, and during his early childhood was brought to America by his parents, Judah Reuben and Esther (Semiatisky) Breakstone. At the usual age

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DR. BENJAMIN H. BREAKSTONE

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he was sent to the public schools, continuing his course in Grammar School No. 2 of New York city until 1889. A removal of the family to Scranton, Pennsylvania, led to his completing his high-school course in that city. He was graduated in 1893 and, having determined upon making the practice of medicine his life work, he at once entered upon active preparation for the profession and was graduated from the Illinois College of Psychology and Suggestive Therapeutics in August, 1897.

In April of the following year he passed the required examination before the Illinois state board of health and in 1899 was graduated from the Rush Medical College with the M. D. degree, while in 1902 Carnegie University conferred upon him the B. S. degree. He put his surgical knowledge to a practical test by active experience in Cook County Hospital from 1897 until 1899, and was assistant in the gynecological clinic of the Central Free Dispensary of Chicago at the same time. In 1899 he became assistant attending neurologist in the Central Free Dispensary for a year, after which he was surgeon there for one year and house physician in 1901-02. In 1899-1900 he was adjunct professor of chemistry in Jenner Medical College; became physician to (and honorary member of) the Friends of the Poor in 1898, and has since so served; has been physician to Mutual Friends, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, since 1898; attending surgeon, 1899-1901, surgeon-in-chief since 1901 for the Red Shield Sanitarium; surgeon-in-chief of the department of skin, venereal and genito-urinary diseases at Maimonides Polyclinic Hospital; adjunct professor of diseases of women at the Illinois Medical College in 1900-2; attending dermatologist and genito-urinary surgeon of Illinois Medical College Dispensary, 1899-1901; attending gynecologist, 1904, and since 1901 associate attending surgeon at the United Hebrew Charities Dispensary; professor of genito-urinary surgery and venereal diseases at Jenner Medical College, since 1903; attending surgeon at Olivet Mission Dispensary since 1903; surgeon to Cook County Hospital, 1904.

Dr. Breakstone is now head of the department of genito-urinary diseases and professor of clinical surgery in the Bennett Medical College, which is the medical department of the Loyola University. He is also consulting surgeon to the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children, and attending surgeon to the Jefferson Park Hospital. He is widely known because of his contributions to medical literature and as the author of Ambulatory Radical Painless Surgery, a volume that has attracted wide attention and has received the indorsement of the eminent members of the profession throughout the country. Dr. Breakstone was the organizer of the Maimonides Kosher Hospital which is now being built. Few physicians of the city have done equal work in hospital practice and his broad experience and comprehensive study have enabled him to speak with authority upon many subjects of vital interest to the profession. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Association; has been vice president of the West Chicago Medical Society since 1902; he is now alternate counselor to the Chicago Medical Society; was formerly president and treasurer of the West Side Physicians Club; and is an honorary alumnus of the Illinois Medical College. He is also a member of and examiner for the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias; and Independent Western Star Order. He holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in several clubs including the Eldorado and Self Educational. At

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one time he was a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Hebrew Institute.

In April, 1905, Dr. Breakstone married Miss Rose Friedman and has a son, Judah Reuben, and a daughter, Blanche Dorothy.

He is a republican in national politics but an independent voter, where local affairs are concerned. Wisely and conscientiously using the talents with which nature has endowed him and improving every opportunity, he has come to stand with the eminent physicians and surgeons of Chicago.

HARRY CARL DU FINE.

Harry Carl DuFine, ladies tailor, his establishment being in the Mentor building at the corner of Monroe and State streets, has built up an excellent reputation in this line, which has secured him a liberal patronage. He was born at Cherbourg, France, December 22, 1876. His father, Carl DuFine, continued in the same line of business from the age of thirty-three years until his death in 1909, when he had reached the age of eighty-eight. During the Crimean war he removed to the southern part of Russia but later returned to France. Ten years later he again went to Russia, settling in Odessa, where his remaining days were passed. He was a member of an old aristocratic and wealthy family and was the only one who ever engaged in trade. He possessed, however, a wayward and adventurous spirit in his youth and wished to make his own way in the world. Therefore he severed his family connections in order to carry out his own wishes and indulge in travel and in business activity. He did not achieve success, and cut off from any family patrimony, he died poor. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Zollin, was also of a noble family but married against their wishes. She died in 1907 and is survived by four of a family of twelve children, of whom H. C. DuFine is the second in order of birth. His brother Abe is now associated with him in business.

Harry C. DuFine was largely deprived of educational advantages in his youth but since attaining the age of sixteen years, realizing the value of intellectual training, he has devoted his leisure hours largely to reading and study. He is today a well informed man and is in possession of an extensive and well selected library. At the age of nine years he began working at the tailoring trade with his father and at the age of sixteen was commanding an extraordinary salary for one of his years, having attained a reputation as an artist in his line. At the age of seventeen he engaged in business for himself at Cherbourg, France, where he continued until 1897, when, to avoid compulsory military service, he went to Berlin, where he conducted a tailoring establishment for two and a half years. His business grew rapidly there, necessitating the employment of thirty people. Having acquired a considerable sum of money and desiring to see the United States, he emigrated in 1902, settling in New York, where he worked at his trade for a year and four months. On the expiration of that period he went to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he engaged in business for a year. He returned to New York for a vacation and afterward conducted business in San Francisco, until a

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fire destroyed his stock and establishment and left him practically without anything. He next removed to Los Angeles, California, where he continued for eighteen months. On the expiration of that period he came to Chicago and soon afterward embarked in business here. Although he started out practically empty-handed, he has built up a trade of extensive proportions, his receipts for the first year being eighteen thousand dollars, which was only about one-third of what he now receives. He has one of the leading ladies tailoring establishments in the city, doing excellent work and receiving his patronage from many of the prominent residents of Chicago. For a long period his days were devoted to work and his evenings to study and in this way he acquired not only a fluent command of the English language, but also a wide knowledge of the manners and customs of the people and the business methods of the country within the brief space of nine years, following his arrival in New York.

In Berlin, Germany, in 1899, Mr. DuFine was united in marriage to Miss Martha Sobel, and unto them were born two sons, Mitchell and Carl, aged respectively eleven and nine years. On the 26th of November, 1908, Mr. DuFine was again married, his second union being with Sophia Metz, a daughter of Boris Metz, of this city. They, too, have two sons, Irving, two years of age, and Earle, in his first year. The family reside at No. 1355 North Hoyne avenue, where Mr. DuFine owns an attractive home. He belongs to the Chicago Association of Commerce, to the Chicago Rotary Club and is a Mason. In trade circles he is prominent and widely known, being the vice president of the National Ladies Tailors of America, and treasurer of the Chicago Women's Tailors Association. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as he is self-educated as well as a self-made man. Sound judgment has directed his efforts, laudable ambition has prompted his activity and progress has characterized his entire career, winning him not only a prominent place in business circles but also developing his latent intellectual powers until he is today occupying a leading position in social as well as business circles.

ROBERT PATTERSON LAMONT.

Robert Patterson Lamont is a prominent and leading representative of industrial interests in Chicago as the president of the American Steel Foundries. His birth occurred in Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st of December, 1867, his parents being Robert and Isabella Lamont. After completing his preliminary education he entered the University of Michigan, which institution conferred upon him the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer in 1891. During the following year he served as an engineer at the World's Columbian Exposition and from 1892 until 1897 was identified with the contracting firm of Shailer & Schinglau as secretary and engineer. In 1897 he became first vice president and director of the Simplex Railway Appliance Company, remaining in those important capacities until 1905, when he became connected with the American Steel Foundries as first vice president, thus serving from 1905 until 1912. In the present year he assumed

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the duties of president of the American Steel Foundries and is now ably managing and directing the affairs of that extensive corporation.

On the 24th of October, 1894, in Chicago, Mr. Lamont was united in marriage to Miss Helen Gertrude Trotter, by whom he has three children: Robert P., Jr., Dorothy and Gertrude. He is a valued member of the Union League, University, Mid-Day, Exmoor Country, Glen View and Chicago Golf Clubs. His office is in the Commercial National Bank building and his residence at No. 1722 Judson avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

JOHN LINCOLN BOLEN.

John Lincoln Bolen, engaged in the practice of law in Chicago since his admission to the bar in 1894, was born in Knox county, Tennessee, September 1, 1863, a son of Pleasant and Nancy (Trent) Bolen. The father was a native of Tennessee and in 1865 removed to Indiana where he engaged in farming until about eight years ago. He then retired and took up his residence in Los Angeles, California, where he is now living at the age of seventy-nine while his wife has attained the age of seventy-seven years. She, too, was a native of Tennessee and a sister of the Hon. S. D. Trent, one of the prominent factors in the public life of that state. For thirty years he served on the bench and has long been eminent in political circles as a member of the state senate.

The removal of the family from Tennessee to Irvington, Indiana, enabled John Lincoln Bolen to pursue his education in the public schools of the latter place until his graduation from the high school with the class of 1883. The following year was spent as a student in a business college at Oberlin, Ohio, and in the fall of 1884 he went to Salina, Kansas, where he was engaged in the abstract business until 1887. In that year he became a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in the abstract business until 1890, and then came to Chicago where he continued in the same line until 1899. During the last nine and a half years of that period he was with the Security Title & Trust Company, predecessor of the present Chicago Title & Trust Company. In the meantime he took up the study of law, attended evening sessions of the Chicago College of Law for three years and was graduated in 1894. He afterward pursued a post-graduate course in the same institution, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1895. Following his resignation of his position with the Security Title & Trust Company in 1899 he entered at once upon general practice but has specialized to a greater or less degree in real-estate law and has become very proficient in that particular branch of the profession, his wide study enabling him to speak with authority upon all which pertains to real-estate law. He is now a member of the Chicago Law Institute and also of the Illinois State Bar Association.

While he regards his profession as the chief interest in his business career Mr. Bolen has extended his efforts to other fields and since the 1st of April, 1902, has been treasurer, director and one of the principal stockholders of the Northwestern Mortgage & Trust Company and is also a director of the Howard Copper and the Hamilton Mercantile Agency. He is interested to a considerable extent in Chicago

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JOHN L. BOLEN

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and suburban realty and also in colonization projects in Michigan and Florida. He seems to recognize with readiness the possibilities of any business situation of that character and his practical insight and intelligently directed efforts are productive of substantial results.

On the 3d of April, 1908, Mr. Bolen was married in Wheaton, Illinois, to Mrs. Albertie E. Braund, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lampman, of Smithville, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Bolen have a pleasant home in Berwyn and hold membership there in the Methodist church. Mr. Bolen gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has several fraternal and social connections, being a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, the Royal Arcanum and the Berwyn Club. Laudable ambition has at all times stimulated his efforts, leading him beyond the less pretentious business connections to rank with those whose ability has gained for them prominent place in professional circles and in the management of important business projects.

JAMES J. BARBOUR.

James J. Barbour who occupies a foremost position at the Chicago bar, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, December 28, 1869, and comes from not only one of the oldest families in New England, but one that has been prominently identified with the history of Connecticut from its first settlement. Thomas Barbour, the American progenitor of this family, was a member of the Saltonstal party that settled at Windsor, that state, in 1635. Judge Heman H. Barbour, the grandfather, was one of the well known men of his time in Connecticut. Joseph L. Barbour, of Hartford, Connecticut, an uncle, is one of the most prominent members of the legal profession in New England. The parents of James J. Barbour were Rev. H. H. and Frances E. (Luther) Barbour, and the preference of the son for a professional career was something of a family trait. In pursuance of his father's pastoral duties the family removed to Newark, New Jersey, where, until 1886, James J. received his education through the public and high schools. The combination of practical with literary and oratorical talents inclined him, at quite an early age, to the province of the law as the field of his life work. His educational training for the practice of his profession was received at the Chicago College of Law in 1889-92.

Upon his admission to the bar in 1891 at the age of twenty-one years and prior to the completion of his full collegiate course, Mr. Barbour had become attorney for the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and continued as such until the death of its president, Henry F. Eames, in 1897. In 1894 he formed a partnership with Joseph A. Sleeper, which was dissolved upon the retirement of the latter from practice. Mr. Barbour's talents and success as a trial lawyer were recognized by his republican associates when, in 1904, he was appointed assistant state's attorney by Charles S. Deneen, and later under the administration of John J. Healy, became first assistant.

Within the past few years Mr. Barbour has been the attorney of a number of the most noted cases which have engaged the attention of the public. He prosecuted

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Inga Hanson, who was convicted of perjury in her suit for damages against the City Railway Company. He was also in charge of the proceedings against George S. McReynolds for fraudulent transfer and sale of grain covered by warehouse receipts held by Chicago banks to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, and of the suit against William Eugene Brown, the Chicago lawyer, convicted of subornation of perjury and disbarred from practice, for fraudulently obtaining three thousand dollars from the American Trust & Savings Bank. The prosecution of William J. Davis for manslaughter, in connection with the Iroquois theater fire, the suit being finally tried at Danville, Illinois, and resulting in the discharge of the defendant by the court on technical grounds, was in the hands of Mr. Barbour. In the summer of 1906 he assisted Judge Harry Olson in the prosecution of Paul O. Stensland and others, for embezzlements from the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. Mr. Barbour, while an assistant, prosecuted fully fifty murder cases and, among them, that of Lucy Hagenow, who received a sentence of twenty years, is regarded as of peculiar importance and the establishing of a precedent, in that the proving, in that trial, of at least seven deaths by criminal operations at the hands of this woman, was held by the Supreme Court to have been proper as bearing on the question of intent. In the case of People versus Superior Court he removed the Lipsey habeas corpus case to the Supreme Court by certiorari, and there obtained a ruling that nisi prius courts were without jurisdiction to review final judgment in criminal cases by writs of habeas corpus. On November 18, 1908, Mr. Barbour caused the arrest, indictment, trial and sentence of Peter Van Vlissingen, who it was proven had forged real-estate mortgages to the extent of a million dollars, the entire proceedings occupying but three hours. On December 1, 1908, Mr. Barbour resumed private practice, becoming a member of the firm of Knight, Barbour & Adams, and at once became the counsel of Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes in court proceedings in Chicago and New York, wherein he was successful in establishing his client's claim to a million dollars of property claimed by the executors of her husband's will. Mr. Barbour is also of counsel in suits instituted in Mrs. Yerkes' behalf in seeking to enforce liability against the Chicago Railways Company upon five million dollars of bonds of the Consolidated Traction Company, owned by the late Charles T. Yerkes. In June 1911, Mr. Barbour suffered the loss, by death, of his partners, Clarence A. Knight and William G. Adams, and is now practicing alone.

On September 1, 1891, Mr. Barbour was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Clayton, their children being Justin F., Heman H. and Elizabeth.

ALFRED J. CROSS.

Alfred J. Cross, one of the well known of the younger men connected with the lumber trade in Chicago and the head of the C. L. Cross Lumber Company, was born in Riverside, Illinois, December 24, 1882, being the only son of Clarence L. and Grace (Sherman) Cross. A sketch of the father will be found elsewhere in this work.

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Alfred J. Cross was educated at Armour Academy and Armour Institute of Technology. He was for a number of years associated with his father in the lumber trade, and on the death of the latter, December 31, 1911, assumed the management of the business and organized the C. L. Cross Lumber Company in 1912.

On the 11th of December, 1906, Mr. Cross married Miss Gertrude Conpropst, of Riverside, and they have two children: Thomas Clarence, born January 3, 1908; and Virginia, born January 16, 1912. The family residence is in Riverside, Illinois. Mr. Cross is a member of the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago, the Lumbermen's Club of that city and the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos.

JOSEPH EDWARD OTIS.

During the era of Chicago's pioneer development the Otis family was here established and its members have since been conspicuous in connection with the promotion and development of the city's best interests. The record of Joseph Edward Otis has at all times been in harmony with the personal integrity and lofty business principles of his ancestors, who were not only prominent in the early upbuilding of Chicago but in its later rebuilding following the great conflagration of 1871. Into the field of banking he has directed his activities and the Western Trust & Savings Bank stood largely as a monument to his ability and his devotion to high ideals in financial circles. In 1903 he became its president and remained its head until December 23, 1911, when it was consolidated with the Central Trust Company of Illinois, of which he became first vice president. His interests have permanently centered in the city of his nativity, for it was here that Mr. Otis was born on the 5th of March, 1867, his parents being Joseph Edward and Marie (Taylor) Otis. After acquiring his preliminary education in the Harvard school he went east to enter the Phillips Academy of Andover, Massachusetts, and later continued his studies in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

His education completed as far as the technical training of the schools is concerned, Mr. Otis entered business life in 1889 and a year later started upon an independent venture, establishing a real-estate and renting agency as a partner of the firm of Joseph R. Putnam & Company. Upon the failure of his father's health in 1892 the son took charge of his affairs and while thus engaged joined Charles H. Wilcox and Frederick S. Wheeler in organizing the Western Tin Plate Company. Watchful of opportunities pointing to success, Mr. Otis in 1897 believed that he might enter a broader and more profitable field by turning his attention to the stock brokerage business, and in partnership with Charles H. Wilcox and H. W. Buckingham formed the firm of Otis, Wilcox & Company. The connection was thus maintained for three years, when, in 1900, Walter H. Wilson bought out the interest controlled by Mr. Wilcox and the firm name was changed to Otis, Wilson & Company, at which time the character of the business was also changed from stock brokerage to private banking. Ralph C. Otis, a brother of Joseph E. Otis, also joined the firm as a partner and on the 1st of July, 1903, the company consolidated their interests with those of the Western State Bank, under the title of Western Trust & Savings Bank, of which Mr. Otis remained presi-

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dent until December 23, 1911. He has been a motive force in making this one of the strongest banking institutions of the western metropolis. The safe, conservative policy instituted has always been maintained and yet the bank is lacking none of that progressiveness which has resulted in the modern financial system that largely constitutes the basis of all business activity and growth. Looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, Mr. Otis has further extended his efforts and in 1902, with the assistance of his brother Ralph C. Otis, organized the Chicago Savings Bank and was formerly vice president of that institution.

Mr. Otis was married in Chicago, October 3, 1891, to Miss Emily Porter Webster, and their children are Joseph Edward, George Webster, Stuart Huntington, Raymond and Emily Huntington. Mr. Otis votes with the republican party and holds membership in the Episcopal church, while in social lines his membership is with the Chicago, Calumet, Commercial and University Clubs. While he stands as a representative of one of the old and prominent families of the city, it is his personal characteristics and worth that have gained him the position which he now occupies. His ability and steadfast adherence to strict business principles have placed him in the front rank of Chicago's bankers, and close investigation brings to light not a single esoteric phase in his career.

PHILIP F. W. PECK.

While the name of Chicago stands to the world as a synonym for great industrial and commercial activity—a dynamic force in the world of business—there were among its founders and builders men whose activities not only reached out along business lines, but also sought the moral progress of the community and endeavored to establish principles of civic virtue, that should long count as influences in the city's development. In this connection Philip F. W. Peck occupies a foremost position as one of the real pioneers of Chicago. He came to prominence in commercial lines, but was none the less widely known and honored, because of what he accomplished for the city's improvement in those lines, which work for a higher and a broader civilization. His family is one of the very few that have had continuous identification with the growth and development of Chicago for over eighty years. A native of Rhode Island, Mr. Peck was born in the city of Providence in 1809 and was a representative of the seventh generation of an old New England family that had taken a prominent part in the colonial history of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The American progenitor of this branch of the Peck family was Joseph Peck, a native of Suffolk county, England, who came to America with his family on the ship Diligent in 1638, and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts. The line of descent from Joseph Peck to Philip F. W. Peck is through the former's son Nicholas, who resided in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, whose son Jonathan settled in Rhode Island between Warren and Bristol. The son of the latter, Deacon Thomas, lived in Swansea, Massachusetts, and his son, Jonathan II, was a resident of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, whose son Philip, born October 3, 1771, in Rehoboth, married Abagail Chace. They were the parents of Philip F. W. Peck.

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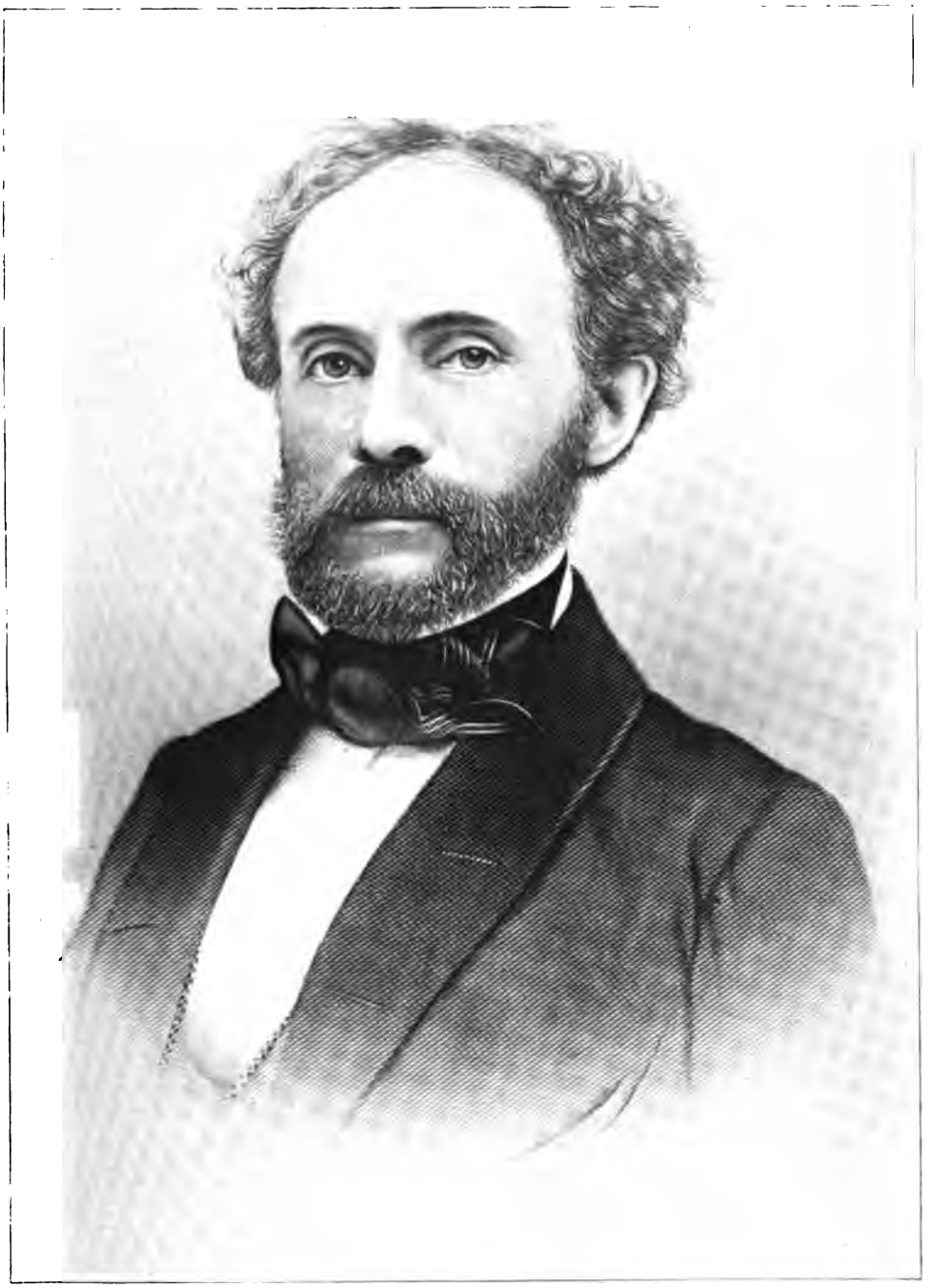

P. J. W. Peck

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The educational and industrial training of Mr. Peck had been of that practical kind, which the men who became pioneers in building up western trade and commerce had generally received. He had grown to manhood with correct habits, a capacity for close application to business and a comprehensive knowledge of the principles which govern the building up of centers of commercial activity. He was ambitious, enterprising and self-reliant, and as his subsequent career demonstrated, had a genius for finance and was possessed of unusual business foresight. He learned to regard life as something of wider scope than that of mere money-making and came to the west not only with the desire to attain success, but also with the well defined recognition of his duty and obligations to his fellowmen. Leaving New England with the hope of securing better opportunities on the western frontier, which district then included Illinois, he arrived at last at Fort Dearborn, after having made a trip around the lakes on a sailing vessel from Buffalo, bringing with him a stock of general merchandise. This was in 1830. It was his intention to proceed toward the south with the idea of probably going to New Orleans. He realized the natural advantages of the geographic location of Fort Dearborn but was somewhat doubtful as to the expediency of throwing himself into the development of a new settlement. However, the cordiality and confidence which the settlers at this point extended influenced him to remain. On the journey westward he had been a fellow passenger with Captain Joseph Naper, who also brought a stock of goods with him and proceeded further into the interior of the state, founding the town of Naperville. With notable prescience Mr. Peck realized that the larger town would concentrate at the foot of the lake and the mouth of the river, at a natural port for lake traffic and central point of overland travel. He entered actively into the business life of the community in 1831 when he built a small log building near Fort Dearborn and therein placed his stock of goods on sale. Soon, however, he began the erection of what was the first frame building in Chicago. It was a two-story structure at the southeast corner of South Water and La Salle streets and it had been sufficiently completed to permit of its occupancy in the fall of 1831. This building was erected on the first piece of Chicago real estate that Mr. Peck bought. It has ever since remained in the possession of his family, is now owned by his son Clarence T. and has recently been leased for three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, while the original cost was less than twenty-five dollars. Not only did it shelter one of the pioneer mercantile enterprises of the embryo city but also became the home of the first Sunday school ever organized in Chicago, the unfinished second story being used for that purpose, while Chicago's first minister, the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, also used the same room as a study and lodging place. It was in this, for that time superior structure, too, that Mr. Peck laid the foundation of a fortune which developed into a rich estate. Here he carried on the business of merchandising until such time as it became necessary for him to give his whole attention to his reality interests and the care of his growing fortune.

The year 1832 chronicled the Indian uprising followed by a military expedition that brought the red men into subjection. In this movement—the Black Hawk war—Mr. Peck participated and became a member of the first military company organized in this city. A resident of Chicago when its population was less than one hundred, and two years before it had a recognized corporate or municipal existence, Mr. Peck was a pioneer of the pioneers. His name, moreover, is associated with

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many of the "first founders." He helped to organize the settlement into a town in 1833; he had the first postoffice box assigned on the establishment of the first postoffice of Chicago.

When the boxes were alloted there was a demand for the smaller numbers, and in fact some contention over the assignment of them, but Mr. Peck in order to facilitate the allotment agreed to take box number forty-eight, which was the highest number.

This box was retained for several years after the carrier system had been introduced.

Mr. Peck was a member of the first fire company organized in the city; was a voter at the first city election; he built in 1836 the first brick dwelling in the city, at the corner of Washington and La Salle streets, the site being still owned by the family. He was in at the birth of the town, witnessed the transition from town to village, from village to city, and from a provincial city to the western metropolis, and two weeks before his death, on the 23d of October, 1871, which occurred as the result of an accident, he saw the city which had sprung up under his observation, practically swept out of existence by the great fire of that year. Such are not the experiences of an ordinary lifetime. In the accumulation of a large fortune Mr. Peck demonstrated that adherence to approved and conservative business methods builds up more substantial estates than those resulting from speculative enterprises. A sagacious and farseeing man, who had always great confidence in the continued growth and prosperity of Chicago, he was never carried away by speculative excitements which swept over the city from time to time, to be followed by corresponding periods of business depression and financial distress. His own affairs were kept so well in hand that he passed safely through the serious financial troubles of 1837 and 1857, when many of his contemporaries met with reverses from which they never recovered. In the year 1837 every payment on canal trustees' sales for the previous year was in default except Philip F. W. Peck's. These periods of general business depression did not weaken, even temporarily, his faith in the ultimate growth and prosperity of Chicago, but rather stimulated him to make investments at the more advantageous terms offered under such circumstances. His conservatism was such that he met with no reverses of consequence during his business career and his fortune grew steadily from the date of his coming to Chicago to that of his death.

In 1835 Mr. Peck was married to Miss Mary K. Wythe, a Philadelphia lady of English parentage and a niece of the celebrated Baptist divine, Dr. Stoughton of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Peck were born eight children, four of whom died in infancy. Those that lived to adult age are as follows: Walter L. Peck married Miss Mary A. Talcott, a daughter of E. B. Talcott, and passed away in 1908. Clarence Ives married Miss Mary B. Field, a daughter of Spafford C. and Martha A. (Cooper) Field, by whom he has three children: Philip F. W., a graduate of Yale with the class of 1907, who is now secretary of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago; Winfield, a student at Armour Institute of Technology, in the class of 1911; and Martha F. Harold S. Peck died in 1884. Ferdinand W. married Miss Tilla C. Spalding, a daughter of Captain William A. Spalding, and has the following children: Ferdinand W., Jr.; Clarence Kent; Walter V.; Spalding;

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Buda, the wife of Charles H. Simms, of Dayton, Ohio; and Arline, who married Robert Bien, of California. An extended mention of Ferdinand W. Peck is given elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Philip F. W. Peck, the wife of our subject, was called to her final rest in 1899.

HENRY EVERETT GREENEBAUM.

The banking house of Greenebaum Sons owes its success and well established position in large measure to the efforts of Henry Everett Greenebaum, the senior partner. Broad and practical business experience well qualify him for the successful conduct of the business with which he was the founder in 1877. He was at that time a young man of about twenty-three years. His birth occurred in Chicago, on the 1st of September, 1854, at the family home, then at Fifth avenue and Van Buren street. His parents were Elias and Rosina Greenebaum, the former identified with banking interests in Chicago from 1848. Jacob Greenebaum, Sr., the grandfather, was one of the early residents of this city and here passed away in 1870.

Henry E. Greenebaum pursued his education in Chicago and graduated from the Jones school in 1867, from the Chicago high school with the class of 1871, the Chicago Business College in 1872 and then studied further under private tutors. After his business course was completed he became a clerk in the bank of Greenebaum & Foreman, of which his father was senior partner. His taste and inclination seemed in that direction and that his choice of a business career was well made, is indicated in the excellent success that has attended his efforts. After a short time he accepted a position with the First National Bank of Chicago but in 1873 had an opportunity to secure a position in a New York bank and removed to that city, where he had four years' experience in the bond and foreign departments. On the 7th of May, 1877, he returned to Chicago and soon thereafter founded the banking house of Greenebaum Sons, his partners being his brothers, Moses E. and James E. Greenebaum. Mr. Greenebaum is at present vice president of Greenebaum Sons Bank & Trust Company. Their location is at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets and they represent a large clientele, having won for themselves a prominent position in the financial circles of the city.

On the 15th of April, 1879, Mr. Greenebaum was united in marriage to Miss Helen F. Leopold, a daughter of the late Samuel F. Leopold, of the firm of Leopold & Austrian, and for many years president of the Lake Superior & Lake Michigan Transportation Company. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Greenebaum have been born three children: Carrie G., the wife of Samuel Nast; Walter J., who has charge of the bond department of the firm of Greenebaum Sons; and John, who is in charge of the mortgage and investment department of this firm.

Mr. Greenebaum gives his political allegiance to the republican party and holds membership in Sinai Temple, over which Dr. Emil G. Hirsch presides. He is a member of the Lake Shore Country Club, Standard Club, the Press Club and the Alliance Française. He has made many trips abroad, traveling extensively both in Europe and America. He represented Chicago interests at the Paris Exposition in 1900 and has a large acquaintance in foreign countries. He is a man of the

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world in that his interests cover a wide range and in his familiarity with important points abroad. He has visited the principal places of historic and modern interest, gaining that knowledge of ancient, medieval and modern history that can never be fully obtained through the mere perusal of books.

GENERAL CHARLES WILSON DREW.

The life associations of General Charles Wilson Drew were those which connected him with men of distinction, of learning, of progress and honor. He was recognized as their friend and peer. He made for himself a creditable position in business circles and came to be most highly respected because of the fidelity which he displayed to every obligation which he assumed or cause which he espoused. He had almost reached the age of sixty-eight years when death claimed him, and he passed away at Chicago on the 9th of April, 1903. He was born at Cato, Cayuga county, New York, April 19, 1835, his parents being Jacob Kittridge and Catherine (Sherman) Drew. His early education was acquired in the country schools near Meridian, New York, and his early experiences were those of the farm, for he was reared amid rural surroundings. What has been termed the "glittering opportunities of the city" drew him, but he found them substantial and in their improvement made steady progress. His initial experience along commercial lines was in the book store of John Ivison, at Auburn, New York, where he remained until 1854, when he made the long and wearisome journey across the continent to the Pacific coast. After a sojourn of four years in the far west he returned by way of the isthmus route in 1859. While in California he was with the Wells Fargo Express Company. He was planning to return to that state when the Civil war was inaugurated and with patriotic ardor he offered his services to the country in defense of the Union, joining the army in August, 1861. He was appointed first lieutenant of the Seventy-fifth New York Infantry and began field service at Fort Pickens, Florida. After the capture of New Orleans his regiment occupied Pensacola and from that point was ordered to the Crescent city and for a time was attached to Weitzel's brigade. Being transferred to Donaldsonville, Louisiana, he was given jurisdiction over the district of La Fourche parish and while thus serving on detail he was authorized and instructed to enlist and organize the Seventy-sixth United States Colored Infantry of which he was commissioned colonel on the 25th of March, 1863. In May of the same year he succeeded Major General C. C. Augur as commandant at Baton Rouge, retaining this important consignment until the fall of Port Hudson when he was placed in command of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, below New Orleans. Later he was ordered to Port Hudson and when General Canby was preparing his movement against Mobile Colonel Drew was given command of the Third Brigade of the First Division of United States Cavalry Troops and during the campaign led his brigade in the assault on the defenses of Mobile, resulting in gaining possession of the controlling point, for which gallant achievement he was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers on the 26th of March, 1865. His campaign included an advance to Montgomery, Alabama, from which city he returned to Mobile and later to New Orleans, where in August of the same year the Confederacy having

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GEN. CHARLES W. DREW

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collapsed, his resignation was tendered and accepted and he was honorably discharged, thus terminating a military career that justly entitles him to a patriot's honors.

War brought to many soldiers not only a training in arms but also wider experience and knowledge. Contact with men and officers from all parts of the country diffused a general knowledge of the country and its conditions that years of study would hardly have brought. General Drew's attention was directed to Chicago and with notable prescience he recognized its commercial future. Thereafter he determined to make the city his home and turned his attention to fire insurance in which he at once took high rank, remaining in active connection therewith until his life's labors were ended. The Loyal Legion in its "In Memoriam" said: "General Drew regarded his chosen profession as second to none and, true to this conviction, he did not hesitate at any personal sacrifice to maintain the highest standard of efficiency and integrity in the various underwriters' associations with which he was connected and was largely instrumental in creating. The vast insuring community in which he lived and worked can never know what benefits have come to it through his influence and tireless energy, which secured better building laws and better fire protection. In the performance of a duty no obstacle was insurmountable; his honesty and sincerity were unassailable; his loyalty to his friends and professional co-workers commanded the admiration of all. He discharged to the best of his ability every trust confided to his care. His life may be briefly epitomized with these words: "He was faithful." In the conduct of the fire insurance business Mr. Drew became a member of the firm of Miller & Drew and the business following the death of the senior partner was conducted under the firm name of Charles W. Drew & Company, the junior partner being his wife's brother, Stanly Fleetwood. Along legitimate and progressive lines the business was developed and the firm came to be recognized as one of the strongest in the field of fire insurance in Chicago. Mr. Drew was also one of the founders of the fire insurance patrol.

In Chicago, on the 31st of October, 1867, Mr. Drew was united in marriage to Miss Anna Stanly Fleetwood, the daughter of Stanly Hall and Mary Jane (Finlay) Fleetwood, both of whom were natives of Baltimore, where they were reared and married, and of whom additional facts follow.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Drew was born a daughter, Ida Fleetwood Drew, who was married September 14, 1901, to Bertrand Walker, a member of the law firm of Glennon, Cary, Walker & Howe.

General Drew was a republican in state and national issues, and while not a politician or office seeker, he took a keen interest in the success of his party and the selection of competent, honest officials. He served in the Chicago common council from 1885 to 1887, but refused the nomination for mayor. He was ever most devoted to the city's welfare, however, and his cooperation could be counted as a tangible asset in support of measures and movements that gave substantially to the city's upbuilding. He was prominent in several of the leading clubs, including the Union League, Calumet, Washington Park and Glenview Golf Clubs, and was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Grace Episcopal church numbered him among its valued representatives and his cooperation could always be counted upon to further its interests. He belonged to the Art Institute and was a charter member of the Calu-

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met Club. His nature was extremely social and he held friendship inviolable. He possesed a fondness for the study of the sciences and his reading along many lines gave him a mental grasp and a breadth of knowledge that classed him with the strong intellects of the city. He grasped opportunity when it was presented, either for his own benefit or the benefit of others, and no one questioned his allegiance or loyalty to the city. In all municipal affairs he displayed the same fidelity which characterized his service on southern battlefields in the Civil war. The Chicago Underwriters Association, of which he was the president from 1885 to 1886, at their special meeting to take action on the death of General Charles W. Drew, prepared a memoir, which in part is as follows: "His record among us has been that of a man of fine mental endowment and of positive opinions, which were always on the side of truth and righteousness. He has been active in every effort tending to the building up and the strengthening of fire underwriting interests, took prominent part in organizing and establishing our patrol, did large service in the organization of the Chicago Fire Underwriters Association in 1885 and in more ways than we can mention since that time has been a tower of strength to our profession, and one to whom we have looked in time of stress for counsel and guidance. For these things we are grateful and his memory is dear to us."

JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Julius Rosenwald is the president of the largest and most widely known mail order house in the world—that of Sears, Roebuck & Company, and yet business activity represents but one phase of his career. He is equally well known by reason of his extensive charities, for his pleasure in his success has come to him through the opportunity that it has afforded him to aid his fellowmen. A philanthropic spirit has prompted him to reach out helpfully to many organized movements for uplifting humanity in a material, intellectual and moral way, yet to see Mr. Rosenwald in his business office one would think that his every thought was concentrated upon the great problems of commerce and finance. It is this power of concentrating upon the task or interests in hand that has been one of the elements in his progress along both business and philanthropic lines. He was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 12, 1862, a son of Samuel and Augusta (Hammerslough) Rosenwald. The father was born in Westphalen, Germany, in 1820, and served in the German army ere his emigration to the United States in 1854. He was for a period a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, where in 1857 he married Augusta Hammerslough, who was born near Bremen, Germany, in 1833, and is now living in Chicago. Samuel Rosenwald was for many years a leading merchant of Springfield, Illinois, being well known in commercial circles in that city for twenty-five consecutive years, from 1861 until 1886. In the latter year he became identified with a wholesale clothing business in Chicago and as a member of the firm of Rosenwald & Weil, so continued until 1899.

The success of the father stimulated in the son a desire to reach a point of prominence in commercial circles. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native city and his knowledge has been augmented through private

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reading, study and broad travel. Moreover he has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience, particularly those which have brought him recognition of the difficulties and obstacles that many men encounter and which have prompted him therefore to put forth a helping hand. He started his business career in New York city when a youth of sixteen years, accepting a position with his uncles, Hammerslough Brothers, wholesale clothiers. For six years he remained in the eastern metropolis, making continuous advancement, and thus became better qualified for the larger responsibilities which have devolved upon him during the period of his connection with commercial interests in Chicago. A resolute purpose has enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken and he has never brooked obstacles that could be overcome by persistent energy and effort.

During the latter part of 1885 Mr. Rosenwald came to Chicago and, entering business circles, was first the senior partner in the wholesale clothing firm of Rosenwald & Weil, which he organized. To the management of this business he devoted himself with great success until 1895, when he severed his active connection with that house to become a member of the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Company, of which he was vice president from 1900 until 1908. He was also treasurer until 1909, when he was elected to the presidency of that and affiliated companies and has since been at the head of this mammoth establishment. The house is today known throughout the length and breadth of the land, its ramifying trade interests reaching into every section of the country. Mr. Rosenwald has surrounded himself with an able corps of assistants, the different departments being in charge of exceptionally competent men. Moreover, in his commercial career he has always recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. The plant has been removed from one place to another to secure more commodious quarters and within the past few years has been established on the west side, where a mammoth building was erected and where about ten thousand employes are found daily at work. The growth of the business necessitates a night shift in some departments, and something of the immense volume of trade is indicated by the immense procession of mail wagons that are sent each morning and evening to the postoffice loaded to their capacity with mail bearing directly upon the trade. Fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand letters are received daily for months at a time.

Mr. Rosenwald resides with his family at No. 4901 Ellis avenue. He was married in Chicago, April 8, 1890, to Miss Augusta Nusbaum, of Chicago, and unto them have been born five children: Lessing, Adele, Edith, Marion and William.

Mr. Rosenwald is very prominent socially and is a valued member of the Standard Club, the Ravisloe, Idlewild, Lake Shore Country, Press, the Chicago Automobile and the Union League Clubs. He is of the Jewish faith and is president of the Associated Jewish Charities, and yet his humanity is too broad to be limited by any race or nationality and his aid is extended in many directions, where good work is being done in the name of charity or religion. He is also the vice president of the National Conference of Jewish Charities and has been actively interested in an effort to federate the Jewish charitable organizations of various cities along the line of the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago. He is likewise the vice president and a member of the executive committee of the United Charities of Chicago and this is one of the evidences of a broadmindedness which commands for him the

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respect, admiration and honor of all people and of all creeds. Of the Sinai congregation he is vice president and is a director of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, which has also honored him with its presidency. He is a director of the Religious Education Association and of the Jewish Home Finding Society. His official connections extend to Rush Medical College, Tuskeegee Institute, the Glenwood School for Boys, the Immigrants Protective League and the Chicago Grand Opera Company, of all of which he is a trustee. He has been a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association work and is especially interested in the establishment of branches of that organization among colored men. He has often made mention of his recognition of the fact that the association throws around a boy at a critical age those influences which reclaim him for an upright, honorable manhood and citizenship. He is chairman of the Bureau of Public Efficiency and is active in local reform movements along political lines, taking a keen interest in all that affects the progress and welfare of the city. He is one of the directors of the Peace Society and a member of the executive committee of the National Citizens League, an organization for the promotion of a sound banking system, and of the executive committee of the Chicago Plan Commission and the Civic Federation. He enjoys golf and tennis as a source of recreation and when the demands of his business and public activities permit him leisure he indulges his love of travel. His life has constantly reached out in constantly broadening lines of activity and usefulness and has become an appreciative force in the world for good. There is nothing narrow nor contracted in his life, his thought or his purpose. The doctrine of the brotherhood of the race is to him a matter of reality and every strong belief of his life has found its expression in his conduct.

ANDREWS ALLEN.

Andrews Allen, president of the Allen & Garcia Company, in Chicago, with offices in the McCormick building, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, January 11, 1870. The ancestry of the family in the paternal line is traced back to 1640 when representatives of the name came from England and settled in Massachusetts. From that time until 1865 the ancestral home was maintained in New England but in the latter year, following the Civil war, William F. Allen, the father of Andrews Allen, removed westward to Wisconsin and as professor of Latin and history was connected with the University of Wisconsin until his death. Mr. Allen in conjunction with his brother, Professor Joseph Henry Allen and Professor J. B. Greenough of Harvard were the authors of the Allen and Greenough Latin series, and he was recognized as one of the foremost educators of the middle west. He was born in Northboro, Massachusetts, and passed away on the 9th of December, 1889. His wife bore the maiden name of Margaret Andrews and is now living in Madison, Wisconsin. She, too, is of English lineage, descended from the pilgrims who came to the new world as Mayflower passengers.

Andrews Allen pursued his education in a private school in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and the high schools of his native city; and in the University of Wisconsin, he completed the engineering course by graduation with the class of 1891. During

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ANDREWS ALLEN

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his college days he became a member of the Beta Theta Pi. Following his graduation he was for one month connected with the United States Geological service in northern Michigan, after which he spent eight years with the Edgemoor Bridge Works at Wilmington, Delaware, in the capacity of draftsman and assistant engineer. Returning to the middle west in January, 1899, he became contracting engineer for the Wisconsin Bridge & Iron Company in Chicago. His ability placed him in a prominent position in his chosen field of labor and broadening experience and extended research are continually augmenting his skill. He has been accorded some of the most important contracts in connection with bridge construction in the middle west. Extending his efforts into other industrial fields he is now the vice president and secretary of the Allith-Prouty Company, manufacturers of hardware specialties in Chicago. Through wide experience Mr. Allen has gained an enviable reputation as an authority in his line and he is at present special lecturer on engineering contracts in the Northwestern University College of Engineering.

Mr. Allen was married in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Miss Margaret Isabelle Thomas, a daughter of John J. and Isabelle (Dobson) Thomas, who were natives of England. They reside at No. 1215 East Fifty-sixth street. Mr. Allen finds recreation and interest in golf, tennis, baseball and fishing, in fact in all manly outdoor sports and athletics. He belongs to the Union League, the Quadrangle, the Illinois Athletic and the Calumet Country Clubs. He also is associated with the University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago and the Wisconsin University Club of Madison. Of the latter he has been president and has also been president of the Beta Theta Pi Chapter House Company of Madison. He is a member of the Theosophical Society and in more strictly professional and scientific lines is connected with the Western Society of Engineers and the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is a charter member of the Engineers Club of Chicago, holding every executive office in the first named and acting as president in the year 1909. His geniality has made him popular in the organizations of a purely social character and his ability has gained him recognition in the more strictly professional societies.

ARTHUR DIXON.

Endowed by nature with keen intellect, developing in his youth a laudable ambition, Arthur Dixon has throughout his entire life made wise use of time, talents and opportunities, nor have his efforts been confined alone to lines resulting in individual benefit. Into those fields where general interests and the public welfare are involved he has extended his efforts, becoming a recognized political leader of republican faith and one of the most efficient and active workers in the Methodist denomination of Chicago. His residence in this city covers more than a half century.

He was a young man of twenty-four years at the time of his arrival, his birth having occurred in County Fermanagh, Ireland, March 27, 1837. His parents were Arthur and Jane (Allen) Dixon. His father was a man of noticeable flexibility and force of character, who successfully cultivated the fields, acted as instructor in the schoolroom and was engaged in the practice of law. Many of his sterling

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traits of character seem to have been inherited by his son, who in his youth displayed remarkable alertness and vigor, both mental and physical. In his school days he was particularly fond of mathematics, logic, history and ethics. The discipline of his youthful years was moral as well as mental and from early boyhood he was a constant attendant at the Episcopal and Methodist Sunday schools. His literary training was received in the district and national schools and at the age of eighteen years he left home to enjoy the broader opportunities which he felt were offered in America. Arriving in Philadelphia in 1855, he there resided until 1858, having been influenced in his choice of a destination by the fact that some of his old-time friends were living in that city. He afterward spent three years in the nursery business in Pittsburg and following his arrival in Chicago, in 1861, entered business circles as a grocery clerk in the employ of G. C. Cook. Soon after, however, he opened a grocery store on his own account, conducting it with fair success from 1861 until 1863. It was seemingly an accident that led him into the field of business in which he has so long remained, in which his fortune has been gained and in which he has attained enviable reputation because of capable management, executive force and able direction of his interests. In payment for a debt contracted in his grocery store he accepted a team of horses and wagon and this led him into the teaming business, which he found so remunerative that in 1862 he disposed of his grocery store and opened an office at No. 299 Fifth avenue. In the half century which has since elapsed the name of Arthur Dixon has become a synonym in Chicago for the transfer business, for efficient service and for honorable dealing. A general transfer, storage and forwarding business is conducted, it having been incorporated in 1888 under the name of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, of which the founder is still the president. It has developed into the largest enterprise of its kind in the city but the business resources of Mr. Dixon have not been taxed to their fullest extent in its conduct and management, for other interests have also felt the stimulus of his energy and initiative. He is now a director of the F. Parmelee Company, the Central Trust Company, the West Pullman Land Association, the Dixon Land Association, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Grand Trunk Railroad Company and was for many years a director of the Metropolitan National Bank. His opinion upon important business propositions has often been sought and his counsel has been freely given.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Dixon is at the head of a family that is very prominent socially. In January, 1862, he married Miss Annie Carson, of Allegheny, and of their fourteen children six sons and six daughters are yet living. George W. Dixon, the second son, is secretary and treasurer of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, while the third, Thomas J. Dixon, is general manager. It has been said that his home at No. 3131 Michigan boulevard represents an ideal American household. His children are in sympathy with him in all that he has done and have been particularly helpful in his work in behalf of the church. He was reared in the Episcopal faith but for many years has been a leading member of the First Methodist church, serving as trustee and Sunday school teacher for almost a half century and also as president of its board. He is likewise one of the trustees of the Wesleyan Hospital. He belongs to the Methodist Social Union and to various organizations which promote the ethical and educational interests of the city. He has a membership in the Art Institute, the Historical Society, the Chicago

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Real Estate Board, the Bankers' Club, the Chicago Board of Trade, the Union League and the Hamilton, Calumet and Illinois Athletic Clubs. He has served as president of the Irish Literary Society and is interested in all that stimulates higher thought, his own wide reading and investigation being indicated in his choice library of religious, scientific, poetical and philosophical works. He is one of the old-time representatives of Masonry in Chicago, having become identified with the craft in 1865. He is now a life member of the chapter and commandery and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He has been a close student of the great questions involved in citizenship and is splendidly qualified for political leadership, yet on the whole has preferred that his public services should be done as a private citizen. However, his capabilities have been called forth in leadership in the republican party, of which he became a most earnest supporter during the period of the Civil war. His sympathies were with the Federal government and his work in enlisting and equipping men for the Union ranks called forth general praise. A contemporary biographer, in this connection, has said: "Toward the end of the war he became especially prominent in local politics and obtained firm standing with his fellow citizens by his active participation in the establishment of the fire limits. In the spring of 1867 he was elected by the republicans as alderman from the second ward and for twenty-four years served continuously as a member of the city council, holding the record both for faithfulness and length of aldermanic service. Although he was returned to his seat year after year with increased majorities and sometimes without opposition, the contest in the common council over his elevation to the presidency of that body was bitter. He was chosen, however, and continued in office from 1874 to 1880, inclusive. At various times he served as chairman of all the important committees and, whether as a working member, a debater or 'watchdog of the city treasury,' made his mark. Among other important measures he advocated municipal ownership of the gas plant, high water pressure, building of sewers by special assessment, creation of a public library, annexation of the suburbs, building of viaducts over railway crossings, the drainage law and the extension of the fire limits. At Mr. Dixon's resignation in April, 1891, the city council, as a body, expressed its unqualified regret at his action and placed on record its conviction of 'his great public worth, his zeal for honest and economical government, his sincere interest in the cause of the taxpayers and his undoubted and unquestioned ability in every position assigned to him.' Mr. Dixon was one of the foremost in laying a wise and substantial foundation for the World's Columbian Exposition and in April, 1892, was elected one of its directors, his services and counsel being invaluable. Mr. Dixon represented the first senatorial district of Illinois in the twenty-seventh general assembly, and among the bills introduced and passed by him at that session were those providing for the location of the Chicago public library and the extension of sewerage and water by special tax levy and sundry other bills. For a quarter of a century he has been a member of the city and county republican central committees and has served many times as chairman of both of these bodies. In 1872 he was a leading candidate for congress, failing of the nomination by only a few votes, and in 1880 served as a delegate to the national republican convention which named James A. Garfield for the presidency. Justly proud of his nationality, Mr. Dixon has also been highly honored by the Irish republicans of the city

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and nation. In 1868 he was elected president of the Irish Republican Club of Chicago and in the following year to the head of the national organization." Mr. Dixon is a splendid representative of a race that is represented by illustrious men throughout the civilized world. To the ready adaptability and versatility of the Irish people he added American enterprise and resolution. Throughout all his course he has never faltered in the accomplishment of what he has undertaken in either individual or community affairs and his history proves that success is ambition's answer.

A. MILLER BELFIELD.

Success in the practice of patent law presupposes not only a comprehensive knowledge of the principles in this department of law but also an understanding of mechanics and engineering so that the practitioner may himself pass upon the value of the patent over which litigation is waged and recognize the points of dissimilarity to anything of the kind previously put upon the market. Well known as a patent attorney, A. Miller Belfield has made continuous progress in this field in which he has elected to specialize. He is one of Chicago's native sons, his birth having occurred September 6, 1873. His parents were Henry Holmes and Anna (Miller) Belfield, natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Cleveland, Ohio, respectively. About 1867 they became residents of Chicago and the father was at one time principal of the Jones school and afterward of the North Division high school. He was also the first and only director of the Chicago Manual Training School, located at Twelfth street and Michigan avenue, later absorbed by the University of Chicago as part of its University School of Education. He was not only a distinguished educator of this city but was also widely known throughout the entire educational world as an early exponent of manual training, as opposed to the old classics. At present he is retired and is traveling abroad. At the time of the Civil war his patriotic nature prompted response to the country's call for troops and he enlisted in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, serving with the rank of adjutant. He was captured and for sixty days was incarcerated in Charleston Prison, after which he was exchanged. His wife was a daughter of Andrew Miller, an early settler of Chicago and one of the pioneer shipbuilders and owner of several dry docks. Mrs. Belfield was one of the high school girls that took part in the Lincoln funeral march when the body of the martyred president was brought to Chicago and here lay in state before the funeral procession to Springfield was resumed, the interment being made in the capital city.

A. Miller Belfield acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Chicago, later attended the Chicago Manual Training School of this city and subsequently became a student in Purdue University at La Fayette, Indiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892. While at Purdue he became a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he made preparation for the profession as a student in and was graduated from the law department of Northwestern University in 1894. The same year he was admitted to practice. He had pursued a course in electrical engineering, which

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A. MILLER BELFIELD

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constituted an excellent foundation for success in patent law. To this branch of the profession he immediately turned his attention and therein met with notable success. He was at one time a member of the firm of Page & Belfield, but the senior partner is now deceased. Later he became associated with the firm of Brown, Cragg & Belfield but for some years has been alone in practice. His clientage is drawn from among the large corporations and is quite extensive and he has been the victor in a number of prominent patent law suits, which demonstrates his superior ability in this particular field of practice.

Mr. Belfield is a member of the Union League, the Homewood Country and the Chicago Law Clubs. His membership with the Loyal Legion is due to his father's connection with the Union army. He is also a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and interested in its projects for the development of the material interests of the city. His religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Hyde Park Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as deacon and in the work of which he takes an active and helpful interest. He likewise belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Hyde Park Men's Club. His interest centers in those movements and measures which tend to uplift humanity, to promote the upbuilding of the city or to bring relief where aid is needed by the individual. Sterling manhood places him with Chicago's representative citizens.

DAVID BRAINERD FISK.

What the name of Marshall Field is to the dry-goods trade the name of D. B. Fisk is to the millinery trade, and while twenty-one years have come and gone since he passed away, there remains as a monument to his activity and enterprise the large wholesale establishment which he founded and conducted. He was born at Upton, Massachusetts, January 23, 1817, his parents being Daniel and Ruth (Chapin) Fisk. His education was afforded by the common schools and at sixteen years of age he entered his father's general store in Upton, there receiving his business training. He was thus identified with commercial interests at that place for a considerable period and while there residing he was married to Lydia Chapin Wood on the 12th of June, 1838. They became parents of two sons and a daughter: D. Milton, Henry E. and Mrs. Bennet B. Botsford.

Mr. Fisk left New England to become a resident of Chicago in 1853, in which year he founded the millinery house of D. B. Fisk & Company—a name synonymous with the commercial history of the city. The store at that time was located on Wells street, between Lake and South Water streets, and later was removed to Nos. 53-55 Lake street, where the business was continued until the building was destroyed during the great Chicago fire. Immediately afterward D. B. Fisk & Company resumed business at Washington and Clinton streets, where they remained until the completion of their new building at the southwest corner of Washington and Wabash avenue, where the firm has been located for over forty years, a record in the downtown district of forty-one years in one and the same location and building. The firm is at present erecting a thirteen-story building at 225 North Wabash avenue, which they will occupy January 1, 1913. Mr. Fisk was, throughout the

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period to the time of his death, the motive spirit in the development and upbuilding of this business, making his establishment adequate to the demands of the wholesale trade in the growing western city. Its goods were sent out to all parts of the middle west and even to more remote districts and the sales of the house reached a large annual figure. At the present time their goods are sold from coast to coast and beside the Chicago establishment, salesrooms are maintained at New York city and St. Louis.

The death of Mr. Fisk occurred July 29, 1891, when he had been a resident of Chicago for thirty-eight years. His name was ever a prominent one in commercial circles and his establishment set the standard which others followed. He came to be widely known in social connections and was a member of the Chicago, Calumet and Washington Park Clubs.

THOMAS EDMOND WELLS.

Prominent among those men who did much to place Chicago in its foremost position among the leading cities of the world in certain lines of industry and commerce was the gentleman whose name heads this review. Born January 28, 1855, he was a native of Birmingham, England, where his boyhood days were spent. His opportunities for education did not extend beyond the first fifteen years of his life or beyond his native country, for at that age he came with his parents to America and in Chicago entered upon his business career, first as an employe of Lunt, Preston & Keene, bankers. He was but a boy of fifteen, yet he displayed an aptitude that characterized him as a lad who would win victories in life's battles. He remained with this firm until after the great Chicago fire and was an employe of the bank at the time of the conflagration, being at length forced to flee from his post owing to the encroachment of the flames shortly before the building collapsed. In 1873 he entered the employ of William Kirkwood and by close application and fidelity won advancement until in 1876 he was admitted to partnership, the firm later becoming Geddes, Kirkwood & Company. Mr. Wells retained his membership and active connection with this firm until about 1896, when he withdrew to become president of the Continental Packing Company, continuing at the head of the latter concern until about 1902, when he resigned the presidency and disposed of his interest therein. Soon afterward he founded the present commission house of T. E. Wells & Company, remaining its president until his death. During the latter years of his life he lived practically retired and spent a great deal of his time with his wife and younger members of the family at "Top Farm," Broadway, Worcestershire, England, where he owned a country estate.

The life history of Mr. Wells was that of a self-made man in the fullest meaning of the term—a man whose start in life was his ambition and energy, one who could detect opportunities and was not afraid to back his judgment with the financial strength he possessed. His interests were large and varied. He had grown up in the business that brought him his greatest success. In the early days he had spent some time in ranching enterprises in Kansas—an experience that no doubt furnished information of value in his subsequent successful career. Varied

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as were his interests, there were none with which he was not thoroughly familiar and, therefore, capable of their successful direction. He always had great faith in Chicago and its future and many years ago began to invest in city realty. In 1855 he purchased real estate at what is now 4733 Vincennes avenue, where he erected the home that was always afterward his Chicago residence and where his widow still resides while in the city. At the time of its purchase there were but few homes or business houses in that locality.

Mr. Wells was married October 17, 1874, to Miss Mary Nash, of Worcestershire, England, who with three sons and three daughters survive, the children being: Mary, the wife of W. H. Noyes, of Chicago; John Edward; Annie, now Mrs. A. H. Noyes; Thomas Edmond; Preston Albert; and Eleanor May. All are residents of Chicago, one son, Richard A., having previously passed away.

Mr. Wells was a member of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian church, of which he served as a trustee, and he took deep interest in church and religious affairs. He was for many years a member of the Chicago Club and was a man of many friends and one of the well known citizens of Chicago in business and financial circles. When business hours were over, however, his greatest pleasure was in his home and his deepest interest was for the comfort and welfare of his family.

Mr. Wells' death occurred on the 4th of August, 1910, at Evesham, Worcestershire, England, while abroad with his wife and family, his demise following an operation for appendicitis. His remains were brought to Chicago and rest in Oakwoods cemetery.

JOSEPH PEACOCK.

Joseph Peacock, who was one of the oldest living settlers of Chicago at the time of his death, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, on August 21, 1813, and died May 13, 1886. He was the son of William and Susannah (Caldecott) Peacock. For several years during his early childhood he lived with his parents at his native town, and then went to Huntingdon, the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell, to live with his grandfather Caldecott, a jeweler. A clock of this grandfather's manufacture, which is over one hundred years old, Mr. Peacock had in his possession. After residing for some years in Huntingdon and obtaining his education at the common schools, he learned the trade of gunsmith at his native village, working at it in different places in England until 1834, when he came to America. He at first located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked seven months for a gunsmith named E. P. Andrews. He then started a small gunsmith shop of his own, which he ran about a year, when he sold it and removed to Albion, New York, where he worked one winter, and, in the spring of 1836, came to Chicago. In the succeeding fall, he opened a gunsmith shop at the northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets, which he ran about three years, and continued in this business, in various locations on Lake street, until 1850, when he retired from it. In 1842 or 1843, he erected a two-story brick building at No. 224 Lake street, one of the first erected on that street, and occupied it with his shop for some years. After selling his gunsmith business in 1850, he was unoccupied for some years, and then, in 1853, purchased

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the pine timber lands and sawmill owned by Silas Billings, near the mouth of Ford River, in Delta county, Michigan. After selling lumber by the cargo for about a year, he opened a yard near the east end of Twelfth street bridge, for storing the lumber for which a ready market was not found. He continued to manufacture lumber on Ford River, and manage this Chicago yard and deal generally in lumber, until 1864, when he sold both lands and mill to John S. McDonald, John Lynch and a Mr. Simple. After making this sale, he continued his lumber business in Chicago, having an office at various places until 1882, when he, for the most part, went out of business.

Mr. Peacock was married in 1842 to Miss Margaret Sobraro. They had nine children. Those living are as follows: Maggie, who married S. Q. Perry, formerly president of the Perry-Pearson Company; Russel D., who died October 22, 1911; Alice M., who married D. C. Alton; and Florence, wife of Albert P. Green, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work. The grandchildren are as follows: Joseph Peacock Green, Margaret Green, Russel Philip Green and Albert Pennington Green, II. Mr. Peacock was highly respected for his sterling honesty and strength of character.

JOHN J. HANLON.

It is not strange that the biographer should hestitate when he attempts to pen the lines which shall pay fitting tribute to such a good man and true as was John J. Hanlon, whose life was expressive of all that is meant by nobility and sterling worth. There entered into his career the distinctive and unmistakable elements of greatness, if greatness has its root in honorable ancestry and is fostered in the development of high character and successful accomplishment. A native of Dublin, Ireland, John J. Hanlon was born January 14, 1835, and his life record covered the intervening period to the 22d of March, 1905, when he passed away at his home on West Monroe street, in Chicago, at the age of seventy years. He was the son of James Hanlon, a wealthy architect, and was descended from a very ancient and honorable Irish family that had well served their country. The name figures prominently upon various pages of Ireland history, for the O'Hanlons were distinguished as soldiers, as scholars and in the priesthood. The roster of O'Neil's army in 1590 and the army of James the Second, one hundred years later, shows that many of the name were valiant soldiers in defense of their country's interests. At Limerick they distinguished themselves with Sarsfield and officers of that name went with the brigade into France. Redmond O'Hanlon is spoken of as the most fearless man of his time and made life miserable for the English garrison wherever his influence reached. The name figures prominently in connection with ecclesiastical history for many of the family have made valuable contributions to the records of the church. Father O'Hanlon, present parish priest of Donebrook, Dublin, has recently completed one of the richest contributions to hagiology in his "Lives of the Saints," and his magnificent work of twelve folio volumes is copiously anastated and richly illustrated.

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JOHN J. HANLON

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John J. Hanlon inherited many of the salient characteristics and noble traits of his ancestry, together with a deep love of his native country and the same keen interest in education that characterized his race. In his early youth he came to the new world. He was a bright, studious, well educated boy, and the habits of his youth found their fruition in the intelligence, force and worth of the man. He arrived in Chicago in the '50s, here completing his education, after which he turned his attention to the printing business. He learned the trade and followed it as employe until the age of thirty, when he established himself in business, in the year of 1865, continuing in that field of activity with excellent success for forty years. The business which he founded was, in December, 1906, incorporated as the John J. Hanlon Company and is yet owned and controlled by the members of the family. Under his guidance it had grown to extensive proportions and had not only long proved a profitable investment but became one of the foremost in its line in the west. Its product in the way of blank books, loose leaves, railroad and commercial printing has been for years considered a standard and no concern in Chicago has enjoyed a higher reputation for commercial integrity. Of an inventive turn of mind, all during his business career he sought to improve the efficiency and capacity of machinery used in his business. He invented a number of labor-saving apparatus for use in his line of industry. One device in particular, a tariff book file, is almost universally used and conceded to be the most practical appliance of its kind known. He suffered heavy losses at the time of the great Chicago fire in 1871 which destroyed his business and his home, but with unconquerable spirit he set to work to retrieve and was soon again upon the highway to success, developing a business which grew in extent and importance until it became one of the chief industries of this character in Chicago.

On the 2d of November, 1858, Mr. Hanlon was married to Miss Anna T. Schofield, a daughter of John and Margaret Schofield. Seven children were born to them: Mary T., who is now president of the J. J. Hanlon Company; John W., deceased; Leo Joseph, who is engaged in business as a blank-book binder; James W., with the J. J. Hanlon Company; Anna, the wife of William Darley; Francis; and Loretto B.

In his political views Mr. Hanlon was ever a democrat, loyal to the principles in which he believed. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic church and to it he was a most generous contributor. He held membership with the Typothetae and also with the Amateur Photographers' Club. He was likewise a patron of the Art Institute and these connections indicate much of the nature of his interests. He possessed an artistic taste and had keen appreciation for works of art. He was extremely well read and possessed a very retentive memory. During the latter years of his life he retired from the active management of his business and devoted himself to the different forms of recreation that appealed to him. When past sixty-five years he took up amateur photography with an enthusiasm becoming of one naturally artistic and the excellency of his work was attested by the highest honors when shown in competition. Whatever he did was always done in the best manner possible. His judgment was exceptionally good and his advice was often sought on different matters. Extremely conscientious, on such occasions his opinion would be given with the same sincerity as if his own interests were involved. He was particularly fond of music and greatly enjoyed attending the grand opera. In

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fact his interests in life were those which uplift and elevate mankind and take one beyond the humdrum existence of business into those fields which call out the noblest and best in nature. He possessed a particularly fine mind and the intrinsic worth of character that gained him the honor and respect of all who knew him. Of him it has been written: "He was one of the finest characters that one ever met. He was humble, patient, gentle, kind, charitable, considerate, clever and wise; generous to a fault; always trying to be obliging to everyone. He bore the trials of life like a martyr or a saint in most true Christian spirit. His earthly solicitude was not for himself but his wife and children and a few devoted friends. He held the love and esteem of all who knew him."

ELIAS GREENEBAUM.

Elias Greenebaum is numbered among those whose long connection with the business interests of Chicago entitles them to prominent mention in its history. In fact he has been one of the makers of its history and his name is written large upon its annals in characters which command respect and honor. As a banker and dealer in loans based on Chicago real estate his work has contributed much to general progress and improvement. He was born in Eppelsheim, Grossherzogthum Hessen, Germany, June 24, 1822, his parents being Jacob and Sarah Greenebaum. The father was the only son of Elias Greenebaum, had lived at Reipolzkirchen, in the Palatinate, and was a public functionary and honored citizen. Jacob Greenebaum was a merchant of Eppelsheim, who came to Chicago in 1852, remaining a resident of this city for almost twenty years, his death occurring in May, 1871, when he was seventy-three years of age.

His son, Elias Greenebaum, received liberal educational training in the schools near his father's home and also attended agricultural, commercial and trade schools in Kaiserlautern, thus acquiring a training that enabled him to move with equal ease of manner in the cultured circles or among the practical people of the world. His all-around training qualified him for almost any work that he might take up. In September, 1847, he emigrated to America and after a residence of six months in Uniontown, Ohio, came to Chicago, establishing his home in this city, April 14, 1848. His early connection with the business interests here was that of a general merchant, but he turned from commercial to financial pursuits and in January, 1855, associated with his brothers, Henry and David S. and established the banking house of Greenebaum Brothers. He early became impressed with the stability of the city's growth and therefore of the value of its real-estate as financial security. His investments were always judiciously placed and his success came as the legitimate outcome thereof.

On the 3d of March, 1852, Mr. Greenebaum was united in marriage to Miss Rosina Straus, and unto them were born four children, Henry Everett, Moses Ernest, Mrs. Emma E. Gutman and James E. The sons received their business training from their father and ultimately became members of the banking house of Greenebaum Sons, which they founded a third of a century ago and which is num-

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bered among the substantial financial institutions of this city. In 1911, the bank was incorporated as Greenebaum Sons Bank & Trust Company.

For a number of years Mr. Greenebaum has lived retired in the enjoyment of rest that is well earned and of success that has been honorably achieved. He early became an active participant in the charitable movements inaugurated by the Jewish people of the city and became one of the founders of the Sinai congregation. He is a warm personal friend and great admirer of Dr. Emil G. Hirsch and has cooperated with him in many carefully organized movements for the material assistance and moral uplift of the people. He is a splendidly preserved man, both physically and mentally, and the ninety years of his life constitute a period of great and useful activity. The respect and veneration which should ever be accorded people of advanced years are his for his record is written in terms of honor and his course has at all times been worthy of the respect and confidence of the multitude.

JAMES HERBERT WILKERSON.

James Herbert Wilkerson, whose name was associated with the prosecution of some of the most important trust cases that have claimed not only the attention of the bar but also of the general public throughout the entire country, was born in Savannah, Missouri, December 11, 1869, his parents being John W. and Lydia (Austin) Wilkerson. He was graduated B. A. from De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, in 1889, and successfully represented the state in the interstate oratorical contest of that year. His entire attention has been given to the learned professions and after successful experience as a teacher he took up the study of law, having in the meantime been principal of the high school at Hastings, Nebraska, in 1890-1, and instructor in the De Pauw University from 1891 until 1893. He was married at South Bend, Indiana, August 21, 1891 to Miss Mary E. Roth. Mr. Wilkerson's residence is at No. 6448 Minerva avenue, while his office is at 826 Federal building.

Meanwhile his thorough course of law reading prepared him for the bar, to which he was admitted in Chicago in 1893, when he began practice with Myron H. Beach. The following year he became connected with the law firm of Tenney, McConnell & Coffeen, while in 1900 he was made a partner in the firm, which was later changed to Tenney, Coffeen, Harding & Wilkerson. At the present writing he is a member of the law firm of Brundage, Wilkerson & Cassells. In addition to important interests of a large private practice which have come under his direction, he has done equally important work in the prosecution of various cases.

Mr. Wilkerson is prominent in republican circles, serving in 1902 as a member of the Illinois legislature from the thirteenth district, during which period he conducted the fight for a state civil service law and introduced and secured the passage of the constitutional amendment for a new charter for Chicago. In 1903 he was appointed county attorney for Cook county and conducted important litigation involving questions of taxation and particularly prosecutions against the Standard Oil Company. In 1906 he was appointed special assistant United States

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attorney in the government prosecution of the Standard Oil Company, and in 1910 he was appointed special assistant to the attorney general in prosecutions against Swift & Company, Armour & Company, Morris & Company and the National Packing Company and their officers, for violation of the anti-trust act. He was appointed United States attorney at Chicago, August 1, 1911. The work of the Chicago office is very voluminous and yet Mr. Wilkerson's friends and professional associates feel that he is fully adequate for the position. His name came to be widely known in connection with the grand jury investigation of the beef trust. The first investigation resulted in an indictment against the corporations only, but Mr. Wilkerson has since brought in two sets of indictments against the individual packers that have to a great extent accomplished their purpose.

Mr. Wilkerson is widely known in the Union League, University Law, Hamilton and Woodlawn Park Clubs, his social qualities rendering him a favorite with the general public. He holds to high ideals in his profession, especially believing that the counsel, who practice, are to aid the court in the administration of justice. He has ever been most careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics and gives to his clients the service of talent, of unwearied industry, of careful preparation and rare learning.

WILLIAM SCHULZE.

William Schulze, vice president and treasurer of the Schulze Baking Company, is one of the well known men in his line of business, as well as an excellent example of the modern and aggressive type of a business man. Mr. Schulze was born December 17, 1866, in Osterode, at the foot of the Hartz mountains, in the province of Hanover, Germany, a son of Gustav and Henrietta (Roeper) Schulze. After completing his education in the high school of his native town, William Schulze began learning the dry-goods business at Muehlhausen and followed it for three years, during which time, however, his attention was directed to America as a place where favoring opportunity points the way to success and, accordingly, he determined to benefit by the advantages here offered, and sailed for the new world, landing at Baltimore, Maryland. He at once made his way westward to Big Stone City, South Dakota, where his brother Paul had located two years before. He remained in that town working in a general mercantile store for three years and then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he continued in the dry-goods business for five years.

Mr. Schulze located in Chicago in February, 1893, becoming associated in the baking business with his brother Paul, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. While a new line of business to Mr. Schulze, he applied himself closely to its details, which application, with his natural energy and business ability, soon fitted him for executive capacity. On the organization of the company eighteen years ago he was elected treasurer, and in 1900 was chosen both vice president and treasurer, which dual position he has since filled. They have extensive plants thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery, while the most modern processes are followed in the production of a high grade output. The business has become the foremost concern of this character in Chicago, and is regarded as a valuable asset

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WILLIAM SCHULZE

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in the industrial circles of the city. Its growth and development have been steady and substantial, reflecting great credit upon the management.

Soon after establishing his business Mr. Schulze made arrangements for a home of his own in his marriage on the 6th of April, 1893, to Miss Linnie List, of Elysian, Minnesota, and they now have two sons and three daughters, Gertrude, Theodore, Edgar, Mildred and Winfred. The family residence is at No. 11254 Prospect avenue in Morgan Park, and the parents are members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Schulze also holds membership in the Beverly Country Club and in the Art Institute, all of which associations indicate something of the nature of his interest and activities outside of business circles. The secret of his advancement is not a difficult one to determine. There are no esoteric phases in his career, but a resolute spirit and commendable ambition which have prompted indefatigable effort that, intelligently directed, has brought him to a prominent place in the trade circles of his adopted city.

FREDERIC SINCLAIR JAMES.

Frederic Sinclair James, widely known in insurance and financial circles as the head of the firm of Fred. S. James & Company, was born in Cook county, Illinois, February 20, 1849, his parents being William and Catherine (Cowan) James. At the usual age he entered the public schools, in which he continued his education until he entered business life in connection with the insurance firm of Alfred James & Company, with offices at Clark and South Water streets. There he bent his energies to mastering the business, acquiring a comprehensive knowledge and efficiency in that field that led to his admission to a partnership when he had attained his majority. He was associated with that company until after the great fire in 1871, when he opened a local agency which has since developed as the result of his initiative spirit and carefully formulated plans. He stands today as one of the foremost factors in the field of fire insurance, the business being incorporated under the style of Fred S. James & Company, in which connection he represents the National Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut; the National British & Mercantile Insurance Company, of London, England; the Mechanics & Traders Insurance Company, of New Orleans; the German Alliance Insurance Company, of New York; the British American Insurance Company, of Toronto, Canada; the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut; and the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York. He was also for a time department manager of the Fire Insurance Association, of London, and later of the Washington Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of Boston, which reinsured in the National of Hartford in 1888. Of the latter he became general agent in charge of the western department. His extended connections indicate his position as one of the leading insurance men of Chicago and the volume of his business is the measure of his ability, his genius and enterprise resulting in the upbuilding of one of the largest insurance company agencies in this city.

On the 6th of October, 1868, Mr. James was married to Loretta B. Whitney, and unto them have been born five children: Flora B., Bertha W., Whitney P.,

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Louis H. and Robert E. The family reside at No. 239 Greenwood boulevard, in Evanston, and are well known socially in that attractive suburb. Upon Mr. James has been conferred many honors at the hands of his fellow citizens, although he has never sought prominence in the political field. He served, however, as chairman of the insurance auxiliary committee of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1892-93, and his word has come to be regarded as authority upon questions of insurance. He has never allowed anything to deflect him from his purpose in the conduct of his business affairs, concentrating his energies untiringly upon the execution of carefully devised plans until the substantial rewards of earnest, indefatigable and intelligently directed effort are his.

WILLIAM STANLEY NORTH.

Among the men who by their energy and talent made Chicago a leading manufacturing center of American was William Stanley North, president of the Union Special Machine Company of Chicago, for twenty-eight years.

His death on December 26, 1908, marked the departure of one of the capable and highly respected citizens of Chicago, who had demonstrated that a great business can be developed along lines of sincerity and truthfulness.

Born at Cleveland, Ohio, April 12, 1846, he was the eldest son of Augustus William North and Martha Stanley North of New Britain, Connecticut. His family traces its origin to England, whence his ancestor John North, with two brothers, came to Boston, Massachusetts, on the ship "Susan and Ellen" in 1635. They were among the eighty-four original landowners who founded Farmington, Connecticut, one of the descendants becoming mayor of that place. In New Britain, Connecticut, a member of the family established a blacksmithing business which was the beginning of the great hardware factories that have made that city famous. Another member of the family ran the first steam engine that was operated in that state.

Mr. North, at the age of eighteen, completed his school education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and soon after he began his business life as an order clerk in the New York House of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company, of which his father was manager. Here he remained for about six years.

In 1872 he married Miss. Elizabeth Holmes of Brooklyn, New York and in the following year, 1873, came to Chicago where in 1881, he organized the Union Bag Machine Company, of which he was one of the original stockholders and first president, a position which he held during the remainder of his life. Under his management the business grew from a modest beginning to a concern which sends its machines to all the important manufacturing cities of the world.

At once logical and intuitive in his perceptions, Mr. North was distinguished by breadth of judgment and by eminent ability. By the range of his foresight he anticipated situations and prepared his plans accordingly, so that when the crisis came, it found him ready. Nothing characterized him more than his scrupulous conscience, not only in regard to his personal affairs, but also to the acts of his employes. Under no consideration would he permit any one connected with his busi-

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ness to take advantage of the ignorance of others, and he abhorred cant and hypocrisy. He pinned his faith to the idea that a fair price can always be obtained for an honestly made, useful article. He believed in equal terms for all and was very conservative in extending credits; exercising the greatest care in selecting those who were to be entrusted with important duties. He found that good mechanics did not always make good salesmen; and that good salesmen did not often make good mechanics, so he kept the producing and distributing ends of the business distinct.

Like all men who try to accomplish worthy objects, he had his share of disappointment, but however bitter he may have felt at the time, he invariably came through the ordeal with new confidence and fresh enthusiasm. He scrupulously cultivated the habit of self-control, but when occasion required, he expressed his exasperation in plain terms. Even those who came under his censure admired his absolute firmness and many whom he had need to correct afterward gratefully acknowledged that his discipline increased their respect, not only for him but for themselves.

William S. North is remembered not only for his ability as a business manager, but as a patriotic citizen. His earnest sympathy went out to the weak and unfortunate and he gave close attention to his civic duties. In 1889 Chicago was startled by the murder of one of its well known physicians, Dr. Cronin, growing out of charges of misappropriation of funds of an Irish Secret Society. Several persons were arrested and charged with the crime and their trial was one of the longest of the kind Chicago has ever known, extending over a period of about three months. Mr. North was selected as one of the jurymen and such was his sense of responsibility as a citizen that he obeyed the call at personal sacrifice and to the great disadvantage of a large business. When inexorable fate cast the pall of death across his life's path on December 26, 1908, there were the widow and four children to mourn him and cherish his memory. One of the noblest and kindliest of men, he made many friends and his friendships were a large part of his life. Socially he was identified with the Union League and City Clubs of Chicago and the Onwentsia Club, of Lake Forest, Illinois. Although he is no longer to be seen in the home circle or in his accustomed place of business, the memory and inspiration of his kindly and loving acts survive, and the institution of which he was the leading spirit is an enduring monument to his genius.

CHARLES HULL EWING.

Charles Hull Ewing, a well known resident of Lake Forest, who for the past sixteen years has been identified with the real-estate interests of Chicago, was born at Randolph, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 11th of July, 1868. He is a son of Robert Finley and Aurelia (Culver) Ewing, also natives of the state of New York, the father having been born on the 14th of October, 1823, and the mother on the 9th of March, 1828. Robert Finley Ewing passed away on the 28th of July, 1897, but his wife still survives and is now a resident of Lake Forest.

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The elementary education of Charles Hull Ewing was acquired in the public to Cleveland and Oberlin, Ohio, for further study, after which he entered Yale schools of Randolph, Buffalo and South Dayton, New York. Later he was sent University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1898. Shortly afterward he came to Chicago to take charge of the Yale exhibit at the World's Fair held here in 1898. He then studied law for one year in the Northwestern University but did not complete the course as he accepted a position as manager of the Moorhead Stave Company, of Moorhead, Mississippi. He remained in Mississippi two years, returning to Chicago on the 1st of May, 1896, to assume charge of the Helen Culver Fund of the University of Chicago which he managed till July 1, 1908. Since the 1st of May, 1908, in addition to this trust he has been transacting a general real-estate and investment business, in which he is meeting excellent success, his offices being located at No. 1642 West Lake street.

On the 8th of October, 1906, Mr. Ewing was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Everts of Minneapolis, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Everts, the father a physician and at one time a state senator of Minnesota. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing there have been born two children: Katherine Everts, who was born November 8, 1908; and Helen Culver, who was born December 5, 1909. Mr. Ewing has one sister, Emily, the wife of Professor John F. Peck, of Oberlin, Ohio.

Mr. Ewing is a member of the University, Press, City and Onwentsia Clubs, while Mrs. Ewing belongs to the Coterie of Lake Forest. He is very fond of all athletic and outdoor sports, particularly riding, tennis and golf. Politically he is a republican. In 1905 Mr. Ewing was elected president of the Lake Street Business Men's Association. He is now secretary and treasurer of The Southern Gypsum Company, in addition to which he is director of several other enterprises in which he is interested.

FRANK F. NORTON.

Frank F. Norton is conducting a successful catering business, his enterprise and close application winning for him substantial success in his chosen field of labor.

He pursued his education in the Jones school at the corner of Harrison and Plymouth court, and at an early age secured a position in a box factory with which he was connected for several years. His ambition, however, was to become a merchant and later he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, eventually becoming connected with the catering business. He opened his first establishment at No. 142 South Halsted street, where he remained for about five years. He then retired from that field but some time afterward again took up the same line of business, which he has followed at various locations, his place of business being at No. 271 Wabash avenue, for the past eleven years. Here he has established a large and lucrative business, receiving an extensive patronage which makes his enterprise a profitable

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FRANK F. NORTON

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one. He also owns a summer resort at Matteson, Illinois, which is largely patronized by pleasure seekers from Chicago, going there for a day's outing.

His fraternal relations are with Progress Lodge, No. 306, K. P. Starting out in life for himself empty-handed, at a very early age, whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own labors and indicates his business ability and enterprise. His chief diversion is fishing, in which he indulges when the demands of business allow him leisure.

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, M. D., LL. D.

One of the men of marked intellectual activity who attained a venerable old age, was Dr. Nathan Smith Davis. The life labors of few men have given such impetus to the work of the medical profession. His contribution to the world's work was indeed valuable and far-reaching in its effects and its influences. Much of his life was passed in Chicago, although his birth place was a log cabin in the forests of Chenango county, New York, his natal day being January 9, 1817. His parents, Dow and Eleanor (Smith) Davis, had become pioneers of that vicinity and there the mother died in 1824 but the father reached the very remarkable old age of ninety years.

Nathan S. Davis was only seven years of age when deprived of a mother's care and love. From early life the necessities of the case demanded that he aid in farm work during the summer months, while his winter seasons were devoted to acquiring an education in the public schools until he reached the age of sixteen years. He manifested such a love of learning and such aptitude in his studies that his father resolved the boy should have better educational advantages and he was, in his sixteenth year, sent to Cazenovia Seminary, New York, then a school of considerable importance. His time there was devoted to the study of chemistry, natural philosophy and the classics. The avidity with which he took up any new branch of learning indicated his intellectual hunger and throughout his life his appetite for books was never satiated. In April, 1834, he became a medical student in the office of Dr. Daniel Clark, of Smithville Flats, Chenango county, New York, and in the following October entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York, then located at Fairfield, Herkimer county. He afterward resumed his reading in the office of Dr. Thomas Jackson, at Binghamton, New York, and spent four months of each year in medical college. He was graduated with honors from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, January 31, 1837, and from that day until his death, Dr. Davis devoted his energies to his professional duties and to the work of raising the standard of medical practice and education. Shortly before the close of his third college year the faculty recommended him for the position of assistant to Dr. Chatfield, of Vienna, Oneida county, New York, and he began practice there in February, 1837. In July of the same year, however, he removed to Binghamton, where he opened an office and practiced successfully for several years. On the 5th of March, 1838, he married Miss Anna Maria Parker in Vienna. She was the daughter of Hon. John Parker, of that place.

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Although the practice of Dr. Davis made heavy demands upon his time and energies he also found opportunity to pursue his scientific researches and investigation. He eagerly took up the study of medical chemistry, medical botany, geology and political economy and in studying the last named embraced the most liberal views of free trade. He sought to perfect himself in surgical anatomy and at the same time instructed the resident medical students by dissecting one or two subjects each winter. He also began his work as an educator in lecturing before the Binghamton Academy and in some of the larger school districts on the different phases of chemistry, botany and physiology. In his early manhood it was with difficulty that he addressed an audience but the part which he took in the Lyceum Debating Society, of Binghamton, overcame his natural timidity and in later years he was recognized as a most ready, forcible and eloquent speaker. He became a member of the Broome County Medical Society, of which he was secretary for several years. His efforts constituted an effective force in promoting the work of that society. He was also a member of its board of censors for several years. In 1838, he was sent as a delegate to the New York State Medical Society and repeatedly thereafter. He formed in it many friendships among prominent members of the profession to whom he was already known by his contributions to medical literature. In 1840, three years after his graduation, he was awarded the prize offered by the state society for the best essay on "The diseases of the spinal column, their causes, diagnosis, history and mode of treatment," and the following year obtained a prize for the best essay on "Analysis of discoveries concerning the physiology of the nervous system from the publications of Sir Charles Bell to the present time." In 1842 he wrote a brief review of Dr. Marshall Hall's views on the excito-motor system of nerves, and received the thanks of the society for this valuable contribution to medical literature. At its annual meeting in February, 1844, he presented a series of resolutions proposing a higher standard of medical education by lengthening the annual course of instruction in medical colleges, grading the branches of study, transferring the power of licensing practitioners from the colleges to an independent board of examiners and requiring a fair standard of general education in students before entering upon the study of medicine. The interesting discussion which arose at that time was resumed at the next annual meeting in 1845, at which time the resolution was adopted by the society, recommending that a national convention representing all the medical societies and colleges in the country be held in New York in May, 1846, for the purpose of adopting a concerted plan of action for the elevation of the standard of medical education in the United States. The convention met in New York and constituted the nucleus of the present American Medical Association. Dr. Davis served as a delegate to the New York State Medical Society until 1846 and became one of its most prominent members. In 1866 he was elected an honorary member. For years he never missed an annual meeting of the American Medical Association, of which he was known as the father, inasmuch as he issued the call for the first meeting of that body, and lead the discussions in the New York State Medical Society already referred to.

In 1847 Dr. Davis became a resident of New York city and entered upon general practice. The following autumn at the request of the demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons there, he took charge of the

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dissecting rooms and gave the instruction in practical anatomy, and during the spring months lectured on medical jurisprudence. He became widely known to the profession at large by his frequent contributions to the leading medical journals and in 1848 assumed editorial charge of the Annalist, a semi-monthly medical journal, then beginning its third volume. He resigned only when he removed from the city in August, 1849, to come to Chicago and accept the chair of physiology and general pathology in Rush Medical College. In the latter part of September he arrived in this city and on the opening of the college in the first week of October, delivered his introductory lecture. From that time almost until his death he was closely associated with medical teaching here and also with the leading educational, scientific and sanitary interests of the city. For two years the city had suffered from cholera epidemics which he recognized was due to the unsanitary conditions which prevailed. To arouse public sentiment in favor of better sanitation, he delivered a course of six public lectures in the old State Street market in 1850, pointing out the necessity of a more abundant supply of purer water from Lake Michigan and a general system of sewerage. The lectures were well attended and the sum that accrued from the small admission fee charged was expended for twelve beds which constituted the nucleus of what is now known as Mercy Hospital. For more than forty years Dr. Davis continued one of the attending physicians of that institution. After a year's connection with Rush Medical College, he was transferred to the chair of principles and practices of medicine and of clinical medicine, positions which he held until 1859. One of the strong purposes of his life was ever to advance the standard of medical practice and education and because Rush Medical College required only two annual courses of four months each for graduation, he cast in his lot with the newly organized Chicago Medical College, now the medical department of Northwestern University, which was established on the plan of three annual courses of six months each with a moderate standard of preliminary education and attendance on regular hospital clinical instruction. He also resolutely set himself to the task of promoting professional interests by the organization of a medical society. He found no such body in Chicago at the time of his arrival but before the close of 1850 assisted in organizing the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society, of which he remained a member until his death. He was chosen to the presidency of the latter in 1855 and for twelve consecutive years was its secretary. He read numerous papers before each organization and in 1855 he became the editor of the Chicago Medical Journal, to which he had previously frequently contributed. In 1860 he began the publication of a new magazine called the Chicago Medical Examiner and then merged it in 1878 with the Chicago Medical Journal under the name of the Chicago Medical Journal & Examiner. He was twice chosen to the presidency of the American Medical Association and when at its annual meeting in 1883 it was decided to publish its transactions in a weekly journal instead of an annual volume, he was chosen editor of the new publication known as the Journal of the American Medical Association. He remained in editorial control until January 1, 1889, and laid the foundation for its success.

In 1884, the Eighth International Medical Congress in session at Copenhagen agreed to hold its ninth meeting in Washington, in 1887, and the following year

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Dr. Davis was made secretary of the executive committee, organized to take charge of the arrangements of the meeting. Subsequently he was made president of the congress. He presided over its deliberations in 1887 in a manner that reflected credit and honor upon the medical profession in America. Although engaged in extensive literary and educational work, Dr. Davis continued to practice his profession. He was active in many outside interests of importance. He was one of the founders of the Northwestern University, the Academy of Science, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois State Microscopical Society, The Union College of Law in which he became professor of medical jurisprudence, and the Washingtonian Home for Inebriates. He was also among the first to organize systematic relief for the poor. He was ever a stalwart advocate of temperance and was a life long member of the Methodist church. In charity he gave freely and generously and he never refused to attend the poor professionally. He lost heavily during the great Chicago fire in 1871 but courage and determination enabled him to regain his lost possessions. His medical writings, even though they came from the press a half century ago, are still regarded as valuable. He was the publisher of an extensive work on Principles and Practice of Medicine and a long list of other writings, the worth of which was widely recognized by the profession. The death of Dr. Davis occurred, June 16, 1904, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-seven years, and the work which he laid down is carried on by his son who bears his name.

LEWIS M. SMITH.

No history relating to the development of Chicago would be complete without adequate mention of Lewis M. Smith, who has been actively connected for many years with the promotion of the real-estate interests of the city. It may be said of him that perhaps he has accomplished more for the growth of the south side than any other man living, and today the firm of which he is the senior member is one of the best known in Chicago. Starting alone on a scale so modest that his business the first year averaged only twenty-six dollars and fifty cents a month, he has seen it grow until it surpasses even his brightest dreams of earlier years, and the name of L. M. Smith & Bro. stands near the top of the list in amount of real-estate business handled in one of the greatest cities of the world. Mr. Smith is a native of Adrian, Michigan, born August 26, 1855, a son of Martin M. and Anne (Stevens) Smith. The father was born in Connecticut and the mother in Glasgow, Scotland. Her father, James Stevens, came to America in the latter part of the '30s and took up his residence in Connecticut. He was a merchant and financier and also a wholesale coal dealer. In the early part of the '40s his grandfather, Calvin Smith, started west from Connecticut, traveling across New York state via the Erie canal and driving an ox team from Detroit to a farm which he purchased near Mount Clemens, Michigan. The country was sparsely settled, but he perceived its possibilities and applied himself assiduously to agriculture and stock-raising. He died early in the '50s, his wife being called away on the old homestead in 1872. The farm of one hundred and forty-five acres is now owned by Mr. Smith of this review.

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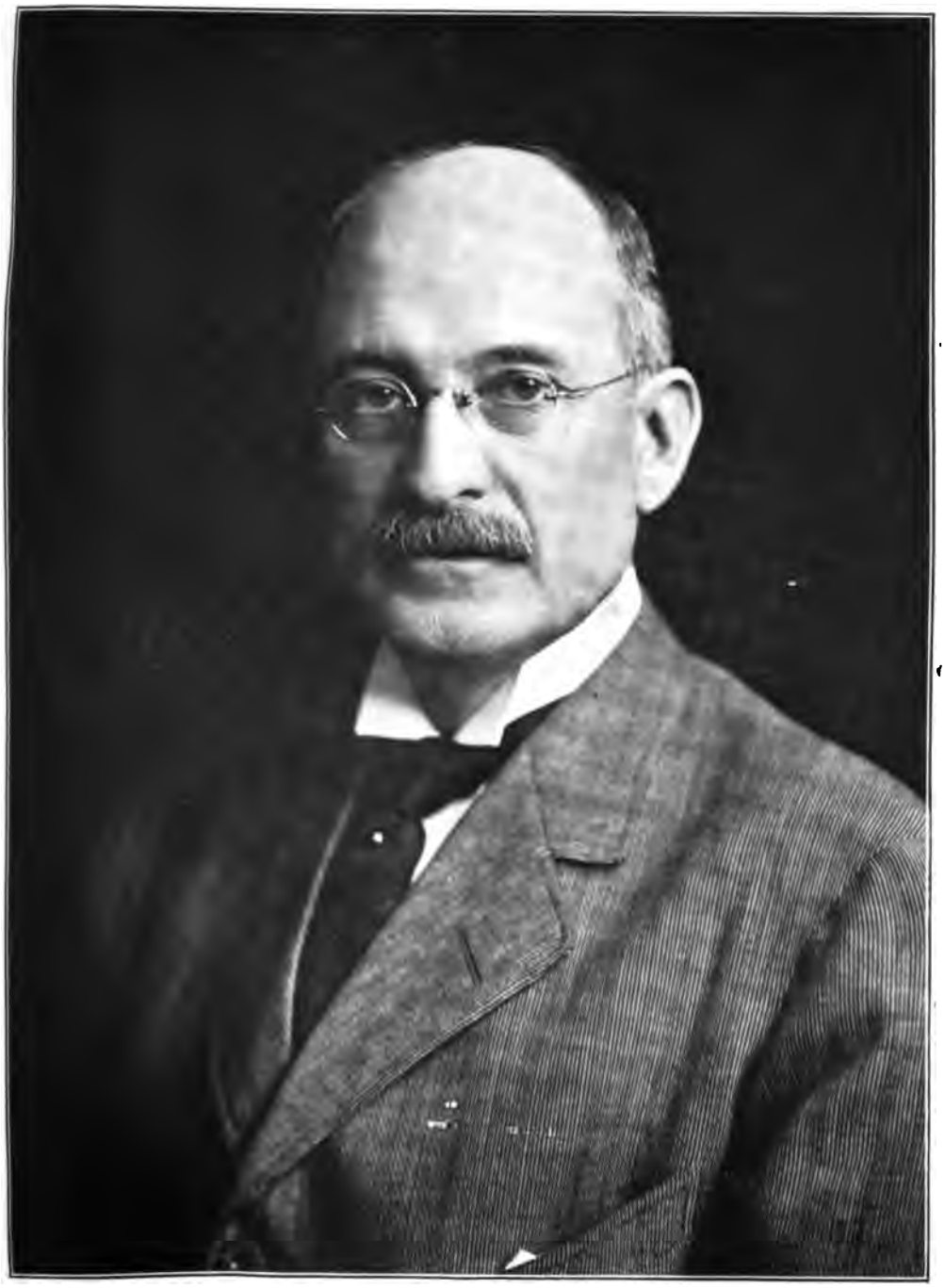

LEWIS M. SMITH

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The Smith family of Connecticut were prominent in the early wars of the country. Calvin Smith was a soldier in the war of 1812 and his father, David Smith, participated in the Revolutionary war. The grandmother's father and brothers, who were natives of Connecticut, also assisted in freeing the colonies from Great Britain. The men on both sides of the house possessed unusual mechanical ability. Martin M. Smith, the father of our subject, invented the coil spring and made and installed the first springs that were used on railroads and street cars. This spring is placed in the truck above the journal to relieve the jar of the coach or car and is now in general use all over the world. Mr. Smith was a skilled mechanic and was well known in his day. He enlisted in the Civil war but was shortly afterward discharged on account of illness. He died in 1867 and his wife passed away while living in Chicago ten years later. They were the parents of four sons: Calvin S., for many years manager of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company at Chicago, who died December 26, 1909; Lewis M., of this review; Frank M., who is associated with his brother in business; and Fred G., who is president of the Royal Enameling & Stamping Works of Des Plaines.

Lewis M. Smith received his early education in the public schools and prepared for the University of Michigan, but on account of ill health in the family did not enter college. He went to Minnesota and engaged in teaching school during the winter of 1880-81. The call of the city, however, proved too strong to be resisted and he came to Chicago and engaged in the real-estate business at Oakland square and Thirty-ninth street, where he has since continued. He has occupied his present office for twenty-two years and is now at the head of one of the most flourishing real-estate concerns in the city. He has persevered through many obstacles and his clientage has grown steadily until now he enjoys the fruits of his well directed application. In the spring of 1886 his brother Frank M. became associated with him and the firm has since been known as L. M. Smith & Bro. They devote their attention almost exclusively to residence property but have done some building. Mr. Smith takes great interest in everything pertaining to the promotion of the business, to which he has given the best energies of his life. He is the author of the reform in leasing to tenants any month of the year or for any period of time, the old method being based upon May 1st as the beginning and ending of the rental year. He was the first south side man to open a local renting agency, prospective tenants having previously been obliged at great inconvenience to go to down town offices for information. The firm of L. M. Smith & Bro. holds membership in the Chicago Real Estate Board and is always prominent in movements seeking to promote the interests of property owners.

On the 4th of January, 1888, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary Pettibone, whose family were early settlers of Michigan. One son, Lewis Pettibore, came to bless this union. He is now a student of the elementary department of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Smith gives his allegiance to the republican party. He was secretary of the old Oakland Republican Club during Blaine's campaign in 1884, the largest organization of the kind in the state, being associated with such men as General Torrance, L. H. Bisby, Hon. R. W. Dunham, John R. Bensley, James R. Mann, E. W. Hale, William H. Rand and other old Hyde Park citizens. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and

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shrine. He also holds membership in the Chicago Athletic Club, the Bankers Club and the Midlothian Country Club. Energetic and clear-sighted in business, he has never faltered in allegiance to Chicago as one of the safest cities for real-estate investments in America and time has fully vindicated his judgment. He is a man of pleasing address, straightforward, sincere, frank and outspoken. He has never sought to promote his own welfare to the injury of others. He is a giver to worthy objects, a true friend in times of emergency or need and a public-spirited and patriotic citizen whose greatest delight it is to assist in enhancing the beauty and prosperity of his adopted city, thus promoting the happiness of his fellowmen.

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, JR., M. D.

Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr., today occupies a conspicuous and honorable position as a representative of the medical fraternity of Chicago. He was born September 5, 1858, in the city which is still his place of residence, his parents being Dr. Nathan and Anna Maria (Parker) Davis. His father, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work, became one of the most prominent representatives of the profession in America. The son's love of learning was fostered in the parental home and liberal opportunities in that direction were accorded him, leading to his graduation from Northwestern University with the class of 1880. Three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree and in the same year he won his professional degree upon his graduation from Chicago Medical College. He at once entered upon practice in his native city but afterward went abroad for post-graduate study, pursuing a course in Heidelberg, Germany, and also in Vienna, Austria, in 1885. His work as a practitioner and educator has drawn to him the attention and favorable comment of the profession at large. He was associate professor of pathology in Northwestern University Medical School from 1884 until 1886, and since then has been professor of the principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine and dean of the medical faculty. The latter position he resigned in 1907. He has also done important hospital work and since 1884 has been physician to Mercy Hospital, since 1899 to Wesley Hospital and more recently to St. Luke's Hospital. His active connection with some of the most prominent medical and scientific societies of the country indicates his standing in his profession. He was formerly secretary of the section on practice of the American Medical Association and was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress and the Pan-American Medical Congress. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society, and to the American Climatological Society, the American Therapeutic Association, the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, the American Academy of Medicine and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has written largely for publication, being a frequent and valued contributor to the leading medical journals of the country and also the author of several volumes including Consumption: How to Prevent It and How to Live with It; Diseases of the Lungs, Heart and Kidneys; and Dietetics or Alimento-Therapy. All these indicate most comprehensive research and investi-

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gation and have added to the professional reputation given his family by his distinguished father and by his brother.

He is a trustee of Northwestern University, of Wesley Hospital and of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago as well as active in the councils of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

In 1884 Dr. Davis was married to Miss Jessie B. Hopkins, of Madison, Wisconsin. They have two sons and a daughter, Nathan Smith, III, Ruth and William Deering. The family residence is on Huron street and Dr. Davis maintains a down-town office. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the University and Onwentsia Clubs. His broad, general learning makes him an interesting and entertaining companion and all who know him are glad to be included within the circle of his friendship.

GEORGE McCLELLAND REYNOLDS.

George McClelland Reynolds, president of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, belongs to that class of men who have been attracted to Chicago by its pulsing industrial activities and almost limitless business opportunities. He has proved himself a dynamic force in promoting conditions which are continually augmenting the city's growth and influence as a commercial center, yet the extent and importance of his interests are not even confined to the metropolis of the west, but reach out to every part of the country where financial activities play a part. There are no spectacular chapters in his business history but a steady progression that indicates a mastery of self and an understanding of the conditions which go to make up life's contacts and experiences. He was born in Panora, Iowa, January 15, 1868, and while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, E. J. and Eliza (Anderson) Reynolds, pursued his education through consecutive grades of the public schools until he was graduated from the Guthrie county high school with the class of 1879. He made his initial step in business life in a clerical position in the Guthrie County National Bank, with which he was connected from 1879 until 1886. His close application brought him comprehensive knowledge of the banking business as his ability won him promotion from time to time. In the latter year he went to Hastings, Nebraska, where he remained until 1888. Returning in that year to Panora he reentered the Guthrie County National Bank as cashier and manager, and so directed its interests until 1893. He then sought the broader opportunities offered in a larger city, becoming cashier of the Des Moines (Iowa) National Bank, in which capacity he served until 1895, when he was chosen to the presidency, remaining as the chief executive head of the institution for two years. He is still one of the directors of that bank but in December, 1897, came to Chicago as cashier of the Continental National Bank, of which he was elected vice president in May, 1902. Subsequently he was elected to the presidency and continued as chief executive following the merger of that bank with the Commercial National, under the name of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, which is today the second largest in the United States, only exceeded by the City National of New York. The

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steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible and have been the logical sequence of his ready mastery of every duty devolving upon him in prior relations. He is still a director of the Guthrie County National Bank, of Panora, in which his preliminary training was received, and he is also treasurer and secretary of the Northwestern Savings & Trust Company. He has kept in touch with the continuous advancement manifest in banking circles whereby the banks of the country have no longer remained merely a depositary for funds and a medium of financial exchange, but have become practically silent partners in the conduct of important industrial and commercial enterprises of the country.

Mr. Reynolds was married in his native town on the 15th of October, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth Hay, and they have one son, Earle Hay. The family residence is at No. 8961 Drexel boulevard, and there Mr. Reynolds' interests center, club life and political activity having little attraction for him. He has, however, been honored with the presidency of the American Banker's Association, to which he was elected at the annual meeting in Denver on the 1st of October, 1908. Starting out in the business world in a humble clerical capacity in a little country bank, he advanced gradually and found, as all men do, that the higher the point of attainments ascended, competition proportionally diminished and scope of expansion widened. He prospered from year to year and conducted all business matters carefully and profitably, and displayed in all his acts an aptitude for successful management. When we regard the fact that Mr. Reynolds has not yet reached the fiftieth milestone on life's journey, it seems that in his business career he must have proceeded by leaps and bounds and yet it was characteristic of him that he mastered every routine of duty, but he brought to each task an intelligent appreciation of its requirements and its possibilities. That he is today one of the twelve foremost men of financial interests in the United States, men who are writing the financial history of the country, is due to a recognition and utilization of opportunities. He stood as it were at the outset of his career at the point of an angle whose constantly diverging sides have now included within their scope the whole financial world as represented on the North American continent.

The rise of no other man in financial circles in the United States has been as rapid as that of George McClelland Reynolds. His ready mastery of every problem, his initiative spirit, his grasp of details his separation of the essential from the non-essential, his combination of salient forces, have given him leadership even among the men who are foremost representatives of the American financial world.

EDWARD L. RICHTER.

Among the young attorneys of Chicago it would be difficult to name one who has gained greater prominence during recent years than Edward L. Richter, whose offices are at 1402 Hartford building. Although admitted to the bar only four years ago and at the present time only twenty-seven years of age, he has won recognition as a safe counselor, a brilliant advocate before court or jury and also as

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EDWARD L. RICHTER

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a constitutional lawyer, whose opinion on intricate and difficult points of law gains respectful hearing. His advance to positions of responsibility in connection with various organizations has been almost phenomenal, yet it is acknowledged by his brethren at the bar that he stands upon a safe and secure foundation, as is indicated by his remarkable success in a large and growing practice.

A native of Odessa, Russia, Mr. Richter was born April 8, 1884, a son of Louis and Dora Richter. The father emigrated to America with his family in 1890 and is a resident of this city, being salesman in the employ of A. P. Callahan & Company, manufacturers of compressed yeast. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Richter: Edward L., of this review; and Rosalie, who is the wife of Dr. Leon Feingold, of Chicago.

Edward L. Richter arrived in America at the age of six years and in the public schools of Chicago received his preliminary education, being a student at the Burr grammar school and the old Medill high school. Having decided to devote his life to the practice of law, he entered the law department of the Northwestern University and after pursuing the regular course was admitted to the bar Oct. 1, 1907. He immediately began practice in this city attracting attention from the start as a young man of unusual energy and ability. He has devoted his time especially to corporation and constitutional law and was attorney for the Master Bakers' Association until 1911, when he resigned to become general counsel for the Master Bakers' Assurance Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He is general counsel for the Chicago Ice Cream Manufacturers Association, the Master Barbers' Association of Chicago and the Chicago Bread Manufacturers Association, the Hotel & Restaurant Association of Chicago, and general counsel of the Amalgamated Business Associations. He is also attorney for the Thompson-Reid Ice Cream Company and the Collins Brothers Ice Cream Company, being in charge of litigation now in the courts in which those companies are interested, viz: to test the constitutionality of the Federal Food Act. Mr. Richter, in addition to the duties involved by his connections heretofore stated, is general counsel for the Chicago & British Columbia Mining Company, Ltd., and vice president of Newburger & Company, Inc. He is virtually the author of the present bake shop law which is in force in Chicago, having previously successfully attacked the constitutionality of a bakery ordinance which was passed by the city council in 1907. The decision in this case attracted general attention and was rendered in October, 1909, by Judge Thomas G. Windes of the Circuit Court of Cook county. The court after reviewing the arguments of counsel decided that the ordinance deprived the defendants of liberty and property without due process of law; gave to the commissioner of health of Chicago both legislative and judicial powers; and also was unreasonable in many respects and vague, uncertain and indefinite in its premise. Mr. Richter is also greatly interested in the case now pending as to the constitutionality of the barbers' law, known as the Fahey law, requiring all barbers in Illinois to register with an examining board.

On the 20th of April, 1909, Mr. Richter was married in this city to Miss Charlotte B. Roeschlein. Politically he is identified with the republican party and takes an active interest in its success, being a member of the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican Club. He has won his way practically unaided to the enviable position he now occupies at the bar of Cook county. When he began practice he borrowed one hundred and fifty dollars to purchase furniture for his office, but was soon able to

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liquidate the obligation and is now rapidly approaching a condition of financial independence. While in grammar school he was given music lessons by his parents both upon the violin and piano and showed an ability that indicated unusual capacity along musical lines. He taught music for some time but since entering upon his profession has had little time to devote to the art except as recreation. He resides at No. 843 Montrose boulevard, in a six apartment building, which he owns. He also is the owner of valuable property on the south side. Endowed with grit, perseverance and indomitable determination, he belongs to that class of men who know not the meaning of defeat but by tact and genius turn apparent disaster into victory. Judging by what he has accomplished during the brief period that has elapsed sinse he left the law school, his friends are confident that he may look forward to a future bright with promise and, although many difficulties may lie in the way, there is little doubt that most of them will be overcome, for the determined mind, properly equipped and backed by a sublime faith, is the greatest power in the universe.

LEMUEL COVELL PAINE FREER.

In the year before Chicago was incorporated there came to the embryo little city a young man of twenty-two years. His only assets were certain experiences that had come to him as a country school teacher and as clerk in a small store. Furthermore, he had recently married, so that it was incumbent upon him to prepare a home for his bride. From that date until his death, save for a few brief periods, Lemuel C. P. Freer was continuously a resident of Chicago and lived to witness the greater part of the city's growth. He benefited by his investments in real estate, which brought him substantial and handsome returns and he also gained distinction as a lawyer, particularly by his work in the chancery courts. However, the early days of his residence here constituted a period in which hardships and difficulties fell to his lot.

Mr. Freer was a native of North East, Dutchess county, New York, born September 18, 1818, his parents being Elias and Mary (Paine) Freer. His father was a tanner and farmer and in 1836 removed to the west, becoming a resident of Will county, Illinois. It is said of him that he was "honored and respected for his intelligence, upright dealings and philanthropic deeds," and the moral worth of the family was recognized wherever the name of Freer was known.

In his youthful days L. C. P. Freer learned the tanner's trade through the assistance which he rendered his father and his education was acquired in the common schools and through subsequent reading. He pursued a careful, systematic course of reading that made him in time a well informed man, and during the period of his residence in New York he engaged for a time in teaching in the country schools. He also occupied a position as clerk in a small country store but the opportunities of the middle west attracted him and he resolved to seek his fortune in Illinois, whither he journeyel with his young wife, who bore the maiden name of Esther Wickes Marble and whom he had wedded the previous year. His initial business experience here in trade proved unprofitable and he

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then removed to a farm near Bourbonnais Grove, where the labor of his own hands resulted in the building of a little house. Hardships and privations confronted him during his early experience in the west and he felt that it would be an arduous task to win a competence in agricultural life. Therefore he returned to Chicago and took up the study of law in the office of Henry Brown. From the beginning his professional career was attended with a satisfactory measure of success. He at first took justice cases, collections, etc. and soon had all the business to which he could attend. In time he came to be recognized as one of the strong and able lawyers of the Chicago bar, practicing in partnership with Calvin De Wolf, later with the Hon. John M. Wilson and subsequently with George A. Ingalls. It was on the 9th of July, 1840, that he was admitted to the bar and soon afterward from Judge George Mannierre of the circuit court he received appointment to the position of master in chancery, which office he filled for a number of years. In that connection he transacted a vast amount of business. Extensive land litigation came before him and the great length of time in which he was retained in office and the universal satisfaction given by him in the discharge of his duties indicated how ably he performed the requirements of the position. He continued in the practice of law until 1880, when he retired and two years later went abroad for extensive travel in Europe.

Mr. Freer's activities in the field of business won him success. He made judicious investments in property and in all things maintained an unassailable character for probity and honorable dealing as well as for sound judgment and keen business discrimination.

Mr. Freer was also keenly interested in questions of public moment and was associated with the leaders in the anti-slavery movement, including such men as Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Parker Pillsbury, Solomon P. Chase, Frederick Douglas, Henry Bibb and others who became stalwart advocates of the anti-slavery cause. A price was placed upon his head by one of the southern states but fate decreed that he should not give his life in this way. He aided many a runaway negro on his way to freedom in the north, and his words and work constituted a forceful element in spreading the anti-slavery doctrine. Moreover, his name is signed to a document calling for a public meeting to consider the war situation, held January 5, 1861. This was one of the largest public gatherings that ever assembled in Chicago and Mr. Freer was among the first to place his name on the muster roll of the famous regiment of Chicago Home Guards.

For more than forty years Mr. Freer traveled life's journey with his first wife. They were then separated in death and later, on the 11th of March, 1878, Mr. Freer married Miss Antoinette Whitlock, who is still a resident of this city. Throughout his life Mr. Freer was actuated by a high sense of personal honor that was manifest in all of his relations. Moreover, he was generous and charitable and gave freely where aid was needed. He frequently assisted young men in starting out in life and also aided those who were struggling to retain their property when an opposite course would have been more to his personal advantage. He was a lover of books and his well stored and well trained mind made him a most entertaining companion. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of Rush Medical College, the board holding its annual meetings in his office. During the later years of his life he lived retired and passed away Au-

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gust 14, 1892, at his home on Michigan avenue. Throughout the entire period of his residence in Chicago, covering much more than a half century, he had enjoyed the confidence, good-will and respect of those with whom he had come in contact and his ability and his labor gave to him a place of leadership among the eminent men who did much to mold the history of the country in ante-bellum days and who have thus left their footprints upon the sands of time.

CLINTON SWALLOW WOOLFOLK.

Clinton Swallow Woolfolk, an attorney at law, whose activities have reached beyond the practice of his profession to the organization and conduct of corporate interests, is the son of Alexander M. and Anna Cleveland (Swallow) Woolfolk and was born in Columbia, Missouri, May 16, 1874. He attended the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, studied law in the Chicago College of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1896. He became a member of the firm of Woolfolk & Browning, and afterward a member of the law firm of Walrath & Woolfolk, which firm continued until 1908. While engaged in the practice of law he lectured on "Commercial Law" in the Armour Institute of Technology, and with Mr. Walrath conducted the Chicago Business Law School, and organized the Northern Liquidation Company, the Colonial Land Company and other companies engaged in real-estate and development enterprises.

Mr. Woolfolk was married in Chicago on December 26, 1899, to Miss Mary Murison Curtis and has two children, Kathryn and Curtis Blair. He resides in Evanston. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago, Chicago Bar Association, Glenview Golf Club, Evanston Golf Club, and is a life member and vice-president of the Evanston Country Club.

EDMUND ANDREWS, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

Dr. Edmund Andrews, a disinguished surgeon and scientist, whose life work is still bearing fruition in organizations which he founded and in his contributions to science, the result of his inventive genius and his original research, all of which made him known throughout the length and breadth of the land, was born in Putney, Vermont, April 22, 1824. The family of which he was a representative was established in America during colonial days and his grandfather, Benjamin Andrews, served as a minuteman during the Revolutionary war. He was the father of the Rev. Elisha D. Andrews, a Congregational minister of Putney, Vermont, who was born in Southington, Connecticut, and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Betsy Lathrop, a native of West Springfield, Massachusetts, and a granddaughter of the Rev. Joseph D. Lathrop, D. D., who for sixty-two years was pastor of the Congregational church at West Springfield. To Dr. Elisha D. and Betsy Andrews were born six children, Seth, Ann, Joseph, Charles, Edmund and George.

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CLINTON S. WOOLFOLK

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The family removed from Putney, Vermont, to West Bloomfield, New York, when Dr. Andrews was but five years of age and later resided successively at Mendon and at Pittsford, New York, living on a farm at the latter place. He attended the district and select schools of these towns and made good use of his opportunities for acquiring an education, thus laying the foundation for the success which he achieved in scientific fields at a later date. He was seventeen years of age when the family removed to Armada, Michigan, where his term was divided between farm work and study. His preparatory course was pursued in Romeo Academy, near Armada, and thus he was qualified to enter the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor as a freshman. He was graduated from the literary department, where he completed a course with the class of 1852. From his alma mater he successively received the degrees of A. B., A. M., M. D., and LL. D. While in the university, was begun and cemented his friendship with the late Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, one of the most distinguished of his colleagues in the medical profession of Chicago. Before entering the university he had to some extent read medicine under the direction of Dr. Zina Pitcher, of Detroit, who had been a surgeon in the American army during the war of 1812 and was an ex-president of the American Medical Association. At the end of his first year in the medical department he was made demonstrator of anatomy. After his graduation he continued to occupy that position and also gave lectures on comparative anatomy. In 1853 he took an active part in the organization of the Michigan State Medical Society and also became editor of the Peninsular Journal of Medicine and Collateral Sciences, sustaining both with ability and success.

In 1855 Dr. Andrews accepted the proffered position of demonstrator of anatomy in Rush Medical College and accordingly became a resident of Chicago. After a year, however, he withdrew from that connection to devote his entire time and attention to private practice. He had a strong predilection for surgery, for which his mechanical genius and scientific attainments eminently qualified him. About this time Dr. Andrews joined with Robert Kennicutt, H. A. Johnson, N. S. Davis and several others in founding the Chicago Academy of Sciences and through all of its vicissitudes of adversity and prosperity he gave it most valuable and efficient support. In 1859 he became associated with Drs. H. A. Johnson, R. N. Isham, N. S. Davis and W. H. Byford in organizing the medical department of Lind (now Northwestern) University and was given the chair of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery in the new college. He remained throughout the residue of his days a strong supporter and champion of that institution. He was one of the founders of Mercy Hospital and a member of its surgical staff. His surgical practice rapidly increased and following the death of Dr. Daniel Brainard in 1866 he became the leading operating surgeon of the middle west.

In the meantime Dr. Andrews offered his services to the government in defense of the Union cause in the Civil war. He served during the winter of 1861-2 through appointment of Governor Yates as post surgeon at Camp Douglas and later he accepted a commission signed April 8, 1862, as major and surgeon of the First Illinois Light Artillery, being mustered into the United States service two days later. He joined his regiment at Pittsburg Landing only a day or two after the close of the fierce and desperate battle of Shiloh, where he labored assiduously in the care of the wounded. Under General Sherman he did con-

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tinuous duty in several fights and skirmishes as far south as Corinth, Memphis and Chickasaw Bayou and took part in the battle of Vicksburg, often rendering valuable service as an operating surgeon under the enemy's fire. Later he was sent north in charge of a boatload of wounded soldiers and because of severe illness was obliged to resign from the service January 18, 1863.

Upon recovering his health Dr. Andrews entered at once upon an active career as professor of surgery in the Medical College and as hospital surgeon in the medical department of the Northwestern University. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College and was its first professor of surgery. From an unusual faculty for inventing means for the accomplishment of given ends he early acquired preeminence in the treatment of spinal and other deformities. He was an inventor of acknowledged genius, inventing many noteworthy appliances for use in orthopedic surgery. He was an energetic and instructive lecturer both in the classroom and in the clinical wards of the Mercy Hospital, always holding the close attention of his classes and ever punctual to his engagements. In fact, he was ever a diligent toiler in the profession, winning eminence and a well deserved national reputation. In addition to serving as surgeon-in-chief in Mercy Hospital he was consulting surgeon for the Illinois Hospital for Women and Children and for the Michael Reese Hospital. He took an active and helpful part in promoting the work of the different medical societies, realizing their value as factors in the dissemination of knowledge and in the promotion of efficiency among the representatives of the profession. He belonged to the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, in which he was honored with the presidency, and the American Medical Association. He was also consulting and attending surgeon to several of the hospitals of Chicago and he made valuable contributions to medical literature, especially as the author of several volumes on special surgical subjects. He also wrote largely for medical journals and his writings ever awakened deep interest and thoughtful consideration. He continued active as clinical instructor to the college classes in the Mercy Hospital until 1899, when, at the age of seventy-five years, he resigned and was made emeritus professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery. He did much original work in the field of surgery and was the first to show by statistical evidence that ether anesthesia is much safer than chloroform anesthesia. Early in his professional career he went to London and studied with Lister, becoming the first representative of the profession in Chicago to employ antiseptics in surgery. Aside from the strict path of his profession he did much valuable work that contributed to the sum total of progress and advancement. His scientific contributions, especially in the departments of geology and botany, have been numerous and valuable. His well deserved and honorable reputation extended not only to all parts of this country but to all parts of the civilized world, establishing him as an authority upon geological subjects. There has probably lived no man who has known more about the geology of the great lakes than Dr. Andrews and his contributions to the literature concerning the geology of the shores of the great lakes and the conformation of the terraces that make these shores have received world-wide recognition. His activity along that line was prompted purely by a love of scientific investigation and became to him a pastime.

On the 13th of April, 1852, Dr. Andrews was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Taylor, of Detroit, Michigan, a daughter of Nathaniel T. and Laura (Winchell)

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Taylor, of New England. His wife passed away June 6, 1875, survived by three sons who are still living. These are: Dr. E. Wyllys Andrews and Dr. Frank Taylor Andrews, both practicing in Chicago; and Edmund Lathrop Andrews, who is an electrical engineer. On the 25th of April, 1877, Dr. Andrews was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Frances (Taylor) Barrett, a sister of his first wife. Her first husband was a rising young physician of Waterloo, Iowa, and by that marriage she had two children: Laura Taylor, the wife of Victor Windett, a civil and mechanical engineer residing with Mrs. Andrews; and Miriam, now deceased.

Dr. Andrews possessed a valuable collection of interesting relics and heirlooms, including a musket ball which was fired into his grandfather's horse in one of the battles of the Revolutionary war; a silver spoon made from the buttons of his grandfather's uniform as a Continental soldier in the war of independence; his father's old Jewish Bible and Jewish dictionary; a rebel saber captured in Virginia; and a home-made rebel sword captured at Corinth, Mississippi.

While Dr. Andrews' chief interest was his profession, in which connection he embraced every opportunity for aiding his fellowmen and promoting the scientific knowledge which has meant so much to the profession, he was also interested in other projects for progress along still other lines. He belonged to the Chicago Literary Club, before which he frequently read interesting papers, and he never failed to labor for the advancement of the best social and intellectual as well as the scientific interests of the city in which his life had been passed. He held membership in the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, having been elected a first-class, original member, November 10, 1887. He was warmly attached to the order and took deep interest in its meetings and proceedings. War songs appealed especially to his warm and sympathetic nature. For fifty years he was an active supporter of the Second Presbyterian church and was spoken of "as a Christian and a gentleman modest in his speech, cordial in his manner, stainless in his life." It is said that there never was a man more generous or helpful to younger professional brethren struggling along the path where he had won success and honor. He passed away in Chicago on the 22d of January, 1904, when in his eightieth year. The local medical societies, medical schools and several other organizations held memorial services, on which occasions addresses were given by Professor Vaughan, dean of the Michigan University medical department, Dr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, Dr. Davis, President James of Northwestern University and others. In its memorial the Loyal Legion said:

"Dr. Andrews was a representative of the best type of practitioners trained for service in the west at a time when the pioneer and the explorer had but for a decade scarcely vanished from the scene of their labors. He made himself familiar by travel and actual observation with the geological formation of the group of states which encircled his home; he enlarged his experience in foreign travel; his love for the natural sciences never abated; he was a skilled mathematician; and a scholarly and always interesting writer. In the variety of the themes touched in his lifetime by his versatile pen he has scarcely an equal among either his contemporaries or those who survive him. His mind was essentially original in its reach and attainments. When others wrote or spoke he was ever intent on the outlying themes suggested by them to his versatile and incessant mental activity. While his colleagues

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worked with the tools they had borrowed from their fathers in surgery, he invented his own. One of the really fine qualities of the man was his keen discernments of the best gifts in others. He sought with the avidity of a prospector for the one little fact that he wanted and while he lived, his chosen companions were always those who could give him the one fact that he had not mastered. As a consequence, his best friends were those by whom the man himself would be willing to be judged. They were the most honored, the most worthy, the most learned of his medical brethren."

JAMES AUDUBON BURHANS.

The legal and financial concerns, the educational, political, charitable and religious interests which constitute the chief features in the life of every city, have all prospered by the support and cooperation of James Audubon Burhans. While he has won distinction in the law and has made valuable contribution to law literature, his life has never been self-centered but has reached out to the broader interests which affect men in sociological and economic relations and at all times has cast the weight of his influence and aid on the side of progress in those connections. He has been particularly well known through his efforts in support of Sunday school work and of the many organized charities which take cognizance of the needs of the individual and the community. His youthful days were spent upon a farm in Lake county, Indiana, although his birth occurred in LaPorte county of that state, on the 28th of October, 1852. His father, Peter Burhans, a farmer by occupation, was a son of William and Jane (De Pew) Burhans, formerly of Ulster county, New York. A very complete and extensive genealogy of the family was published about 1880, tracing the descent of nearly all of the name in this country from Jacob Burhans, who came from Holland in 1660. Peter Burhans was united in marriage to Martha Hunt Andrews, a daughter of James H. and Sarah (Whitehead) Andrews, of English ancestry.

James A. Burhans supplemented his early public school education by a course in the business college at Valparaiso, Indiana, and by four years' study in De Pauw University in Greencastle, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1875, with the degree of A. B. He at once entered upon careful preparation for the practice of law as a student in the Northwestern University Law School of Chicago, which in 1877 conferred upon him the LL. B. degree. Subsequently he received from De Pauw University the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Long prior to the completion of his college course he had entered upon the profession of teaching, obtaining his first school when eighteen years of age. In following that profession he largely secured the funds necessary for the acquirement of his own education, yet other labors during his college days and the summer vacations also supplied the exchequer. While pursuing his law course he worked and slept in a Chicago law office. The elemental strength of his character was thus shown in his determination to secure advancement and the means employed thereto.

Immediately following his graduation Mr. Burhans opened a law office in Chicago, where he has since been engaged in practice. He has made substantial prog-

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JAMES A. BURHANS

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ress as a member of the bar, specializing in the department of law relating to real estate and municipal bonds. In his field of practice he has largely been regarded as an authority and has secured an extensive clientage. His contributions to legal literature include The Law of Municipal Bonds and A Digest of the Statutory Laws Governing the Investment of Corporate and Trust Funds, published in 1899. This work was accepted and used as an authoritative hand book by many state departments, especially in the eastern and New England states in their examinations in passing on the investments of savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies, etc. He has for many years been one of the recognized authorities on municipal bond laws, his practice in that line and examinations as attorney for leading bond brokers and bankers in Chicago and other cities covering municipal bond issues from almost every state in the Union, including many large issues extending into the millions. In addition to his activity in connection with the profession Mr. Burhans is also interested in the real-estate and mortgage loan business, originally as a member of the firm of Andrews & Burhans, later Andrews, Burhans & Cooper and afterward Cooper &. Burhans.

On the 7th of October, 1879, at Valparaiso, Indiana, Mr. Burhans was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Pierpont Smith, of this city. They have no children of their own but a son of a deceased brother was adopted and educated by them—Dr. Percy A. Burhans, now a practicing dentist at Tulsa, Oklahoma, who in 1905 married Miss Daisy McDonald, of Chicago. They also provided a home for and assisted in the support and education of a number of other orphan relatives. Throughout their entire lives they have been guided by a spirit of helpfulness that has found tangible expression in many good deeds.

Like all men to whom life means more than the attainment of material wealth, Mr. Burhans has kept informed on the political questions relating to the welfare and progress of his country and in national politics is a republican, while at local elections, where no issue is involved, he casts an independent vote. While in college he became a member of the Beta Theta Pi, and while attending law school was elected to the membership of the Phi Delta Phi. His membership relations also extend to the Union League Club of Chicago, the Chicago Bar Association and to the Methodist church, and in religious and charitable work and enterprises he has always taken an active part. For nine years Mr. Burhans was superintendent of one of the largest Sunday schools of Chicago, that of the Oakland Methodist church, and no religious activity has been dearer to his heart than the Sunday school work. For five years he was associate superintendent of the Chicago Waifs Mission, then meeting in the Armory on the lake front, and later was associate superintendent of the Evanston First and Epworth Methodist Sunday schools. For twenty years he served on the executive committee of the Cook county Sunday school association and at different times was its treasurer and president. In 1889 he was one of the American secretaries of the first world's Sunday school convention in London, and he and Mrs. Burhans were members of the fourth world's Sunday school convention held in Jerusalem in 1904. Mrs. Burhans at the time of her marriage was a primary teacher in the public schools and has always been prominent and successful as a primary Sunday school teacher and worker. She acted as superintendent of the primary department in the Oakland Methodist church of Chicago for twelve years, from 1885 until 1897, and for a number of years thereafter occupied

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the same position in connection with the Evanston First Methodist church. She was county primary Sunday school, secretary for Cook county for several years and state primary secretary of Illinois for two years. In 1904 she was appointed as the special representative of the Illinois state Sunday school primary department to the world Sunday school convention at Jerusalem, but unfortunately on this trip to the Orient she sustained an injury in a Palestine steamer landing which resulted later in making her an invalid, compelling her to give up all active work.

Aside from his labors in behalf of the Sunday school Mr. Burhans has been identified with many organized movements of the church or of independent charities. He has been president or endowment fund treasurer of the Methodist Episcipal Old Peoples Home from its organization; was president of the Epworth Children's Home; and has long served either as president or vice president and endowment fund treasurer of the Methodist Deaconess Orphanage at Lake Bluff. He is likewise president of the Amanda Smith Industrial Home for Colored Children; president of the Agard Deaconess Rest Home at Lake Bluff; vice president and treasurer of the Chicago Deaconess Home; and vice president of the Des Plaines Camp Ground Association. He is serving as a trustee of the Wesley Hospital and for several years was president and chairman of the executive board in charge of its operation. He has also been a member of the boards and an active supporter of the City Missionary Society, the Chicago Training School, the Pacific Garden Mission, Chicago Boys Club and a number of other similar institutions. In fact wherever he has seen the opportunity to extend a helping hand to a fellow traveler on life's journey he has done so. The analytical mind of the lawyer has pointed out to him the most effective ways of aiding others and his sound judgment has been a valuable factor in the control of organized charities and movements for moral progress.

PAUL B. MAGNUSON, M. D.

Dr. Paul B. Magnuson is numbered among the Chicago physicians whose scientific attainments have won them wide and honorable recognition in the profession. He is yet a young man but his contributions to the literature and to the mechanical equipment of the profession are of distinct and widely recognized value. Progress actuates him in all of his work and it needs no gift of prophecy to predict further advancement for him, knowing what he has already accomplished in the short span of twenty-seven years which his life record thus covers. He was born July 14, 1884, in St. Paul, Minnesota. His father, Charles A. Magnuson, who for years has been one of the prominent business men of that city, was born October 18, 1855, in Stockholm, Sweden, and came alone to the United States when about twelve years of age. He had no relatives here and from that tender age has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. Through unceasing effort and straightforward dealing he was made a most creditable name for himself and has won a most comfortable competence in his business operations in St. Paul, which city he chose on his arrival as the place of his future abode. He married Melinda Graham, who was born in Pennsylvania and comes of a prominent eastern family

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represented in both the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Magnuson were born four children, two sons and two daughters.

When a lad of four and a half years Dr. Magnuson was sent to a private school and afterward attended the public schools of St. Paul, being graduated from the high school when seventeen years of age. He then entered the University of Minnesota for a literary course. From early boyhood, however, he had manifested a desire to become a physician and his parents decided to properly prepare him for the profession. Accordingly in 1904 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania from which he was graduated in 1908, one of five medics elected to the Sigma Psi Honorary Scientific Society, and to his college training he added the broad and practical experience gained in a year's service as interne in the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. He then came to Chicago and for two years was under Dr. J. B. Murphy at Mercy Hospital, thus receiving the benefit of practice there under one of the most eminent surgeons of the country. In 1910 he entered upon the general practice of medicine and has gained a most creditable position by reason of the excellent results which have followed his work and his conformity to a high standard of professional ethics. He is now assistant chief surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; chief surgeon for the Chicago Junction Railroad Company; surgeon for the National Packing Company; is on the staff of Wesley Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital and is also on the staff of the Rush Medical College. He was the first surgeon in the United States to lengthen shortened legs. He has invented various surgical instruments which are now sold all over the world, including the Magnuson emulsion syringe which is used for the injection of formaline in glycerine into tuberculous and infected joints. The instrument is made very heavy, the barrel being graduated on both sides. The plunger packing is of soft rubber and can be expanded. The syringe is so constructed that the plunger can be withdrawn from the barrel and filled without the loss of time in aspirating fluid into it. With this syringe heavy fluids may be injected through small needles on account of its heavy construction and force which can be applied. As the result of his scientific research and study and the knowledge gained from his own experience he has put forth a number of methods of treatment and has prepared and read before a number of leading societies papers of great interest and value to the profession. His paper on Saline Proctoclysis Apparatus with a description of its use in Dr. Murphy's clinic appeared in the medical journal which is known as Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, and in pamphlet form has been widely distributed among the profession. He wrote an article for the Railway Surgical Journal of March, 1911, on the Use of Iodine in Traumatic Surgery which awakened wide interest in the profession. In the Annals of Surgery appeared his paper on Approximation of the Ends of Fragments in Fractures with Contraction of the Attached Muscles. Dr. Magnuson belongs to the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is an interested hearer of the proceedings and keeps in touch with the most advanced work which is being done by eminent surgeons throughout the country.

Dr. Magnuson was united in marriage to Miss Alice H. Hasson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edgar Hasson, of St. Paul, the father being a prominent

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manufacturer of that city. They now have a little son, Paul B., born June 10, 1911. Mrs. Magnuson was educated in private schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the University of Minnesota, and like her husband shares in the warm regard of the many friends whom they met during the period of their residence in this city. They are members of the Presbyterian church and Dr. Magnuson gives his political support to the republican party. For pastime he enjoys and indulges in horse-back riding but the greater part of his attention is necessarily given to his profession which is making more and more extensive demands upon his time and energies. He resides at No. 4713 Forestville avenue and has his offices at No. 4126 South Halsted street and in the La Salle Street station.

FREDERICK N. MATTHEWS.

Frederick N. Matthews, now deceased, who for many years was prominent in the mercantile business of Chicago and gained a position in the esteem of the community of which any man might be proud, was a native of Waltham, Massachusetts, born December 15, 1858. His parents were French Canadians. They settled at Waltham before the Civil war and subsequently moved to East Boston where they spent the remainder of their lives. The earlier members of the family spelled the name Matthieu.

In the public schools of East Boston, Frederick N. Matthews began his early educational training but after a short time was sent to Canada where he had several wealthy uncles. When he was brought back to East Boston, at the age of twelve years, he could not speak a word of English. He spent two years in the public schools and then secured employment in a leather factory. As an evidence of his ability it may be said that at the age of eighteen he was foreman and had seventy-five men under his charge. Soon after attaining this position he was seized with a desire to travel which proved irresistible and he spent three or four years in various parts of the country, being especially interested, however, in the New England states. During this time he learned many facts concerning the leather business which he applied successfully in later years. At the age of twenty-four he came to Chicago and applied himself so energetically to his business that his health gave way and he was obliged to retire for a time from active operations. After his strength was restored he secured a position in the wholesale department of Marshall Field & Company and gave much of his time for eight years to the selection and purchase of raw furs for the house, also becoming thoroughly acquainted with the cutting of furs for garments and with other branches of tailoring. About 1890 he entered the employ of the firm of R. G. Uhlemann & Company, on Madison street, as a designer of fur garments, and cutter and fitter. He remained with this firm for four years. He then associated with John T. Shayne & Company, on State street, in the same capacity for a short time but, having decided to enter business on his own account, embarked in a store under his own name at No. 34 Monroe street and with the exception of a short time with the Alaska Fur Company he continued independently during the remainder of his life. His means were limited when he started on his own account, but his intimate knowledge of the business, his good taste and judg-

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F. N. MATTHEWS

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ment as a buyer, and his ability to meet the demands of patrons overcame all obstacles and he gained recognition as one of the leaders in his line in the west. Owing to the necessity for larger accommodations he was obliged several times to move to new quarters and occupied rooms at No. 264 Michigan avenue, at No. 44 Jackson boulevard, and finally at No. 21 East Madison street, where the business is still conducted under the title of F. N. Matthews & Company, Outfitters to Women.

On the 20th of April, 1892, Mr. Matthews was married to Miss Blanche Strong, a daughter of George and Mary Strong, of Green Bay, Wisconsin. The father was engaged in the mercantile business at Green Bay for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews became the parents of one daughter, Florence, who is now fifteen years of age and is a student in the Wendell Phillips high school. Mr. Matthews died August 27, 1910.

In politics he adhered to the republican party but he was never an office seeker and took only a moderate interest in political affairs. He was a valued member of the Association of Commerce and was identified with the Chicago Athletic Club and the Ridgeway Club. He was recognized as a man of fine business ability, unquestioned integrity of character, and one whose influence was always exerted in the promotion of happiness and goodwill. The life of such a man could not fail to be a blessing to those with whom he associated. Mrs. Matthews resides at No. 5638 Indiana avenue.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYER.

While Benjamin Franklin Ayer stood before the public as a distinguished lawyer "one of the ablest not only in Illinois but in the Union," he was to his friends—and they were legion—a man whose broad culture, knowledge of general literature and keen observation of men and events made him a most entertaining companion and associate. His active connection with the legal profession covered more than a half century and in the field of corporation law he gained prominence as general counsel of the Illinois Central Railroad. Moreover, the revised city charter of Chicago is a tangible expression of his ability. His life record had its beginning April 22, 1825, and spanned the years to the 6th of April, 1908, when death called him. His birth occurred in Kingston, New Hampshire, his parents being Robert and Louisa (Sanborn) Ayer. In the early colonization of New England his ancestors sailed across the Atlantic, John Ayer leaving his home in Norfolk county, England, in 1637 and in 1645 becoming a resident of Haverhill, Massachusetts. There successive generations of the family lived and Robert Ayer was born in that city on the 14th of August, 1791. He married a daughter of Benjamin Sanborn, of Kingston, New Hampshire, who was a descendant of John Sanborn, a grandson of Rev. Stephen Batchelder, who emigrated from Derbyshire, England, in 1632, and on the settlement of Hamilton, New Hampshire, in 1638, became the first minister of the church in that town. His descendants include many who have attained prominence and honor, including Lewis Cass and Daniel Webster, while in the literary world Frank B. San-

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born was prominent as one of the Concord School of Philosophy, which included Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott and Lowell.

Benjamin F. Ayer therefore came of an ancestry honorable and distinguished and his lines of life were cast in harmony therewith. His preparatory studies were pursued in the Albany Academy and his collegiate course at Dartmouth, where he was graduated with the class of 1846. His more specifically literary course served as a broad foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge. In 1846 he entered Harvard as a student in the Dane Law School and following his admission to the bar, upon the completion of his course in 1849, he at once located for practice in Manchester, New Hampshire. No dreary novitiate awaited him. The opportunity for success lies before all, and industry and close application are as essential in the practice of law as in industrial or commercial pursuits. Recognizing this fact, Benjamin F. Ayer carefully prepared his cases and came before the court well equipped for defense as well as attack. His practice grew and he advanced equally in popular favor in matters of citizenship so that in 1853, when he was made the nominee of his party for the state legislature he met with success in the ensuing election and took his place with the law makers of New Hampshire. The following year he was made prosecuting attorney for Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, and occupied the position until his removal to Chicago in the spring of 1857.

Almost immediately Mr. Ayer took his place with those who were recognized as leaders of the bar in this young but growing city. Four years' residence here had so demonstrated his worth that in 1861 he was made corporation counsel, continuing in office until 1865, during which period, in 1863, he drafted the revised city charter. Following his retirement from office he entered the field of private practice as a member of the firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kales, which association was maintained until 1873, when the firm name of Ayer & Kales was assumed following the withdrawal of Mr. Beckwith from the partnership. The firm was characterized as "a combination unsurpassed in ability and success" and the comment following the withdrawal of Judge Beckwith concerning the firm of Ayer & Kales so that "the great business of the firm was carried on with undiminished vigor and distinction until, retiring from general practice, Mr. Ayer became a solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad Company." He had hitherto more and more largely concentrated his energies upon corporation law until he was recognized in that branch of jurisprudence as a man of few equals. In 1877 he was made one of the directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and on the 1st of January, 1890, was made its general counselor. A fellow practitioner at the Chicago bar and one who knew him long and intimately in his professional as well as personal relations said: "Benjamin F. Ayer has stood in the front rank of lawyers in Chicago for more than thirty years. Nothing has been allowed to divert him from his profession. He never relies on others to do his work. Every question is investigated until the subject is exhausted. While not controlled by precedents, he personally examines every case where the subject has been involved, in order to extract the principles applicable to the matter in hand. The most remarkable quality is the ability to make a correct and logical statement of his case to the court. This is done in language which cannot be misunderstood, and when presented orally, it is with a clear voice and appropriate emphasis, giving

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the greatest pleasure to the listener. The manner is one of honesty and candor which leaves no room for doubt as to his own convictions. He has always endeavored to aid the court in arriving at correct conclusions, both as to fact and law, believing it the highest duty of a lawyer to see that justice is done. In short he commands the confidence and respect of judges and lawyers, and as a citizen is above reproach.

In the meantime Mr. Ayer had given strong proof of his position concerning matters vital in citizenship, especially at that period when the country was passing through one of the most critical eras in its entire history. When age conferred upon him the right of franchise he joined the ranks of the democracy. He was a believer in its principles and never wavered in his support thereof but when the country became involved in civil war he fearlessly espoused the cause of tne Union, becoming what was known as a war democrat. That he studied closely and deeply into the situation that eventually brought about hostilities was indicated in a speech which he made on the 25th of January, 1861, at a banquet held in Philadelphia on the occasion of the opening of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railway. The trouble had not culminated in open hostility at that time and Mr. Ayer said: "We would cultivate with you those amicable and fraternal feelings which ought always to be cherished between the people of all the states composing our hitherto happy and prosperous Union. At this alarming and dangerous crisis, when some of our sister states are madly repudiating their constitutional obligations, and the federal government is menaced with destruction, it becomes those who remain loyal to the constitution to take temperate counsel together and consider what can be done to allay sectional discord, to heal existing difficulties and bring back the people of the disaffected states to the observance of their constitutional duties." One of the Philadelphia papers of the following day contained the following: "Mr. Ayer's speech, straightforward, frank and manly, as it was, elicited applause at frequent intervals. When he alluded to the mad repudiation of constitutional obligations by some of the states, the applause was prolonged for several moments together. Mr. Ayer is a fine specimen of the chivalrous, open-hearted western man."

Chicago, the only time in its history, had a civic celebration of the Fourth of July in 1862, and Mr. Ayer was chosen as orator of the day. In the meantime the south had struck the blow which it hoped would overthrow the Union and result in the establishment of a southern confederacy. The war and the questions involved was the dominant interest in the life of the American people and in his address Mr. Ayer said: "The pretexts for their rebellion are numerous. I have no time to discuss them. It is sufficient to say that some of them are unfounded, many of them are frivolous, and all of them fall far short of furnishing either justification or excuse for the atrocious conspiracy which has already bathed a continent in blood. The nature and magnitude of the interests at stake have been already indicated. It is a death struggle for Constitutional Liberty and Law. It involves the welfare of present and unborn millions; on the decision of which hangs the destiny of America, and in that the destiny of the world. Let us then take courage. God did not create the fair land to be the theater of unceasing anarchy and strife. The rebellion will be subdued, and the lost stars

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which have shot so madly from their sphere will yet glisten again in the glorious galaxy of the Union."

In later years through public utterances, through his professional service and through his influence, Mr. Ayer placed himself as clearly upon record on the side of good citizenship, of progress and of municipal honor as he did when he stood as an inflexible champion of the Union cause during the dark days of the Civil war. On all significant American questions he kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age and his opinions carried weight among those who in the exercise of official prerogatives molded the destiny of state and nation. His reading always covered a wide range. It touched the most interesting themes in general literature, the advance in science and art and as well matters of current thought. He could enter intelligently into any discussion of real merit or of vital moment to the city or country. At the same time he remained one of the busiest among Chicago's lawyers, in which connection a contemporary biographer said prior to his death: "For carrying on the various and unending negotiations which arise between the railway and the city Mr. Ayer is eminently fitted. He is the glove of velvet covering the railway's hand of iron; not only covering it, but guiding it, restraining its grasp within reasonable bounds. He has a manner of his own, frank, cordial, businesslike. He can both talk and listen; he can argue, propose, reject, accept, insist and concede. As is naturally the case with an able 'specialist,' he knows about all the other side has to say before the conference begins, yet listens and weighs all that is offered, and, having made up his mind what is best to be done, he has the needful weight to make his pertinacious and resolute client acquiesce in his views."

Mr. Ayer attended and supported St. James Episcopal church, although not a member. He was very prominent in the different societies to which he belonged. He was one of the first supporters of the Chicago Bar Association and for several terms was its president. His ability and the fame which he gained in his profession made him a prominent member of the American Bar Association. Mr. Ayer was attorney for the South Park Commission during the condemnation proceedings in connection with securing lands for Washington and Jackson parks. In 1889 he aided in the organization in Chicago of the Society of the Sons of New Hampshire, and for two years occupied the president's chair. He was for fifteen years the president of the Western Railway Association and he belonged to the Chicago Law Institute, the Historical Society, the Chicago Club and the Chicago Literary Club,—associations which indicate the variety of his interests and the breadth of his thought.

In 1868 Mr. Ayer was united in marriage to Janet A. Hopkins, of Madison, Wisconsin, a daughter of Judge Hopkins, of the United States district court, and Mary (Allen) Hopkins. Their children are four in number. Walter married Phebe McCormick, a daughter of R. Hall McCormick of this city, and has one son, Walter, whose birth occurred on the 24th of September, 1910. Mary Louise gave her hand in marriage to Samuel T. Chase, by whom she has three children: Mary, Emma E. and Janet H. Janet is the wife of Kellogg Fairbanks, the eldest son of N. K. Fairbanks, and has three children: Janet, Kellogg, Jr., and Benjamin Ayer. Margaret Helen is the wife of Cecil Barnes, son of Mrs. John De Koven. The family has long been prominent in the best social circles of the

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city and is allied by marriage with some of Chicago's first families. The Ayer home has ever been one of the centers of a cultured society circle in Chicago. Mrs. Ayer is a member of both the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, her eligibility being established through several lines of distinguished ancestry.

On the 6th of April, 1908, Mr. Ayer passed away and thus closed a life of devotion to high ideals. He never held the narrow and contracted view that one who differed from him must be essentially wrong. He always eagerly listened to the other side of a question and his analytical mind enabled him to recognize the germ of truth and to deal justly with any situation or any problem. So strongly had he entrenched himself in public regard and so warm a place had he won for himself in professional circles that the news of his demise carried with it a sense of personal bereavement to all who knew him.

ASHLEY C. SMITH.

Ashley C. Smith was a comparatively young man at the time of his death, which occurred in Miami, Florida, on the 18th of February, 1910. However, he had become well established in the business world as the secretary and treasurer of the Smith Manufacturing Company, operating at De Kalb, Illinois, and in social circles he had gained many friends through the recognition of that personal worth which everywhere commands confidence and loyalty.

He was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, on the 4th of September, 1868, a son of Marvin O. and Mary B. Smith, of that place. While spending his youthful days in his parents' home, he pursued a public-school education and on attaining his majority he came to Chicago, hoping to find broader business opportunities in the industrial and commercial conditions existing in this city. Here he entered into manufacturing interests on his own account and later became associated with his brother, Frank S. Smith. In 1890 they organized the Smith Manufacturing Company, operating a factory at De Kalb, Illinois, in the manufacture of machinery. Ashley C. Smith was one of its owners and officers, and was active in its control and management to the time of his death. He was a self-made man in the highest and best sense of the term. He possessed keen intellect, quick discrimination and was able to recognize and grasp opportunities, ere the passing moment carried them beyond his reach. He had wonderful business ability in combining and coordinating forces into a harmonious whole and in all of his business undertakings was regarded as thoroughly reliable.

Mr. Smith never allowed outside interests to interfere with the faithful conduct of his business affairs and yet was a lover of outdoor life and sports and as a follower of Nimrod gained more than local fame. He greatly enjoyed hunting and on vacation periods, with his gun over his shoulder, tramped for hours through the woods. His skill, too, was evidenced in the fact that he killed the fourth largest deer on record. He also won several medals as the best fly caster in the Fly Casting Club, and the trout stream awakened in him pleasurable anticipations. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Club and of the Illinois Club.

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On the 20th of February, 1907, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Cora E. Walker, a daughter of Cornelius and Minnie (Hovland) Walker, and a granddaughter of Iver and Caroline (Hyrth) Hovland, the former a pioneer shoe merchant of Chicago, engaging in business here in 1856. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith was born one child, Bruce Walker.

Mr. Smith gave his political allegiance to the republican party and his religious faith was evidenced in his membership in the First Presbyterian church of Oak Park. He was kind-hearted, public-spirited and liberal, and his congenial and winning ways won for him a host of friends. He greatly enjoyed gathering around him congenial companions and music was frequently a feature of their entertainment. He was artistic in his tastes, enjoyed travel and read broadly. His was indeed a cultivated mind and nature. He was quiet and unassuming in manner, and yet his real worth made him a favorite in social circles in which he moved and gained for him a host of friends almost as numerous as his acquaintances.

PAUL SCHULZE.

The morning train for Chicago was late, and a crowd of impatient North Shore citizens gathered on the station platform at Kenilworth, annoyed over the delay. A stranger in the suburb, returning from a week-end house party, was struck by the contrast in the attitude and expression of a compact, strong-featured man who stood a little apart from the fidgety crowd, his hands calmly clasped behind him—waiting. It happened that the stranger was a hero-worshipper whose library held more books on Bonaparte than on all other subjects put together. Moved by a sudden impulse, he stepped up to the waiting man and held out his hand. "Sir, I beg your pardon—but has anyone ever told you that you look like Napoleon?"

The stranger was not the first to remark the striking resemblance between Paul Schulze and the Corsican conqueror. In the offices of the Schulze Baking Company, of which he is president, hangs one of the famous portraits of Napoleon Bonaparte, presented to president Schulze by business associates whom the similarity of traits had impressed as well as the likeness in personal appearance. The lives of the two men offer some parallels as well as some contrasts. Napoleon's business was war—the snuffing out of human life in large doses. Paul Schulze's business is among the most constructive of all the arts of peace—the manufacture and distribution of the staff of life. The operation of both are alike in that they are invariably carried out on a large and far-reaching scale. Both are known as remarkable organizers, gifted in the knowledge and effective handling of men.

Paul Schulze was born on the 13th of June, 1864, in the province of Hanover, Germany, and passed his boyhood in his native city of Osterode. He came from a fine old German family, his parents being Gustav and Henrietta (Roeper) Schulze. His father was an eminent civil engineer under whose plans and personal supervision the construction of many Russian and German railways was accomplished.

The conclusion of Paul Schulze's schooling, at the age of sixteen years, was mainly a matter of his own choice, his high-school training had fitted him for a

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PAUL SCHULZE

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business life, and a professional career had no charm for him by comparison. Alert, energetic, ambitious, he was destined by nature to be known throughout the western world as "a hustler." Even at this age, he knew far more about the practical side of life than most young men of his social position and environment, and from the day he left school pursued the rugged policy of always making his own way in the world. Like Napoleon, he early left his native land and made his way westward—he was nineteen when he came to the United States. He had no thought of staying here permanently; his sole object was to acquire a working knowledge of the English language for the sake of the advantage it would give him in business circles in Germany.

It was in 1882 that he arrived in America. He heard the call of the "yet farther west" and made his way to Big Stone City, South Dakota. He found no opportunities ready to hand, and grimly decided to make his own. Many times during his first few weeks he would have turned back to Germany if there had been any turn-back in his system, but he set himself to live the inclination down. First he worked as a farm hand. Next he got a job as clerk in a general store, drawing down each month the salary of ten whole dollars! For four years he struggled stubbornly on, taking advantage of every possible chance to improve his education. Then he figured out that the chances for advancement were far better in a large city, and set out for Minneapolis.

Seven months in a wholesale hardware house showed him that the field ahead of him was limited. As General Dugommier said in his dispatch to the Committee of Public Safety after Napoleon's capture of Toulon, it was a case of "Promote him—or he will promote himself!" Young Schulze promoted himself—to a position in a wholesale flour house in St. Paul, which he held for three years. The flour business appealed to him strongly and he made a careful study of this staple line.

The fruit of this study is seen in his move to Chicago in the fall of 1890. Here, at the age of twenty-seven, he organized the Englewood Flour Company to handle the Washburn-Crosby flour in this section. Under his direct management this enterprise was successful from the start, and after five years of sturdy growth it was removed to the Garden City block and continued under the firm name of Paul Schulze & Company.

Meantime, his widening sphere of influence in the flour business had included the organization of the Schulze Baking Company in 1898, of which he was elected president. For ten years the active management of the baking business remained in the hands of his brothers, William and Emil Schulze. Then, in 1908, Paul Schulze withdrew from Paul Schulze & Company and took up the reins of the Schulze Baking Company, which has claimed his undivided attention ever since. The story of the Schulze Baking Company, like that of its founder and president, is one of broad, consistent, steady growth. During the past few years the trade's increasing demands have brought about the construction of three large plants in addition to the establishment in which the business was founded. The company's four baking plants are now located at Sixty-third street and Stewart avenue, Webster and Clybourn avenues, Harrison street and Francisco avenue and Thirty-fifth and La Salle streets, all handled from the general offices of the company in the Stock Exchange building on La Salle street.

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From boyhood to the present day, Paul Schulze has always been a builder, a man of strong initiative, quick to see opportunity and turn it to practical use. His advancement in Chicago's business circles has been continuous, and the great baking company, under the management of Mr. Schulze and his immediate associates, has become not only the leading one of its kind in the middle west but one of the foremost in America. He has always been a progressive,—always an alert and aggressive advertiser—always clean-cut and conscientious in his dealings.

His born leadership shone forth in striking degree in his year as president of the National Association of Master Bakers. The year began with his unanimous election at the Baltimore convention of 1910 and culminated in the memorable national convention of 1911 at Kansas City. There he presided at the greatest convention of its kind ever held, and delivered an address destined to quicken the heartbeats of a nation of housewives and to live long in the annals of educative advertising.

The fear was expressed by some of his warmest admirers that in this going up against the army of American housewives he had met his Waterloo at last, but the educational campaign looked to him like the next logical move and he went steadfastly through with it. All his life he has been overcoming obstacles—quietly, resolutely—with the utter absence of "splash" that bespeaks the presence of power. The issue he presented at the 1911 convention, and the way in which he presented it, were no exception to this rule. The address drew from the general public what probably stands as the most attention ever attracted by a trade convention. It was made the subject of universal editorial comment all over the country and deluged Mr. Schulze's desk with an avalanche of personal letters and telegrams.

The American Miller, in its post-convention issue, referred to Mr. Schulze as "the man who dared" and went on to say: "It looked like Ajax defying the lightning for Mr. Schulze to draw such a comparison between baker's bread and the home product—and the lightning came, all right! Newspapers blazed with argument pro and con; for a while Paul Schulze was a leading issue in the newspapers, second only to reciprocity and 'Schedule K.' Perhaps he was surprised to find himself dragged into the spotlight by his Kansas City address; perhaps he wasn't. But any man brave enough to institute such a comparison in the case of home-made bread deserves a medal for courage, regardless of the cause in which that bravery was displayed. Most men fear to face one angry woman—here is a man who roused a million housewives and who still smiles and even rams his arguments home through advertisements in the daily papers!"

The frank, fearless working of president Schulze's mind may best be judged from his convention address itself, which told of a woman who called at his office with an original recipe for "health bread" made of whole wheat, which had found favor with her neighbors and which she offered his company as a means of putting it on the general market. "I told her," said president Schulze to the convention, "that I'd be very glad indeed to examine the sample loaf, so she unwrapped it. Before she had got the paper off I had lifted the package and made up my mind if it was bread at all, it must be only about half baked, for it was as heavy as a brick. I found it a very nice looking loaf on the outside; the crust was a little hard but it looked good and appetizing. I then asked her if I might cut the loaf. 'Certainly,' she said. That was her idea in bringing it; she wanted me to

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examine it and see for myself how good it was. I got a knife and cut the loaf and found as I had expected, that while it was nice part way, in the center it wasn't baked at all—it was just so much dough. I called her attention to this and she was highly indignant that I should question its wholesomeness. 'Perhaps you get most of your loaves more thoroughly baked than this, Madam?' I suggested. 'Why no,' she said. 'They're all just like that—the loaf is perfectly baked!' And I think she really thought it was. Now that woman is unquestionably committing murder. I refrained from asking how many of her neighbors had died of indigestion since they commenced to eat her health bread. All the same she felt very much insulted to think I had questioned the perfection of her baking and left without her sample loaf. I kept it on my desk for a week or more and every day showed more plainly that the whole mass in the center was just raw, sticky dough—and every day I wondered what the direct effect of her celebrated health bread was upon the death rate in her neighborhood.

"This country is just full of housewives in precisely the same fix. They are proud of their cooking and so are their folks, and they think they are doing their duty by baking at home. Their kitchen equipment is such that they can't possibly bake a big loaf clear to the center without burning the outside. Their ovens, like those of all kitchen stoves, are incapable of developing the proper temperature and are devoid of the necessary moisture. The long-suffering stomachs of their families continue to pay the penalty of their mistaken sense of duty. Hundreds of thousands of wives and mothers are wondering today why their folks have so much trouble with indigestion and dyspepsia. The American housewife—the American mother of today—is an earnest and sensible individual but very 'set in her ways.' She has good reasons (or thinks she has) for her present household habits and methods; and wherever these methods are found to be behind the times, it takes mighty sound and persistent argument and demonstration to induce her to abandon them for modern ways. She is still influenced by working methods adopted in her girlhood when bakery conditions were entirely unlike what they are now. The average housewife still believes it is her duty to bake her own bread. Her mother taught her so and her mother's recipe was handed down to her for this purpose. She received her training in her words when the bakery industry in this country was in its infancy, and when every thrifty housewife considered it sheer extravagance to buy her bread if she could possibly bake it herself. But while the present generation of American housewives has been growing up in our midst the baking industry has been steadily advancing. It has made such strides that the bakery of today is utterly unlike that of the early days—but the bread that is being baked in the home kitchen today is very little changed from the home-made bread of a generation ago. The kitchen fire is still inadequate—still bakes with a dry, uncertain heat that has nowhere the germkilling power of our modern baker's great ovens. Yet, the fact remains that many American housewives still look upon the bakery as something handy in an emergency but by no means capable of turning out a loaf as good and pure and wholesome and delicious as she can bake with her own hands. Their early training and their sense of duty and economy are against the bakery proposition for they do not realize the vast improvement that has taken place in the better bakeries of this country.

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"One thing which we bakers in the larger cities see most plainly today, is the absolute necessity of educating the housewife to quit baking at home. While the average American housewife still considers it her duty to bake her own bread, she is slowly learning better. Continued progress in this direction is assured and it depends on our association how fast it shall come. It is bound to come of its own accord in time, like the change from home spinning to factory-made garments, and from home grinding of flour to the product of the great roller mills; in precisely the same way the women of our nation are coming more and more to change over from home baking to the output of modern baking plants. But to stimulate this change and guide it along the proper channels, we must use that greatest of modern persuasive forces—educative advertising.

"I remember that a good many years ago, when my wife and I made our first trip to New York, we took a ride in one of those 'Seeing New York' wagons, better known nowadays as the 'rubberneck wagon,' along Fifth avenue and Riverside drive. We were beginners in those days and our baking business was all carried on in one small shop. As we rode along, the guide called out the names of the fine houses we were passing. One of them, I remember, was that of Charles Fletcher, the Castoria man; and right up near the cornice was a carving of the nicest, cutest little baby you about ever saw. Our guide pointed up at this and yelled out through his megaphone, 'That is the baby that cries for Castoria'—a very significant reminder of how Charles Fletcher made his money. Farther along we came to the house of Heinz, the pickle man. Up against the side of his house, in the open space between the ivy vines, hung a little green pickle, and our guide pointed that out and roared through his megaphone. 'That is one of the fifty-seven varieties.' Just then my wife gave me a nudge in the ribs with her elbow and whispered to me the very words I had in my mind, 'Paul, that's what we must do—we must advertise—and some of these days we'll be living on Fifth avenue with a loaf of Butter-Nut bread on top of our house.' And that whispered suggestion from the one general I have ever had over me in my business, was the beginning of our first real growth. By following out that suggestion, I have seen our little baking business grow out of one shop into larger shops again and again—always with a more liberal appropriation for advertising than in the years before, till we find ourselves spending for advertising, in a single year, more money than our total sales amounted to during the first year in business.

"There was a time when a baker thought that to increase his trade he must take it away from his competitor. In one sense that was true and is true today. But the trouble is that not one baker in ten realizes who his real competitor is—she is the housewife. We bakers in the metropolitan cities have taken about fifty to sixty per cent of the baking that is done in the cities as a whole—and we are spending vast sums of money in advertising. Now the bakers of the smaller cities are doing one-third of the total baking of their community in the summer time and only half as much in the winter, and it is to these bakers that I speak most earnestly today. If we are to grow into the great national industry we deserve to be, everyone must put his shoulder to the wheel. The little baker as well as the big one must do his part—and reap his reward. In our line, gentlemen, we must come forward today, and altogether push this work of educating the housewife.

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"And it is not enough to use the circus methods of posting the name of a brand of bread on the billboards and in the street cars. We cannot really educate her that way any more than you could teach your child grammar by painting the letters of the alphabet on the walls of his playroom. We must all think less about advertising our particular brands of bread and think more of how to educate the housewife on the superiority of all good baker's bread over the bread she bakes at home. Our bread education among housewives must be conducted not as individuals, but as a body—that's what our association is for; precisely such needs and such opportunities as this. Our association has taken a step in the right direction in publishing 'The Story of the Staff of Life,' which will shortly be ready for distribution. The superior facilities of the modern bakery will be brought out in this handsome new booklet and it ought to set the readers thinking. This booklet is of particular interest to this convention because it marks the beginning of our concerted effort toward placing the baking business on a higher plane in the public mind. A hundred bakers working together can accomplish far more than one hundred times what any one individual baker can, beside making an impression on the public that no amount of private advertising can do. What use is it for each baker to advertise that his bread is better than any other baker's in town when the housewives in that town are still unconvinced that there is any baker on earth that can bake better bread than she can? It's the baking business as a whole that needs to be set right in the public mind. The consumer is not interested in the question of which baker's bread is best until she is convinced that bakery bread is better than home-baked bread. And that is the great task ahead of us today—to join hands in a strong, earnest, educative campaign to win the housewives over to our side.

"So let us all come forward. Let us show these women of America that home baking is wrong. Let us help them realize the overwhelming benefits of buying bread baked in modern sanitary bakeries. And in doing this we must watch one more element and that is something among ourselves. We must keep our bakeries clean. Women believe their own kitchens to be the cleanest spots on earth. We must keep our bake plants as spotlessly clean as they would their own kitchens. The little basement bakeshops in big cities—and some in small towns, too—hurt the business all over the country unless they keep strictly up to this standard of cleanliness. Laws have been made in some cities to regulate this and more of them will be made in the future. We should educate our own members and others engaged in the business to keeping the cleanest shops imaginable.

"We must remember the words Roosevelt used in speaking of the world at large: 'No nation ever goes very far above the others because its rise is limited to the speed with which it can pull the other nations up along with it.' We must raise the average. Let this be one of the thoughts that this great body of men keep ever before them in their work as a national association. And now, gentlemen, I leave my talk with you with one thought—and it is the last talk I can ever make before you as president—keep your own house in order by seeing that every baker you come in contact with is working for cleaner and more sanitary surroundings, and go after your competitor hard and fast, your only real competitor—the housewife. There is a world of interest in the staff of life for which the whole human race

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struggles and toils, and the men who find the way to 'cash in' on this will be about the truest benefactors the baking industry could have."

Mr. Schulze is prominent in the club life and social circles of Chicago and is active in the promotion of many plans and projects for the advancement of trade conditions and for the improvement of the city as a whole. He belongs to the Union League and Germania Clubs and the Skokie Country Club, to the Association of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association and the Advertising Association. He is also known as a patron of art and is a life member of the Art Institute.

On the 24th of May, 1892, within two years after his removal to Chicago, Mr. Schulze was married to Miss Ida Johl, of Faribault, Minnesota. They have four fine children—Walter, Paul, Helen and Victor—to make glad the handsome Schulze residence on Melrose avenue, Kenilworth, near Sheridan road.

Mr. Schulze is politically identified with the republican party and is a keen observer of public events which are shaping municipal, state and national progress. Not the least important of his social activities is his connection with the German Lutheran Association, as head of this organization, which numbers its members by thousands, he has done much in the interests of his fellow countrymen in Cook county. It would be difficult to mention a citizen more widely or more favorably known among the German-American residents of Chicago today than is Paul Schulze. His constructive efforts in aiding his fellow countrymen in finding homes and establishing themselves in business here, date from the day he first became a resident of Chicago, yet his activities in this direction represent but one phase in a life of marked usefulness.

His religious faith, as shown by his connection with the German Lutheran Association, is that of the Lutheran church; he is a generous supporter and an earnest, efficient worker. All through his busy life he has made his career a serviceable one as a positive factor in the world's work and progress. One rule, more than all others combined, has shaped his life's important moves and decisions—he has invariably chosen the thing that was worth while.

MOSES F. RITTENHOUSE.

The name of Moses F. Rittenhouse is prominent in connection with the development of the lumber industry in Chicago and in the various sections of the country. His operations have extended widely over the Mississippi valley and he is foremost among those who have been most active in developing the lumber trade of this city. Thorough training and practical experience in connection with the different phases of the business in his earlier manhood have given Mr. Rittenhouse a knowledge and a capability that have enabled him to control interests that are now of far-reaching extent and importance. He comes of German-Dutch ancestry, the family having originated in Germany, fled to Holland about three centuries ago, because of religious persecutions, where they continued as paper manufacturers until about 1682, when Nicholas Rittenhouse, at the solicitation of William Penn, came to America and joined fortunes with that eminent Quaker in the settlement of his grant in eastern Pennsylvania. Nicholas Rittenhouse built a paper mill at

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M. F. RITTENHOUSE

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Philadelphia about 1690 and manufactured the first paper ever made in this country. David Rittenhouse, of this family, was a prominent resident of Philadelphia and the Keystone state, during the Revolutionary war, and a public park, public school and other memorials in Philadelphia perpetuate his name. John Rittenhouse, father of Moses F. Rittenhouse, was born in that city in 1800, and in his infancy was taken by his parents to upper Canada. He married Elizabeth Funk, who belonged to a family that had settled in Pennsylvania two centuries ago.

The birth of Moses Franklin Rittenhouse occurred near St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, August 12, 1846. His youth was divided between work upon the farm and the acquirement of an education in the public schools. He was not yet eighteen years of age when in April, 1864, he arrived in Chicago, at which time the city had already attained considerable importance as a lumber market. Throughout the intervening years, with the exception of a few months named hereafter, he has been continuously connected with the lumber trade. For one month he was employed as printer's devil in the office of the Chicago Morning Post, and then found employment with the Peshtigo Company, a large lumber manufacturing concern of Wisconsin, having distributing yards in Chicago. His experience in business taught him the necessity of having a broader education and, returning to Canada, he spent the ensuing winter in school but May, 1865, again found him in Chicago, where he entered the employ of McMullen, Funk & Company, retail lumber merchants, and when a year later John F. Funk and Jacob Beidler of that firm sold out to Alexander Officer and the firm name was changed to McMullen & Officer, Mr. Rittenhouse was promoted to the management of the branch yard at Lake and Jefferson streets. Desire to obtain the training of a business college led him to resign his position in December, 1866, and to spend the next three months in study. In March, 1867, he became bookkeeper for the wholesale firm of B. L. Anderson & Company, and from April, 1868, until April 30, 1888, was associated with the firm of J. Beidler & Brother and its successor, the J. Beidler & Brother Lumber Company. His capability won him promotion from time to time and thus he advanced through intermediate positions from that of salesman to that of general manager, and in 1871, upon the incorporation of the company, was made its treasurer. He withdrew from that connection in 1888 to engage in business on his own account as the senior partner in the firm of Rittenhouse & Embree, his associate being Jesse R. Embree, now deceased. Later the business was incorporated under the style of the Rittenhouse & Embree Company and its growth from the beginning has been rapid and steady, the sales through its Chicago yard having reached seventy million feet of lumber annually, and at different points branch yards have been established, including that operated under the name of the South Side Lumber Company, which is still in existence. In 1895 Mr. Rittenhouse sold his interest in the South Side Lumber Company to Mr. Embree, from whom he purchased the latter's holdings in the Rittenhouse & Embree Company. John W. Embree entered the employ of Mr. Rittenhouse in the spring of 1884 and when the company was incorporated in April, 1892, and capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Rittenhouse was made president, with J. W. Embree as secretary. The company purchased one hundred million feet of standing timber in Bayfield county, Wisconsin, in 1898, and manufactured lumber at Washburn during the five succeeding years. In 1888 a planing mill was erected

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at the Chicago plant and a few years later the company began the manufacture of maple and oak flooring, now an important branch of their business. Mr. Rittenhouse was also active in establishing a retail lumberyard at Pueblo, Colorado, in 1880, under the name of H. Juneau & Company, which enjoyed a prosperous existence of four years. In 1884 associated with J. R. Embree, he opened a retail lumberyard in Omaha, Nebraska, under the name of the Omaha Lumber Company, which they closed out in 1890. In financing and managing the Arkansas Lumber Company of Warren, Bradley county, Arkansas, Mr. Rittenhouse became active in the manufacture of yellow pine lumber, serving as president of the corporation which was organized in February, 1901, and which has acquired the ownership of seventy thousand acres of timber in one county. They have built and are now operating a sawmill with a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber per day of ten hours.

In the further expansion of his business interests, Mr. Rittenhouse became vice president of the Chandler Lumber Company and of the Sixty-third Street Lumber Company, both of Chicago, which companies were afterward absorbed by the Rittenhouse & Embree Company. He is president and stockholder in the wholesale hardware house of George P. Derickson Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, vice president of the Arkansas Trading Company, of Warren, Arkansas, director of the Richton Lumber Company of Richton, Mississippi, and a stockholder in the Ostrander Lumber Company, of Twin Falls, Idaho, which company owns and operates a number of retail lumberyards in southern Idaho. For some years he was a director of the Drovers Deposit National Bank, of Chicago, from which he resigned in 1911, on account of his other business interests. Between the years 1901 and 1904 he was also treasurer of the Wisconsin Oak Lumber Company, of Chicago, and of Frederic, Wisconsin. Prominent in business circles for many years, he was in 1908 honored with the presidency of the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago, and was also elected president of the Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association of the United States, of which he had served for several terms as treasurer.

In December, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Rittenhouse and Miss Emma Stover, whose people resided in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Of their three children, Edward supervises the farm of two hundred and eighty acres, at Griswold, Livingston county, Illinois, recently deeded to him by his father. Charles J. is associated with the Rittenhouse & Embree Company, having charge of their branch at Sixty-third and La Salle streets. Walter, following his graduation from the Northwestern University Medical College in May, 1904, engaged in hospital practice in Detroit. He then spent two years in Burmah, India, having charge of the Hospital of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, then practiced for three years at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and is now in Vienna, Austria, taking a post-graduate course. While Mr. Rittenhouse is most loyal in his attachment to the United States and its institutions, he has always sustained a love for the land of his birth and has in many ways contributed to public progress and improvement in Lincoln county, Ontario. In 1886 he established the Rittenhouse Public Library for the residents of Clinton and Louth townships and in 1890 gave financial assistance for a new school and library building near the site of the old schoolhouse in which he had been a pupil. In 1904 he erected a music hall for the neighborhood.

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in which he lived, and has provided for its maintenance. He is a thorough believer in the good-roads movement, better country schools and school surroundings and their effect on the progress of the community, and believing that example is the best way of educating the people, built three miles of splendid macadam road from the lake shore to the county road in Lincoln county, Ontario. He is prominent in club circles of Chicago, where he holds membership in the Union League Club, the Hamilton Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Bankers' Club, and the Chicago Athletic Association. He has visited Egypt, Palestine and many points of modern and historic interest in Europe, and was a member of the Illinois Manufacturers Association party, that made a tour of inspection of the Panama canal in January, 1912. Travel constitutes one of his chief sources of pleasure. He stands prominent among those whose interests are varied and whose activities have always been of a nature that has fostered progress and improvement.

A contemporary biographer has written that "an estimate of Mr. Rittenhouse's life and accomplishments and of his character may be summed up in a few words. He is possessed of an analytical and studious mind and is conservative in his attitude toward anything tending to a deviation from accepted customs, though progressive, and almost an enthusiast when he has arrived at a decision after a thorough investigation of the subject in hand, such as he invariably makes. If apparently retired and reserved in his manner, it is because of a commendable modesty which restrains him from making himself conspicuous. He is most considerate of the welfare and comfort of those who are about him; is courteous and generous in his treatment of his employes in all his enterprises; and enjoys their esteem to an unusual degree. His habits are simple almost to austerity, though not because of any overweening desire to save in expense but rather from a disposition to conserve his health. His charitable instincts are largely developed and every act of his life, whether in a business or social relation, is prompted and controlled by the principle laid down in the Golden Rule."

JOHN VAUGHAN CLARKE.

A bank messenger at the age of eighteen years, within the comparatively brief period of twelve years John Vaughan Clarke worked his way upward from that position to the head of the Hibernian Banking Association and controlled its interests and activities thenceforward to the time of his death. He was born in Chicago, October 15, 1862, a son of John Vaughan and Elizabeth (Bertrand) Clarke. The father was the founder of the Merchants Association in 1867, which became the Hibernian Banking Association in 1869.

John Vaughan Clarke, Jr., was the eldest son in a family of six children, of whom Louis B. and Henry B. are both vice presidents of the Hibernian Bank.

John V. Clarke pursued his education in the public schools, in St. Ignatius College and in Barnes' Academy. Throughout his entire life he was connected with financial interests, entering the Hibernian Bank in 1880. He was promoted step by step as he proved his capability to handle the increasing arduous duties of each advanced position. At different times he served as clerk, teller and assistant cash-

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ier, and upon the death of his father in 1892 succeeded to the presidency of the bank which he successfully piloted through the hard panic of 1893, since which time the business of the bank under his guidance has greatly increased. He was a director of the Clearing House Association for many years and was its president for one term. His capable management and enterprise constituted a strong force in the upbuilding and success of the Hibernian Banking Association.

Mr. Clarke was a trustee of the Henrotin Hospital and few works done in the name of charity or religion sought his aid in vain. He was long an active representative of the Roman Catholic church of Chicago, serving on many committees and aiding in a large number of its allied enterprises. He was also prominent in club and social circles, holding membership in the Union League, Chicago Athletic, Mid-Day, Exmoor Country, the Edgewater Country, the Saddle and Cycle, and the Sanganois Clubs. He enjoyed golf and shooting and when leisure permitted indulged his taste for those sports.

Mr. Clarke was married in Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Bertha English, of that city, who survives him, the death of Mr. Clarke occurring May 31, 1911, after a two weeks' illness. Mrs. Clarke resides at No. 1441 North State street and is widely known in this city, having gained an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. In every relation of life Mr. Clarke was true to high ideals and honorable traits, and gradually worked his way upward by reason of those qualities and his natural business ability until he occupied a prominent position financially and also held a high place in the confidence and good-will of his fellow townsmen.

LEWIS LARNED COBURN.

Lewis Larned Coburn was Chicago's pioneer patent lawyer and as a representative of the department of his profession in which he specialized he won national reputation, his ability placing him in the foremost ranks of the patent lawyers of the country. He was, moreover, a man of many personal excellencies whose ability, talents and culture made him the embodiment of the highest meaning of the term gentleman. His advancement came through the gradual unfolding of his powers as the result of the utilization of opportunities that were not common to him alone but might have been improved by any other member of the legal profession. It was his keen discernment into possibilities, coupled with the strong intellectuality with which nature endowed him that gave him the distinguished position which he so long occupied. It is imperative, therefore, that the record of his life find a place on the pages of this volume because of the important position which he occupied in Chicago.

He was a representative of an old New England family. His paternal grandparents removed from Massachusetts to Washington county, Vermont, at an early period in the settlement of the latter district. His father, Larned Coburn, the owner of one of the largest estates in central Vermont, was a man of great activity and prominence whose sterling traits of character won him high esteem. At different times he filled local offices of honor and trust and on several occasions was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature, leaving the impress of his

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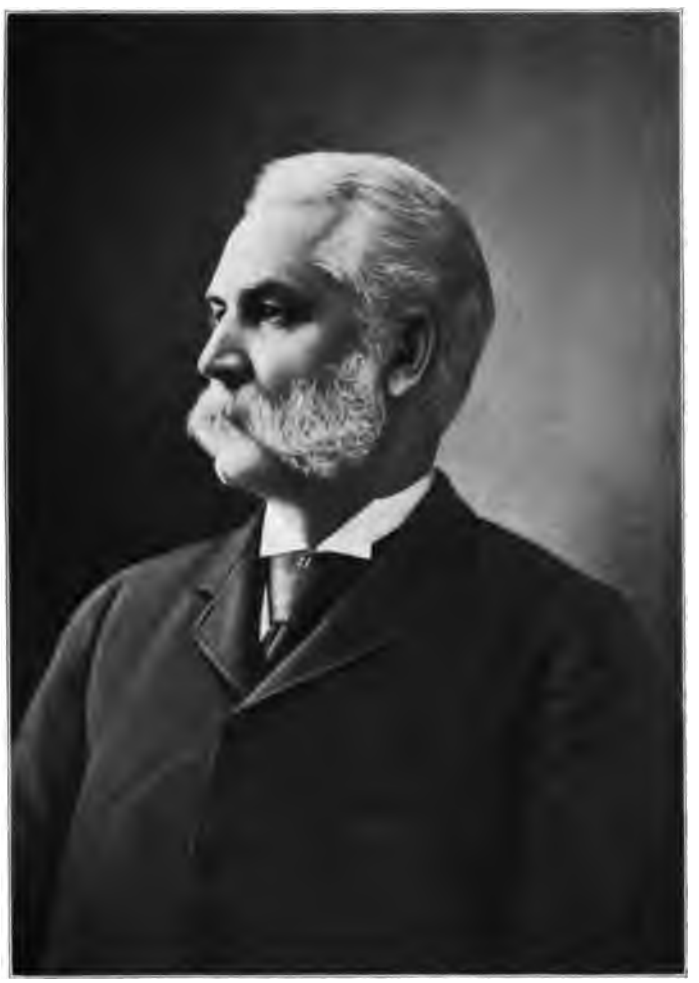

LEWIS L. COBURN

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individuality for good upon the laws of the state. He married Lovisa Allen, a member of one of the early families of East Montpelier, Vermont, and it was in that town that Lewis L. Coburn was born November 2, 1834,—the youngest in a family of five children.

Although his father was in affluent circumstances, actual training in farm work constituted a part of the preparation which Lewis L. Coburn received for life's practical duties. His intellectual powers were stimulated by instruction in the public schools, which he attended in the winter months to the age of fifteen years, when he was sent to the Morrisville Academy, while later he studied in the academy at Northfield and also at Barre, Vermont, devoting the spring and fall terms to study, while the winter seasons were spent in teaching school and the summer months were given to the work of the farm. In the schoolroom he proved an excellent disciplinarian as well as instructor and was engaged to teach the largest schools and those most difficult to manage in his part of the state. When his preparatory course was completed at Barre, in the summer of 1855, he entered upon collegiate work in the University of Vermont and after the regular four years' course was graduated with mathematical honors and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His college studies were pursued with the idea of one day entering the legal profession, for he had already determined in his own mind what his life work was to be and in his vacation periods he further prepared for law practice as a student in the office of Roberts & Chittenden, well known attorneys of Burlington, Vermont. Following his graduation from the university he spent a short time in reading law with the Hon. T. P. Redfield of Montpelier, after which he matriculated in the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1861.

Having passed the required examinations, Mr. Coburn was admitted to practice in all the courts of Massachusetts, but the opportunities of the growing west attracted him and in February, 1861, he established his home in Chicago, his remarkable prescience enabling him to recognize something that the future held in store for the city by the lake. His choice of a special field of law practice was made in recognition of the fact that he noticed that in other and older cities several lawyers had won distinction and success by concentrating their attention upon patent law and Mr. Coburn decided upon the same branch of practice, becoming the pioneer in the field of patent law in Chicago. It has been said that necessity is the mother of invention, which finds proof in the fact that when so many men were called from the field of business to take their place as military defenders of their country, inventions multiplied as machinery was installed to do the work formerly performed by hand. Inventions were numerous and the result often complicated, requiring the services of those well versed in the laws relating to patents. Mr. Coburn's practice grew rapidly and in proportionate importance. In November, 1861, he was joined by William E. Marrs of the Vermont bar, an old college friend and classmate, who died a few years later. The business of the firm grew rapidly and extended to the United States courts in nearly all the western states. He was thus enjoying an extensive and gratifying practice when in the summer of 1862 he returned to his old home for a visit to his parents. A brigade of nine months' men was being then enlisted in Vermont and a company that was forming in East Montpelier and adjoining towns, where Mr. Coburn was well known, unanimously elected him to its captaincy. He felt that his duty to his country was

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paramount even to the demands of his large and growing practice and leaving his partner to manage the affairs of the firm, he marched to the front as captain of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, and was in the battle line at Gettysburg, in General Stannard's brigade, and led his company in a gallant charge that resulted in the recapture of batteries formerly taken by the rebels. He was the first to reach two of the cannon and among others who surrendered to him personally was Major Moore of a Florida regiment and a captain and lieutenant of a Mississippi regiment, whose swords and pistols he was permitted to keep.

Following the expiration of his term Captain Coburn immediately resumed the practice of his profession in Chicago and an immense amount of patent law business devolved upon him alone, following the death of his law partner, Mr. Marrs, in 1868. In 1875 he admitted the Hon. John M. Thatcher, also an old classmate, to a partnership, the latter resigning his position as United States commissioner of patents at Washington to become associated with Mr. Coburn. This partnership existed for twenty years and later the firm of Coburn & McRoberts was formed. The Chicago Legal News, in writing of Mr. Coburn at the time of his death, said: "Having at the first chosen the practice of patent law, he early gained national distinction in his profession. He possessed extraordinary aptitude of mind and training for this branch of jurisprudence, not least among which were his quickness of comprehension of the legal problems of invention and his instant mastery of any mechanism that was presented to him. This form of national, as also of international, law for the protection of patented inventions had for Mr. Coburn the greatest fascination. He felt profoundly the importance of it as relating to the growing necessities of our modern civilization. His profession made him the constant champion of the rights of inventors. Although the financial rewards of his profession were ample, it was the larger significance of it which most of all ennobled for him its practice. His valuable, masterful and lifelong services to the development of industrial interests can not be overestimated."

Among the important cases with which he was connected as a specialist in the field of patent law were the Irwin tubular lantern patent suits, the barbed wire litigation and the beef canning suits, together with many others which attracted almost equally wide attention. The practice of his firm was one of the largest and most lucrative in the west.

We again quote from the Chicago Legal News, which said: "But if the patent law was Mr. Coburn's lifelong profession, he naturally came to have another highly important avocation—that of a scientific farmer. In the southern part of Minnesota, by sagacious and timely investments, he acquired large land holdings, at the present time almost wholly under cultivation and, as might be expected, this cultivation has been conducted on the most enlightened and up-to-date agricultural principles. With something of the genius for invention caught from the nature of his legal profession, he was quick and eager to note the possible improvements in the modern modes of farming. Only this last summer, though suffering from ill health, he attended to the installation of a new automobile plow; a plow which turns seven furrows at once as it sweeps across some half-mile long field. In Mr. Coburn's view of our present day problems, the 'country problem' was no less important and urgent than that of the city. He had very clear and positive convictions as to

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the responsibilities of our universities and colleges and other schools for the constant improvement of American country life. Somehow, he insisted, the drift from the farms to the cities should be arrested."

On the 23d of June, 1880, occurred the marriage of Mr. Coburn and Miss Annie S. Swan, the wedding ceremony being performed by the Rev. Robert Collger at the home of Mrs. Shaler, the grandmother of the bride, in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Coburn always delighted in the companionship of his friends, who were many, gathering about him a cultured and select circle who found enjoyment, as he did, in art, music, opera and the discussion of the vital questions of the times. He was deeply interested in all public affairs and in consideration thereof delved far below the surface. The welfare and growth of Chicago were always questions that lay close to his heart. He had remarkable faith in the future of the city even in its darkest hours, and because of this he made extensive investments in real estate which repaid him bountifully in his later years. He was closely identified with many political and financial interests of Chicago. When the finances of the city were at a low ebb he inaugurated the movement which led to a change in the south town and city governments and presided at the first public meeting. He was also a leader in many benevolent and charitable projects and to his efforts a number of such institutions owe their existence. He was among the founders of the Christian Union, now the Chicago Athenaeum, and was also among the organizers of the Vermont Association of the State of Illinois. In 1909 the University of Vermont conferred upon him the LL. D. degree, when with seven other members of the class of 1859 he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation.

He was the first president of the Union League Club, in which connection it was written: "Characteristic of Mr. Coburn's broad minded and sagacious way of looking at the conditions of modern life, was the fact that he was not only the first president of the Union League Club of this city but one of its prime originators who took the initiative in its organization. Other men might sometime have thought of the founding of such a club, distinctly different from any then existent here, with the larger civic and philanthropic as well as social possibilities involved in its uses—making it to be a kind of potential civic university. But it was Mr. Coburn with a few other like-minded sagacious and well known citizens of Chicago who, just at the right time, caught the idea and put it into a great fact or rather a very great and enduring factor. At its last annual meeting the Union League Club added to its list of honorary members two names, those of William H. Taft and Lewis L. Coburn."

Mr. Coburn likewise belonged to the Calumet, Union and Onwentsia Clubs, was a charter member of the Chicago Historical Society, a governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago, a member of the Chicago Bar and Patent Law Associations, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, G. A. R. High political honors would have been conferred upon him had he desired to seek fame and advancement in that connection. He was proposed as a candidate for the state senate and almost unanimously indorsed by the press of Chicago and by his many friends as a candidate for the United States congress to represent the first district of Illinois, but the demands of his profession led him to decline all such honors. The death of Mr. Coburn occurred October 23, 1910, and the funeral services were conducted by Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus. Endowed by nature

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with keen mentality, he so directed his efforts and his energies that his talents were wisely used not only for the benefit of himself but for mankind as well. He never allowed personal interest to constitute the bounds of his horizon but reached out for the larger, uplifting things of life and made of possibilities a certainty and of hopes a reality.

ARTHUR FARRAR.

Arthur Farrar was born December 8, 1837, and died November 2, 1898, yet within this comparatively brief space of time his life wrought for good along many lines. Between his record and the highest ideals there was no discordant element. There was in him no feeling of superiority; it was just that he chose because of the innate refinement and honor of his nature those things which are worth while and did to the best of his ability at all times the duty that lay nearest at hand. This ability increased in its exercise and each year showed him better qualified for larger responsibilities, which were accordingly given him. He belonged to that large quota of progressive and capable citizens that New England furnished to Chicago. He was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 3, 1837, a son of Abel F. and Emeline (Rice) Farrar. Ancestral history brings him into close connection with the New England Puritans, who laid the foundations of our American institutions and gave new impulse to knowledge and freedom throughout the nations, and to a period more remote he also traced his lineage. William the Conqueror in the fourteenth year of his reign chose a Farrar to be commissioner to attend to the resurvey of England, and one of the name was a martyr to the misdirected religious enthusiasm of Queen Mary. A branch of the family is found in Virginia, where representatives of the name were prominent in shaping the formative policy of that state. Another branch of the family was established in Massachusetts and a third in New Hampshire, and with the history of Hingham, Ipswich, Lynn, Concord and Temple the name is closely and honorably interwoven. From such an ancestry Arthur Farrar descended and wisely and well did he use the talents which such a lineage bequeathed to him.

He was but two years old when his parents removed with their family from Worcester to Boston, where he was educated and obtained his early business experience. Later the family home was established at Rindge, New Hampshire, where his father and mother spent their remaining days. At the age of twenty years Arthur Farrar sought the opportunities of the growing middle west and in St. Louis, Missouri, entered the employ of a Mr. Clagstone, who was agent in that city for a Boston rubber company—a line of business in which the young man had previously had some experience in the east. After brief residence in St. Louis he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered the employ of Grover & Baker in the sale of sewing machines. Energetic and ambitious, he rapidly acquainted himself with the business in every phase and his capable efforts soon gained recognition, for he was selected by his employers for the position of general agent, at St. Louis, Missouri, in which responsible place he soon demonstrated his ability and before long had become known as one of the ablest men in his

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ARTHUR FARRAR

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line in the country. From St. Louis he came to Chicago as general agent in this city for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, one of the most important positions in this field of business in the entire country, carrying with it a decided advancement. For a number of years Mr. Farrar continued in that capacity, having at different times various partners in the business and winning therein a substantial measure of success. At length he retired from that field, after which he devoted much of his time to dealing in real estate, in which he prospered.

On the 12th of August, 1862, in Cincinnati, Mr. Farrar was married to Miss Fannie E. Cook, who was born at West Townshend, Vermont, August 2, 1841, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Phelps) Cook, whose sister, Fanny Phelps, was the first wife of Alphonso Taft, the father of William Howard Taft, president of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar became the parents of two daughters: Fannie E., who is living with her mother; and Emeline Phelps, the wife of William S. Wescott. The only child of this marriage, Fannie Farrar Wescott, died in infancy. Since April, 1868, the family home has been at what is now 1624 Washington boulevard, where Mrs. Farrar resides with her two daughters. There Mr. Farrar passed away on the 2d of November, 1898. Ten days later, at a meeting of the trustees of the Union Park Congregational Society, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

He was for many years a member of the Union Park Congregational Society.

He also served for many years most faithfully and intelligently as one of its board of trustees.

As a counselor he was invaluable to the society. In times when the most sanguine despaired of the ability of the society to retain the home it had made, he never gave way to the doubts he must have felt.

Hoping, and inspiring hope, he worked with other brave souls to accomplish the seemingly impossible task of paying an overwhelming debt, and preserving for usefulness in the community the organization and good name of the Union Park Congregational Church and Society. In doing this, he not only counseled wisely, but gave liberally and willingly for the purpose.

He gave also valuable time and served cheerfully until the day of his death the interests of the church. He was a loving husband and father, devoted to his home and finding there such attractions that he had little desire to seek elsewhere for social pleasures. Yet he was an excellent neighbor and a faithful friend and valued highly the respect and esteem of others.

He was a good citizen, concerned in the welfare of the community and anxious for the good of the state and nation.

He was a great-hearted, generous Christian gentleman, whose life has been an inspiration for good in the community and whom we shall miss in all of the affairs of this society.

The trustees of the Union Park Congregational Society adopt this minute, as expressing in some small degree their respect for their absent brother, and direct that it be spread upon the records of the society and a copy sent to his family.

Fitting tribute was paid to his memory by his pastor, Dr. Noble, who in the funeral services said: "To begin with, Mr. Farrar had mental capabilities of a high order. His mind was of the inquisitive type. He was constantly on the

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search for knowledge. New ideas were welcomed by him with a generous hospitality. Whatever had promise in it of adding to his stock of information interested him. He had a large share of inventive genius. Had he devoted his energies to work in the sphere of inventions he would have made discoveries, no doubt, of great value to the mechanical and industrial world. He never wearied of magnifying the wonderful contrivances of nature; and his belief was that we have hardly begun yet to uncover the laws and secrets of this great world about us which may be turned to human account. He loved books. He loved not only to gather books in his library where he could comfort his eyes by looking on them, but he loved to sit down in the family circle and read them and then discuss their merits and the merits of what they contained. Books of science, history, art, travel and poetry all interested him. Especially was he stirred, as might be gathered from what has already been said, by publications and articles which had to do with late inventions and the structure of new machinery. But literature as literature was a delight to him. The writings of Shakespeare and Lowell and Whittier are treasures he fondly cherished.

"The moral excellencies of Mr. Farrar were also marked. He had the sturdy, self-reliant and uncompromising qualities characteristic of the best Old England and New England patterns of man. He was not born to an inheritance of wealth; but he was born to an inheritance of industry and pluck and patience and foresight and thrift, which are at once the condition and the assurance of abundant success. When he left his early home in New England and went to St. Louis, and after a little from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and from Cincinnati back again to St. Louis, and from there to Chicago, all in the line of advancement in business, it was with the determination to do something in the world, and to leave a record to his credit. All know, who knew the man at all, how well he succeeded in his determination.

"But his business success was not at the expense of his honesty. The sacrifice of personal integrity, in his judgment, was too high a price to pay for any sort of material gain. It will be no risk for me to say, in the presence of those who were in the most intimate association with him year in and year out, that he hatched no scheme for getting rich at other people's expense, and countenanced no falsehood and indirection, and took no undue advantage of competitors and rivals in trade. He was upright through and through. His instincts were keyed to high registers of conduct. His conscience was sensitive. He never tried to hoodwink his moral sense with plausible excuses for doing wrong. He could suffer losses bravely, but he could not endure suggestions which had moral obliquity in them. He was straightforward, clean, honest, manly.

"Mr. Farrar loved his home. It was beautiful always to see how much he loved his home. His wife and children were inexpressibly dear to him. A hint of this was given, and a little glimpse into his home life was afforded, in the reference made to his love of books and the way in which he was accustomed to gather the family circle about him and read to them from papers and magazines and cherished volumes. But he showed his love for his home not in this manner only but after every fashion in which a husband and father may do so. Home was to him a sacred place. No other place could be made so attractive to him as his home. No other place could wean him from his affections for his home. His life was

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consecrated to the altar of home, and this consecration he never forgot. This is saying much. I dwell upon it and emphasize it, both because it is so greatly to the honor of this beloved man and holds in it so precious a lesson. In these days of eager running to and fro, and of excitement of all kinds, and of multitudinous attractions, the home-loving man—the man who is habitually willing, and more than willing, to make what some would call sacrifices in other directions that he may maintain the unity and preserve the sweetness of the home, is to be warmly commended. It is not easy to overstate this merit.

"Mr. Farrar loved his country. The old flag has no heart beating beneath its folds more loyal to all the best things for which it stands than was he. His patriotism was intelligent, elevated, earnest and true. Many are the conversations he and I have had over the condition of things existing at the time in our city, or the state, or the nation. It was one of the tokens of the moral health of his nature, and of the soundness of his judgment, that anything crooked in political affairs, anything which showed that men were working for their own selfish interests rather than the public good, excited a righteous indignation in his soul. He was not accustomed to express harsh judgments of individuals,—indeed, a man more patient and considerate in his judgments, especially of his condemnation of others, it would be hard to find. But there were certain kinds of crookedness and certain kinds of scheming selfishness in political life for which he could find no cover even in his large charity. He wanted men who were elected to public office, and who had grave public trusts committed to them, to meet their responsibilities with the same fidelity which they would be expected to carry into their private affairs. It was something almost inconceivable to him that a man should come into the inheritance of our American institutions, our liberty, our magnificent opportunities, through the sacrifices of the generations that are gone, and then deliberately sit down and plot and maneuver for the accomplishment of his own selfish ends and have no regard whatever for the public welfare.

"Mr. Farrar loved this Union Park Church. He became identified with it as a trustee as long ago as 1873. Had he lived until the coming annual meeting of the society it would have made eleven full years, that, from time to time, he has given to the official oversight and management of our financial affairs. The wisdom and painstaking watchfulness he brought to the discharge of these duties are known to all who have had any close connection with the church and society in these past years. But he manifested his love for the church not only in this form of service but in ways manifold. He made its interests a burden on his heart. He was constantly devising liberal things for it. He gave freely to help forward its various enterprises. Success in any department of our work, our church services or prayer meetings, our Sunday school and our missions, gave him joy. He was delighted with any act or movement which looked to the broadening of the moral power and influence of this organization. Everything about the building took hold of him. One who walked very close to him has said within a day or two that he did not believe there was a solitary stone in this whole edifice which did not have a part of Mr. Farrar's heart in it. If anything connected with the edifice seemed to be getting out of the way, or going wrong, his eye was quick to see it, and his brain quick to suggest a remedy. We shall none of us forget how he was moved when he made the discovery not long ago that the capstone on one of the

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front towers was loose and liable at any moment under a wind to come down and destroy some life. He gave himself no rest till that stone was fixed securely once more in its place. In all these directions we shall miss him sorely. We shall miss his counsel. We shall miss his sympathy. We shall miss his careful scrutiny of things. We shall miss his material aid, for he was one of the most prompt and generous of our givers. In no instance was he ever behind with assistance in our time of need.

"All this is the more remarkable, and the more to be magnified, as it seems to me, because Mr. Farrar was not a member of this church, nor of any other church. He has said to me on many occasions: 'I do not accept your tenets.' But he never failed to add: 'At the same time I know of no institution whose influence upon the community is so good as that of the church.' He would frequently instance the police value of churches and insist that on this ground alone, men, whatever they might believe, ought to help sustain the churches. The peace, the order, the prosperity and happiness of the community, he saw to be greatly promoted by the churches. Down in the depths of his being, beyond any question, he accepted the great ethical laws and duties of Christianity, and to an extent beyond his own thought came under the power of Christ. He saw in Christ the ideal of humanity and the supreme example which this world has to exhibit of manly character. He felt the force of the precepts of Christ as laid down for us in the New Testament. The love of Christ as illustrated in His compassion for the poor and needy and wretched, and in His going about doing good, constrained him, and he yielded himself up to the fine spirit of charity which is brought out in the passage read—that wonderful thirteenth chapter of the first epistle of Paul to the Corinthians.

"This is largely the explanation of his unvarying and considerate kindness; for how kind he was! How helpful he was! How compassionate to the weak and unfortunate! How many there will be who will rise up and call him blessed because of what he has done for them! How many there will be who will miss him because they are to have no more share of his personal attention and practical sympathy! 'He was a good man, if ever a good man lived.'"

JAMES ELLIOTT DEFEBAUGH.*

A man of push and enterprise, of promise and of extraordinary great success, a man who worked as very few men have ever labored for themselves, for others or for any cause, a man of action, always aggressive, who stood for big things in every relation, a broadminded man and of the highest type of Christian gentleman—these were some of the expressions which were uttered concerning James Elliott Defebaugh and reflected the admiration and love which were felt for him in every walk of life. He was invincible in defending a course which he believed to be right and was as tender-hearted as a child. He came to occupy a command-

*The publishers wish to acknowledge their indebtedness to the American Lumberman for much of the material furnished in this biography, having quoted at times verbatim from that publication.

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J. E. DEFEBAUGH

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ing position in the business world and yet the humblest might call him friend and was sure to receive in return a great-hearted, frank, abiding friendship. He started upon the journey of life at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1854, and died November 21, 1909. He was the namesake of his father, who was born near Bedford, Pennsylvania, devoted his life to merchandising and died in 1884, at an advanced age. His mother, who in her maidenhood was Elizabeth A. Kinney, was born near Germantown, Pennsylvania, of a family of Quaker connection and passed away in 1900 in her seventy-fifth year. His paternal grandparents came from Holland at the beginning of the nineteenth century and prior to that date his Quaker ancestors came from England. "Both lines were of people of sound physical and mental fiber, of religious instincts and habits; not, so far as is known, rich in this world's goods, neither were they poor, but they belonged to the great commonalty which made up the sturdy pioneer element in this country. From this Dutch stock he inherited thrift and industry, from the Quaker side a reverence for religion and from both a sturdy physique." In youth, activity, restlessness and energy characterized the boy and foreshadowed the strong qualities of his manhood. His educational opportunities were very limited and at the age of twelve years he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the Williamsburg (Pennsylvania) Vindicator. About 1871 he went to Pittsburg and was employed on the Gazette. Later he was connected with newspaper offices in various cities of the Keystone state and in 1875 secured employment in the office of the state printer at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In 1876 he became assistant cashier of the Times of Philadelphia and acted as Philadelphia correspondent of the Altoona Tribune. His experiences were of varied nature and constituted the school in which he learned many of life's most valuable lessons. In 1877 in order to develop his physique he worked for several months in a stone quarry. There had come to him a realization of the fact that there should be maintained an even balance between the physical, mental and moral nature and in early manhood he identified himself with church work. During the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia he formed the acquaintance of J. B. McClure, managing editor of the Interior, the great Presbyterian publication of Chicago, and through his influence went to that city the following year, remaining thereafter a resident of Chicago save for a single brief period. For four years he worked at the printer's trade, being employed in the office of R. R. Donnelley and later on the Inter Ocean. While thus engaged he became actively interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and for some time was financial secretary of the Chicago organization. In 1881 he was chosen secretary of the association at Burlington, Iowa, and his year's residence in that city constituted his only absence from Chicago from 1877 until his death. On his return he took up general newspaper work and became well known in business circles as local correspondent of the New York Shoe & Leather Reporter, and also of other trade journals, and thus took the initial step which eventually brought him prominently forward in the editorial world. In that connection he visited George W. Hotchkiss, secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange, and afterward became a frequent visitor at his office. Later when Mr. Hotchkiss was in need of rest he volunteered to take care of the routine work of the Exchange during the secretary's absence and when Mr. Hotchkiss returned he found the af-

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fairs of the office in such satisfactory shape that he induced Mr. Defebaugh to remain with him for a time as assistant secretary of the National Lumberman's Association.

With an insight into the lumber business thus gained Mr. Defebaugh made plans for the publication of a paper along somewhat different lines and with a different policy from the Northwestern Lumberman, and in 1885, associated with A. H. Hitchcock, began the publication of the Lumberman, a sixteen-page quarto. The name conflicting with that of the older paper, it was soon changed to the Timberman and following the withdrawal of Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Defebaugh continued the publication as an individual enterprise, building the paper up in circulation, influence and size until it was publishing about sixty pages weekly when combined with the Northwestern Lumberman. Strenuous effort, close application and constantly developing powers united to make of this undertaking a success in the face of difficulties caused by the lack of capital and by fierce competition. At the outset Mr. Defebaugh practically had charge of both the editorial and business management and duties, but gradually he drew around him a corps of able and efficient assistants, enlarging the paper in its scope and in its publication. The original quarters of the Timberman were a little room on Washington street but afterward more commodious quarters were secured in the Metropolitan block at the corner of Lake and La Salle streets. Still the paper grew and in 1896 a removal was made to the Caxton building on Dearborn, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, and at that location the paper was published until the American Lumberman secured its present quarters at 431 South Dearborn street. This followed the consolidation with the Northwestern Lumberman January 1, 1899.

As he continued the publication of his paper Mr. Defebaugh initiated many matters of great interest to the lumber trade and began to demonstrate his grasp of public questions broader than the confines of the lumber industry. One who knew him well wrote at his death: "A broad estimate shows him to have been ever in the front ranks of the workers. Those who were closely allied with him in any undertaking know of his tireless energy, of his insatiable appetite for work, for activity, for accomplishment; and this is the testimony of men in various walks of life—primarily in the lumber world, with and for which he spent the greater part of his time—but also in church work, in civic affairs, in the broad fields of human progress. Not only did he have a part in the disposition of great questions which arose in the lumber trade but in their development and presentment to the rank and file of the industry. In none of the big undertakings which he largely was instrumental in formulating did he stand alone except at first. He had the qualities of leadership which enabled him to interest others in anything for the general good of the trade. Many of the causes he has championed approached the ideal, and therefore some considered him impractical. He believed in trade ethics just as he believed in religious ethics. He knew also that in the arena where opinions conflict and interests vary to such wide degree, a fair compromise was the best that could be expected, and if the compromise was fair he was satisfied. He could coincide with the majority, providing the majority reached something near a fair and reasonable conclusion; he could dissent from the majority report and concur in that of the minority; he could meet a crisis calmly. He had to do not only with the small affairs of individual business but with those of national scope. He seemed to have an intuitive grasp of the relative importance of things. When any branch

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of the industry needed help, he placed himself with all his energy and all his enthusiasm at the disposal of the imperiled interests. His first great undertaking was in 1894, at which time his paper, the Timberman, was well established and a growing power in the lumber world. Without assistance and with little support at the start he held up to public view the questionable methods which had crept into certain branches of the trade—the evils which grew out of the buyers' system of inspection. He placed before the lumber public all the iniquities of the practice which then prevailed and, as a result, he drove out of business twenty or more concerns in Chicago and a number of other cities, whose passing brought about a general purification of the atmosphere in Chicago and elsewhere. This work demonstrated thoroughly the need of a uniform system of inspection, and this realization later was crystallized in the general associations organized for that purpose and which are active trade factors today. In 1896, when the country rocked and quaked in the throes of the bimetallism-sound money campaign, he rid himself of the shackles of party and—through conducting a publication in which were interested not only adherents of both causes but many personal friends on the opposite side—he allied himself with the sound-money cause, which he supported with characteristic vigor. Articles he prepared and printed in the Timberman were reprinted as campaign documents, and excerpts were quoted by the daily press throughout the country. One of the accomplishments of which he was proudest was a mass meeting of lumbermen of the United States, the call for which was issued by himself and W. B. Judson, at that time proprietor of the Northwestern Lumberman. At this meeting a movement was inaugurated which resulted in restoring the old rates on lumber imported into the United States which specified two dollars for lumber and heavier import on milled material. At the time the convention was held the lumber industry was in a deplorably depressed condition, and the imposition of the duty was followed by a general and prompt betterment. Again in 1899, before and after the consolidation of the Timberman and the Northwestern Lumberman, he supported the lumbermen in their contention that the concessions demanded by the Canadian members of the joint reciprocity commission should not be allowed; history shows that the opposition of the lumbermen, led by Mr. Defebaugh, caused the reciprocity negotiations to be abandoned in their entirety. Mr. Defebaugh visited European countries and wrote a great many illuminative articles on the lumber industry of the continent, pointing out methods of conducting the trade and opportunities for extending the lumber commerce of the United States. His wide acquaintance with the lumbermen of Europe, secured during several trips, coupled with his knowledge of lumbermen of this country, has been invaluable to operators on both sides of the Atlantic. This knowledge has been the basis on which many pleasant and profitable trade relations have been established. In a concrete way he succeeded in demonstrating the necessity of greater tolerance on the part of both the wood broker of Europe and the lumber exporter of America. Controversy regarding the advance of two cents a hundred pounds on yellow pine, which by concerted action the railroads put into effect April 15, 1903, introduced a new problem to the lumbermen of the United States. The men who financed the opposition to this advance in freight rates, who furnished the information and contested the case step by step—from district court to the interstate commerce commission, from the interstate commerce commission to the supreme court of the United States

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and back through the district courts and the interstate commerce commission to the supreme court on the second round—looked to the American Lumberman and Mr. Defebaugh for instruction and for assistance in formulating their plan of action. An article which appeared in the American Lumberman in March, entitled 'Why Not Enjoin the Advance?' was the first definite shaping of the problem. Shippers and receivers of freight poured complaints into this office regarding the inequitable assessment of demurrage charges and these grew to such volume that ultimately a call was issued for the national reciprocity demurrage convention which awakened public interest in the question and, despite temporary failure, this interest continued; and out of this agitation for action and relief grew the present organization of state commissions and the national body which recently met in Washington to formulate adequate demurrage rules for the country. The history of the opposition of western lumbermen to the twenty-five percent increase in rates on eastbound lumber from points of origin to Missouri and Mississippi river points of destination was largely a repetition of the fight against the advance of two cents a hundred pounds on yellow pine. Here, again, Mr. Defebaugh gave support as unstinted and disinterested as that he had rendered the yellow-pine men in their fight. Last came the campaign but recently closed for the retention of the Dingley rates on sawmill and planing mill products. That campaign ended in a compromise. The committee of lumbermen representing every section of the United States where lumber is produced, which selected Mr. Defebaugh as chairman, was not successful in getting all it asked; but the strenuous opposition it made to the absolute admission of lumber free of duty unquestionably resulted in giving the lumberman the protection now afforded by the current rates, for lumber was marked for slaughter. The daily press, demagogues and others, out of their imagination, had created a lumber trust whose existence was made possible only because a duty was imposed on lumber coming from other countries, and had inflamed the public mind to a point which nothing else than the absolute admission of lumber free of duty could satisfy. It was against such odds that the lumber tariff fight was taken up and won."

As Mr. Defebaugh continued the publication of the Timberman he often found that his paper was in hottest competition with the Northwestern Lumberman. Both had so grown and widened that conflict of interests and duplication of work were inevitable and it was decided to merge the two papers, which was effected on equal terms, Mr. Defebaugh becoming editor of the American Lumberman and W. B. Judson, proprietor of the Northwestern Lumberman, its business manager. Under the editorial guidance of the former the new paper entered aggressively into the championship of the lumber industry and of its interests while its editorial scope widened year by year and covered more minutely the field of news. At length Mr. Judson, who had long been active in the lumber trade newspaper work, sold his interest to his partner and retired, and thus Mr. Defebaugh assumed general business management in addition to his duties as editor-in-chief. He made the American Lumberman one of the foremost trade journals of the country, ever fearlessly espousing what he believed to be for the best interests of the trade, and became recognized as one of the foremost features in shaping the lumber industry of the country. In an editorial was written: "It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that no other man and no group of men of which he was not a member had so

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vital an influence in shaping the development of the lumber business of this country during the last fifteen years. The instrument he used was, first, the Timberman, and then the American Lumberman. Not all agreed with his policies but all recognized his power; and none could deny that, in the main, his services were of almost inestimable value. Though never a lumberman, he had long been a leader among lumbermen. That leadership will be missed, for he built his success on devotion to the causes he espoused and halted at no expenditure of whatever of energy and time and money he felt necessary to reach the end he believed to be for the good of the industry for which he stood. The material monument he leaves is this publication, the American Lumberman, which his remarkable qualities brought to a unique position among trade journals. In the interval given him for preparation he arranged for its future. He wished it to be not only a property of value in his estate but that it should remain an important factor in the commercial life of this country. He wished it to continue of service to the lumber industry; and the men whom, through the years he had trained and inspired, he wished to be in charge of its affairs that the broad and aggressive policies he had established might be maintained. He wished the American Lumberman to continue to serve with loyalty like his own great industry in behalf of which he so long had labored. As he succeeded because of the man he was and the things he did, so he desired the American Lumberman to prosper by like adherence to high ideals, to sound business principles and to honest journalism."

Like all men who study life and judge of its interests and its activities in broad and correct relation, he regarded home as the essential force from which emanates all activities, and his interest in his family was ever paramount in his life. In January, 1888, in Brooklyn, New York, he married Miss Annie Carhart, of Chicago, who was then residing in the east. Of their three children Jay Carhart and Harold Elliott died in childhood, being survived by a third son, Carl Wright,—a manly youth of fifteen years who promises to be the comfort and stay of his mother.

Mr. Defebaugh's public achievements were as great as those of private and business life. He was identified with many social and business clubs of the city, including the Union League Club, the South Shore Country Club, the Midlothian Country Club, the Chicago Automobile Club, the Marquette Club, the Illinois Athletic Club, the Press Club of Chicago, the Lotus Club of New York city and the Mercantile Club of St. Louis, Missouri. He was also a member of the Hamilton Club, which combines political and social organization. Institutions of broader character are the Chicago Association of Commerce, to whose work he devoted much thought and time from its organization until his sickness of the last year interferred; the Illinois Manufacturers Association; the City Club of Chicago; the Geographic Society of Chicago; the American Forestry Association; and the National Geographic Society. He was also a member of the Lumbermen's Golf Association. He was a prominent figure in the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos, of which he was one of the original members, his number being 6. By virtue of the fact that he had served a term as the Snark of the Universe, the highest office in the gift of the order, he was also a member of the House of Ancients, composed of ex-snarks, and was also a member of the Osirian Cloister, an outgrowth of the order. He belonged to Columbus Post, 706, P. A. & H. His Masonic standing was high. He belonged to Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Knights Templar;

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Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M.; Kenwood Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; and Medinah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In early life he was associated with the democrats but since 1892 has been affiliated with the republican party in all state and national matters but in local affairs it was with him fitness of the man rather than political belief. The organization which he most loved, and was always next to his family in his affections, was the Forty-first Street Presbyterian church, of Chicago, of which he had been an active member for over thirty years. During that time he had served in practically every official position, had been superintendent of its Sunday school and at the time of his death was president of its board of trustees. His pastor said of him: "For twenty-nine years he has served in every possible official and private capacity in this church and men, women and children loved him. He was always glad 'when they said let us go into the house of the Lord.' He had not concluded to drop church-going out of his life as an old-fashioned outgrown custom. He felt it had place in building men's characters and saving men's souls, and he yearned to widen its influence. Christ and commercialism had their proper place in the daily life of Mr. Defebaugh. He loved the game of money-making with commendable ardor. He saw big visions in the world of business and had the courage to dare and knew the joy of winning. But nestling in his heart was a personal love for the old Book and a personal devotion to Christ that the zeal of the market place never diminished. He was the most generous man I ever knew. He loved to give. He had the woodsman's heart. Every good cause in the church and community found him behind it with a generous gift. He helped this relief agency, that society, this mission, that board. He met a pastor of a small church starting on a vacation and put a substantial gift in his hand. He helped hundreds of friends in the business world because he loved to be generous. He came near rebuking me often for not speaking to him of urgent needs. He had the heart of Christ and like him went about doing good. He was a tireless worker and never spared himself. Life might have been prolonged had he been less strenuous. But living to him was life going at full capacity. Anything less was shameful. The last years of his life were positively heroic in the quantity of work undertaken and accomplished. The world needs such workers and his going is unexplainable. But he is not dead. No good man dies. He lives in the noble thoughts his life inspired in us and in the longing after the things of God and the better life that he aroused in our hearts. His comradeship was something beautiful; having enjoyed it, it became a sweet memory. It broke over the superficial conventionalities; chafed under the restraints of ordinary customs, because they were too small of mold for his kind. I believe him one of the most princely friends life ever brought to you and me and all my days will be happier for having shared the unstinted bounty of his heart. When I know the hunger that cries out of the souls of men, busy and burdened, for just one taste of real, sincere friendship, and when I know what the heart of this good man was I feel as though the world has been bereft of a rare companion and will be lonelier and poorer without him." Another, writing of his personal character, said: "He was a man who prized his word and his credit, whether expressed or implied. It was a remarkable fact that he seldom, if ever, discharged a person once in his employ; and those whose discharge seemed necessary because of business changes—to say nothing of incompetence—he could not bear himself to dismiss but left that unpleasant task to

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others; and where the subject was worthy, interested himself in securing him another position. He kept old employes for years after their value to him had gone; he kept them because he felt that they belonged to him, in the sense that their welfare depended upon him. As is elsewhere said, he demanded effort and loyalty, and even lack of the latter he would forgive, and he bore with the indifferent. He might censure severely but he could not inflict the punishment of dismissal. And he was loyal to them; their mistakes he would correct or severely censure, but to the outside world he assumed their errors as his own. In his personal habits he was clean. He disliked profanity and all stories of questionable character. As to alcoholic beverages he was both a total abstainer and an ardent advocate of teetotalism; yet he was too appreciative of the frailties of man to condemn a lapse from his own standards. For many years he was an habitual and heavy smoker but he decided it was not consistent with his life creed and so he discontinued that habit. As a husband and father he was anxiously devoted to his wife and children. In short, he was singularly free from the vices or personal weaknesses which are so common in the busy world in which his life was spent. There was a deep vein of tenderness in his nature. He loved children and he loved flowers. He could not bear to see suffering and many are the stories that could be told of his benefactions if the facts could be learned of his sympathetic offers of aid in emergency, his anonymous giving. Some of these instances were continually coming to light without his aid and often against his will. In the few days that have passed since his death many of these incidents have been told. There are multitudes of people scattered all over the land who remember him as a friend—his friendship evidenced by some act of thoughtful courtesy, some assistance in time of need, some wise counsel in an emergency, some substantial aid in time of stress or affliction. His faults were on the surface, manifest to all men. Virtues manifest he had also, but underneath the surface, with its good or ill displayed so that all mankind might see, was the solid substance of enduring character."

ROLLIN H. SCHWARTZ, M. D.

While one of the younger representatives of the medical profession in Evanston, Dr. Schwartz has already built up a fine practice there. He was born at East Troy, Wisconsin, July 7, 1879, his parents being Paul and Adaline (Bunker) Schwartz, who were likewise natives of East Troy, the former born on the 4th of March, 1841, and the latter August 6, 1848. His maternal grandmother, Mrs. Mary Bunker, is still living in East Troy at the advanced age of eighty-six years and is yet enjoying good health.

Dr. Schwartz, an only child, entered the country schools at the usual age of six years, the little schoolhouse of the district being about two miles from his home. He there pursued his studies until fourteen years of age. When his parents took up their abode in the town of East Troy, where he continued his education until graduated from the high school with the class of 1899. It was about the time of his father's retirement from agricultural life and his removal to the town that Dr. Schwartz determined to enter upon the study of medicine. He did

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not care to engage in farm work and was also somewhat influenced in his choice of a profession by the interest awakened in him as he visited the drug stores owned by several of his uncles. In 1900 he came to Chicago and entered Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1904. He then located for practice at Chrisman, Edgar county, Illinois, but after a year returned to Chicago and pursued a post-graduate course in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat College, thus preparing for special work along those lines. In the spring of 1907 he removed to Evanston and, although one of the younger representatives of the profession, has already built up a fine practice which many an older physician might well envy. He is continually studying along the line of his specialty, and his skill and efficiency are thereby accordingly augmented.

On the 18th of February, 1905, Dr. Schwartz was married to Miss Laura Grimm, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Grimm, of Antioch, Illinois. Unto them has been born a daughter, Arline L., whose natal day was December 6, 1907. Dr. Schwartz holds membership with the Masonic fraternity and his wife is connected with the Order of the Eastern Star. They are members of the Episcopal church and his political support is given to the republican party because of his belief that its principles are most conducive to good government. He is also connected with several college societies. His professional interests and duties, however, are paramount in his life and he holds membership in the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Humanitarian principles combine with his love of scientific research to make his professional work a success, and that his ability is being recognized is indicated in the excellent practice accorded him.

WILLIAM D. BOYCE.

A great nation is always the net result of the efforts of great individuals; similarly the history of successful cities is a history of its successful men. This has been notably true in the creation of Chicago. The men who have made it were, for the most part, farmers' sons. One of these was William D. Boyce, publisher, manufacturer, writer, traveler and sportsman.

Mr. Boyce was born and reared to early manhood on a farm in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the date of his birth being June 16, 1858. His parents were David and Margaret J. Boyce, of sturdy, honest pioneer stock. From earliest youth Mr. Boyce was accustomed to hard work, and activity and close application became habits of his life, all his projects being pushed with remarkable energy. In this respect he has been a typical Chicago man.

After a course in the common schools and having worked his way through the University of Wooster, Ohio, he came to Chicago. This was March 1, 1881, and for six months he worked as an advertising solicitor for a monthly magazine, then went to St. Paul, and later to Winnipeg, Canada, and from there to North Dakota, where he engaged in the publication of newspapers. In 1885 he came to Chicago and engaged in the advertising business, from which he developed a successful "patent inside," or "ready print," newspaper establishment. Selling out this business, he devoted his energies to the creation of the Chicago Saturday Blade. Later he

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W. D. BOYCE

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purchased the Chicago Ledger, which, with the Saturday Blade, his energy and acumen pushed to an enormous circulation throughout the United States and Canada. His rise to position and wealth was rapid.

Using very large quantities of paper each week in printing his publications, he embarked in the manufacture of paper itself, building a great plant at Marseilles, Illinois. He bought and developed the Marseilles Land & Water Power Company, a very rich concern and one of vast utility in furnishing power to enterprises in the Illinois River Valley. He erected and owns the Boyce building, a twelve-story office building, at 80 North Dearborn street, also a big publishing building at 500-512 Dearborn avenue. He has a beautiful summer home at Ottawa, Illinois.

The business and social position of Mr. Boyce is indicated by the fact that he is a member of the Union League Club, the Midlothian Golf Club and the South Shore Country Club; a charter member of the Chicago Athletic Club; the St. Louis Club, of St. Louis, Missouri; also of several shooting and fishing clubs, and the Royal Automobile Club, of London, England. He was also for three years commodore of the Columbia Yacht Club of Chicago, and captain of the Black-Horse Hussars, the Chicago city troop. He has always been an active force in all political and civic movements for the upbuilding and betterment of Chicago.

Mr. Boyce has three children, a son and two daughters. They are: Ben S., Miss Happy and Miss Sydney. The son is associated with his father in business.

In 1894, when the civil service wave struck the United States, the first state to take it up was Illinois, and the first civil service board organized was in Cook county. Mr. Boyce was elected president of this board and placed all the public employes of Cook county under civil service. Thus he was president of the first civil service board in the United States. This was the only political office ever held by him.

One of the most notable achievements in defense of the publishing business of the United States was carried to success by Mr. Boyce. To meet the government's announced intention, in 1906, of increasing the postal charges for the transmission of newspapers and periodicals through the mails, Mr. Boyce organized a syndicate with three hundred million dollars capital and, appearing before the congressional committee having the matter in charge, made in good faith an offer to purchase the postal system of the United States, and to conduct it under government control, guaranteeing to reduce the postal rate on all classes of matter one-half and to pay the government all profits annually accruing above seven per cent profit on the investment. This bona fide offer to prove that if the United States postal system were conducted on scientific business principles there would be a profit instead of a deficit, brought to a standstill the government movement to increase postal rates on second-class matter. The special congressional committee held no further sessions.

Another far-reaching undertaking effected by Mr. Boyce was his inauguration of the Society of the Boy Scouts of America, now organized throughout the United States. Having observed while abroad this wise movement under way in England, he conceived the purpose of instituting such a society in the United States for the benefit and training of American boys. Promptly upon his return to the United States he secured a national charter, compiled the constitution and by-laws of the organization and set the movement under way. Later he generously made over

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the charter to the eminent men who now have the great movement in charge, retaining only an advisory connection with the organization.

Mr. Boyce has been one of Chicago's greatest foreign travelers. He has traveled in many unfrequented quarters of the world, about which he has written press articles of great interest and public value. He was in Cuba during the war between Spain and the United States and went to Russia during the war between that country and Japan. In 1909 he took an expedition of photographers and hunters to Africa, returning with many trophies valuable to the science of natural history. It has been said of him that he has shot a specimen of everything from elephant to quail. In 1910-11 he took an expedition of research and investigation through South America, a journey that consumed nine months of time and over fifty thousand miles of travel. From information gathered in this extensive journey he has written a book which conspicuously shows his natural gift of keen observation and practical deduction, and which brings out clearly the great opportunities and resources of the South American continent. This work is of value in broadening the knowledge of the American people relative to commercial conditions and business openings among the republics of the southern half of the hemisphere. Hence, like many of Chicago's representative business men, the influence of Mr. Boyce's activities extends beyond the limits of the city he has helped to build.

HENRY AUGUSTUS BLAIR.

The term "captains of industry" has come to be applied to those men who are the founders and promoters of gigantic commercial and industrial enterprises. The term "captain of finance" may be as correctly applied to those men who are at the head of the moneyed enterprises and are financing the projects which by reason of their extent and scope constitute most potent elements in the building of Chicago. To this class belongs Henry A. Blair.

Henry Augustus Blair, son of Chauncey Buckley and Caroline O. (De Groff) Blair, was born at Michigan City, Indiana, July 6, 1852. He comes of an old New England family of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, being a descendant in the sixth generation of Robert Blair, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, about 1718, and settled in Worcester county, Massachusetts. The line of descent which was through Robert (1), Robert (2), Rufus (3), Samuel (4), and Chauncey B. (5), is given more fully in a sketch of his father which also appears in this work.

After completing his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, in 1871, Henry A. Blair entered the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, of which his father was the founder and president. He continued with that institution for ten years, filling various positions until, on account of ill health, he went to Wyoming in 1881 and purchased a cattle ranch. He remained there until 1891, when he returned to the bank and became its vice president. In 1902, which year witnessed the expiration of its second twenty-year charter, the Merchants National Bank was consolidated with the Corn Exchange Bank, and Mr. Blair retired from active connection therewith. His labors since that time have been of a far broader scope, and have won for him wide recognition as an able

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and resourceful financier who looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. During the greater part of this period he has devoted his entire attention to the accomplishment of one mammoth project—the consolidating and merging of all transportation lines of Chicago—an undertaking now practically completed.

He was for some years receiver and director of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, the West Chicago Street Railway Company and the West Division Railway Company. Becoming thoroughly conversant with traction matters through these connections he foresaw the great advantages which could be obtained through the operation of all lines under one management and undertook to merge the several street railway corporations of the city into one operating company. This he accomplished in 1907, in the organization of the Chicago Railways Company, consolidating under one management all of the sixty-three different surface lines of the city. Of this corporation he has since been chairman of the board of directors and head of its finance committee. The marked success of this enterprise, in the benefits which have accrued both to the stockholders, in the reduction of operating expenses, and to the public in the great improvement in service during the past four years, inspired Mr. Blair to undertake another step in this line—the consolidation of all the elevated lines of the city. To this end he devised a plan and organized an operating syndicate which submitted bids for the several elevated properties amounting to forty-four million, five hundred thousand dollars. This syndicate incorporated as the Chicago Elevated Railways assumed control on July 1, 1911, of all the elevated lines of Chicago.

Mr. Blair's next step will be the merger of the Chicago Railways Company and the Chicago Elevated Railways into one corporation which will control the operation of all the traction lines of the city and be by far the largest enterprise of its kind in the world. As the result of Mr. Blair's labors, Chicago has today the finest traction system in the world, giving more efficient service and at a lower cost to the public than that of any other city. Still the fruits of these labors have as yet been realized only in part and the future promises even greater improvement than has been accomplished in the past five years.

In addition to his street railway interests, Mr. Blair has for many years been vice president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, a director in the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, the Elgin National Watch Company and the Commonwealth Edison Company, and a trustee of the Graceland Cemetery Trust Fund. While Mr. Blair found in Chicago the opportunities for advancing his personal interests and has attained notable success, his life work, in its reflex action, has been of inestimable value to the city. He belongs to that class of financiers who have placed the city upon a strong and broad financial basis, and while in all of his business affairs he has sought that success which has its root in progress, his efforts have never been characterized by injudicious speculation but have rather manifested conservation of time and energies yet without sacrifice of results to be attained.

He is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago, Union League, Caxton, Mid-Day, Chicago Golf, Exmoor, South Shore, and Saddle and Cycle Clubs of Chicago, and the Metropolitan and Recess Clubs of New York city. His principal recreations are golf and hunting, and for a number of years he has

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indulged in foreign travel to some extent. He is a republican in politics, and a member of Trinity Episcopal church, of which he has been a vestryman for many years.

Mr. Blair was married, February 19, 1878, to Miss Grace E. Pearce, a daughter of John Irving and Margaret (Wilkins) Pearce, of this city. They have two daughters: Natalie, wife of H. M. Higginbotham, and Anita, at home. The family residence is at No. 2785 Prairie avenue.

STILES BURTON.

A resident of Chicago ere the city was incorporated and identified with its commercial interests until after the great fire, when the work of rebuilding the city was substantially completed, Stiles Burton has been termed "one of the men most honored and esteemed among the early citizens of Chicago." His portrait hangs in the gallery of the Chicago Historic Society, which organization acknowledged the indebtedness of the city to Mr. Burton for the substantial part which he took in its early development and upbuilding. Born in Trumbull, Connecticut, on the 6th of April, 1808, he was the son of a New England farmer, Eli Burton, who died, however, when Stiles Burton was about eight years of age. The grandfather of the latter was a native of England and the founder of the family in the new world. The mother of Stiles Burton, who belonged to the Hawley family of New England, took advantage of every opportunity to give her son good educational advantages, and he pursued his studies while working upon the home farm. His taste, however, led along commercial rather than agricultural lines, and when a youth of fifteen he left home to enter the employ of a French merchant with whom he was connected as a clerk in Charleston, South Carolina, for two years. Not only did the association bring to him a practical knowledge of merchandising but also enabled him to become conversant with the French language as many of the patrons were French people. He thus learned to both read and speak the French language fluently and remained throughout his entire life a wide reader and admirer of the best literature of France.

Returning to Connecticut Mr. Burton began merchandising on his own account in Bridgeport, utilizing the small inheritance that had come to him from his father's estate. Careful management and progressive methods enabled him to extend his business, which was conducted with profit year by year until almost a decade had passed, when he disposed of his interests in New England and for two years thereafter engaged in merchandising in Montreal, Canada. The time not given to the management of his business was devoted to reading and study, and through intercourse with the French people he perfected his knowledge of their language and literature. Moreover he was a lover of music and became an accomplished violinist.

At that time travel westward was largely by way of the lakes, and from the Canada side of the Upper St. Lawrence he made his way by the water route to Chicago, where he arrived in May, 1836. He found here a town of a little more than four thousand inhabitants, not yet incorporated, however, as a city. The valuation of realty was less than a quarter of a million yet in the preceding years there

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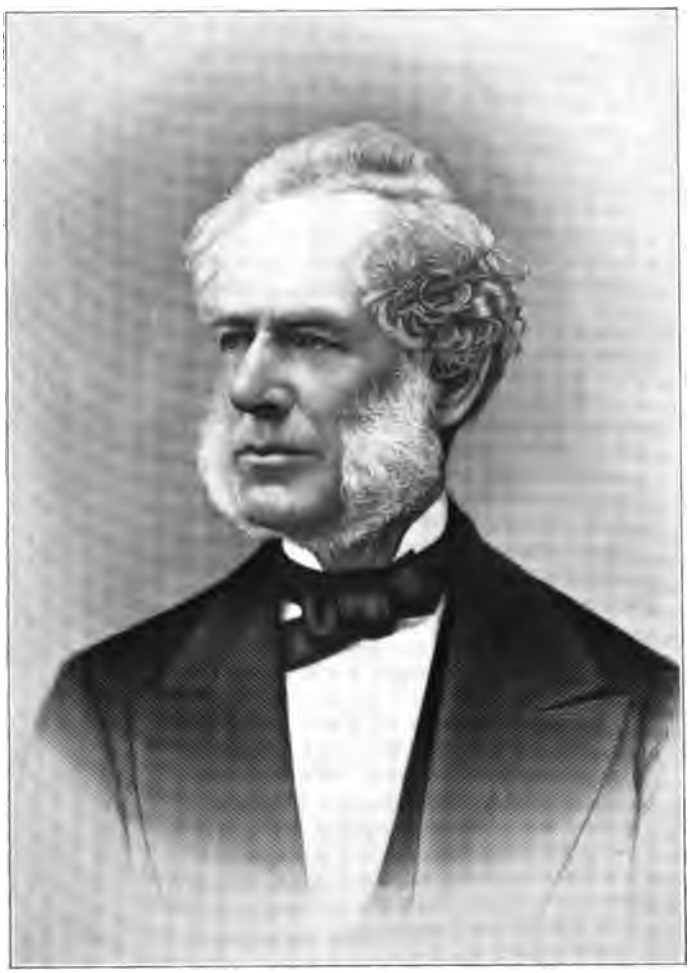

STILES BURTON

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had been wild speculation in realty values. The inevitable reaction followed, bringing hard times with a scarcity of money. Tax sales were numerous and the municipality was obliged to relieve financial distress by an issue of scrip in denominations of one, two and three dollars. However the hopes of the people revived with the beginning of work on the Illinois and Michigan canal, and Mr. Burton, with keen prescience, realized something of what the future had in store for the city so advantageously located at the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. Accordingly he leased a frame building on Lake street near Clark and Wells streets, and there opened a wholesale grocery house. With the improvement of times, relieving the distressing financial conditions of former years, his business rapidly increased and for its better accommodation he purchased from the government a lot at the corner of State and Lake streets, upon which he erected a substantial brick store. He closed out his business, however, about 1841, owing partly to ill health, and spent two years in travel abroad, visiting the ancestral home of the family in England and also sojourning for some time in France—a country in which he felt the deepest interest by reason of his association with its representatives in America and his study of the French language and literature. Following his return to the new world he purchased a stock of goods in the east and went to St. Louis with the intention of establishing business there, but after visiting that city he sent his goods to Chicago and again became connected with the wholesale grocery trade in this city, remaining active in that field until 1855, when he permanently retired from business. He bore a reputation for conservatism that was never allowed, however, to interfere with advancement commensurate to the spirit of the times in the upbuilding of the middle west. Moreover it was characteristic of him that he never bought land for speculative purposes but always invested in real estate with a view to its improvement and productiveness. He bought but never sold and thus he left to his family an estate, the valuation of which is now many times beyond what it was during the period of his active connection with Chicago's business interests. The site of his store at the corner of State and Lake streets is still in possession of the family.

Mr. Burton ever regarded business merely as a means to an end, desiring wealth for the opportunities it would give him to see and know the world and broaden his knowledge. Early in life he adopted as a rule which he faithfully filled—nine months for business and three months for rest. A considerable portion of his income was spent in travel and in addition to making many tours abroad he always spent the summer months with his family at the seashore.

Mr. Burton was married in 1844 to Miss Ann W. Germain, a daughter of Stephen Germain, a pioneer farmer of the Fox river valley and a niece of General Obadiah Germain, a distinguished soldier and statesman. The family came to Illinois in the same year in which Mr. Burton arrived in Chicago. Mrs. Burton was born in Chenango county, New York, and is living in her ninetieth year, residing with her daughter, Mrs. Ira E. Holmes, and her grandson, E. Burton Holmes. Mr. Burton's life closed after a protracted illness in 1875 and he is survived by but one of his three sons—Le Grand S. Burton. A man of benevolent spirit, he gave generously to the support of church and charitable work, holding membership in St. James Episcopal church yet not limiting his contributions alone to that denomination. He gave freely and liberally to other religious movements and to various worthy charities. He was

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one of the trustees of the Dearborn Seminary, established in 1854, and took a deep interest in the welfare of young men whom he aided by counsel and encouragement, and often by financial assistance. He was a life member of the Chicago Historical Society. In his passing the city lost one of that class of men who laid broad and deep the foundation upon which has been builded the western metropolis—a foundation built of municipal loyalty, of business enterprise and integrity and of broad general culture.

MICHAEL McGRAW.

There were various interesting chapters in the life record of Michael McGraw, who was born in Mitchellstown, Ireland, on the 25th of March, 1842, and died in Chicago on the 13th of December, 1909. His parents were Daniel and Mary (O'Donnell) McGraw and the father was engaged in the butchering business on the Emerald isle.

Michael McGraw became a resident of Albany, New York, when only five years of age, being brought to this country by his brothers. In the schools of New York's capital he pursued his education until he reached the age of eighteen years when he joined his brother Roger in the live-stock business. They operated for a time in that line in Albany, also carrying on the business in Buffalo, and in 1870 Michael McGraw came to Chicago to establish a western branch of the business. In the meantime he had had an interesting record as a soldier. When President Lincoln issued his first call for troops at the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. McGraw responded, enlisting in the Twenty-fifth New York Infantry. He was one of a squad of men to capture three Confederate scouts across the Potomac river in Virginia. The act was a daring and courageous one and so pleased the president that he sent for Mr. McGraw and his two companions, and after congratulating them on their successful accomplishment of the task gave each of them a revolver taken from the prisoners. The weapon received by Mr. McGraw is still in possession of the family.

After the war was over he returned to the North and continued in active connection with his brother in the live-stock business in the east until 1870 when he came to Chicago to establish a western branch of the business under the firm style of McGraw Brothers. Their shipments were made to Albany, where his brother remained. In 1873 Michael McGraw became a member of the firm of O'Connell & McGraw and thus continued in business until about ten years prior to his death when the firm was dissolved, the partners retiring. Mr. McGraw then had no commercial or public interests until a short time prior to his death when he was made an inspector for the department of public works.

On the 3d of October, 1866, occurred the marriage of Mr. McGraw to Miss Sarah Cotter, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Linderman) Cotter of Buffalo, where her father was engaged in the hotel business and was a prominent man. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McGraw are: Daniel T., who is city salesman for the National Box Company; Catherine, the wife of J. W. Snyder, a contractor of Chicago; Sarah, the wife of Elis Jungren, a business man of Chicago; Lillian, who is engaged in teaching school, and Clara, at home.

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In his political views Mr. McGraw was ever a stalwart democrat with firm faith in the principles of the party. He belonged to St. James church and was a man of social nature and had many friends. A lover of horses, he always owned and drove a fine specimen of the noble steed, which constituted one of his chief sources of recreation. He was essentially a home man in his interests and his greatest pleasure came to him in the promotion of the happiness and welfare of his wife and children. In his business connections he was known as a man of unfaltering enterprise and determined purpose, accomplishing what he undertook and utilizing in the attainment of the result only such methods as would bear close scrutiny.

JOHN P. WILSON.

Public opinion, rarely at fault in the estimation of character and ability, places John P. Wilson in a position of distinction among the Chicago practitioners in the field of corporation and real-estate law. His powers have been brought to bear not only for the benefit of individual interests but for the rights of the city and municipal progress. His keen perception penetrates into the intricacies of the law and with comparative ease threads the ofttimes labyrinthian paths which eventually lead out into the clear understanding of legal principles as applied to the significant questions of the day. The specific proofs of Mr. Wilson's power in this direction have been found in his connection with the sanitary district and the Worlds' Columbian Exposition. His work in those connections was performed after years of experience had qualified him for the solution of involved legal problems. His connection with the Chicago bar dates from 1867 and for a number of years he has practiced as the senior partner of the law firm of Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine.

He came to this city as a young man of twenty-three years, his birth having occurred on a farm in Whiteside county, Illinois, July 3, 1844. While spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Thomas and Margaret (Laughlin) Wilson, of Scotch descent, he attended the district schools and afterward entered Knox College at Galesburg, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1865. Upon the broad foundation of liberal literary training he reared the superstructure of professional learning. Two years were devoted to teaching with every leisure moment during that period given to the study of law, and in 1867 he was admitted to the bar, whereupon he opened an office in Chicago and has since remained as advocate and counsel in active connection with the legal profession in this city. He was first associated with the firm of Borden, Spafford & McDaid, but after a short time this firm was dissolved and Mr. Wilson continued as the associate of John Borden. In 1870 he became the third partner of the firm of Spafford, McDaid & Wilson, and successive changes in partnership have at length resulted in the present organization of Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine. The interests of the partners are largely in the field of corporation and real-estate law and Mr. Wilson's labors in the former field have won him national reputation. His professional service in connection with the sanitary district was a source of interest to the members of the bar throughout the country. He drafted the law which led to the establishment of the sanitary district and that there should be no doubt of the legality of the action of the board under the

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law, steps were taken to test its validity before the courts. Judge O. H. Horton sustained the law in the circuit court and his decision was affirmed on appeal to the supreme court. The sanitary district had been established by vote of the people in November, 1889, and the first board elected a few weeks later. Throughout the conduct of the case upon which depended its existence as a legal body the sanitary district board was represented by Mr. Wilson and the final judicial decision was somewhat in the nature of a triumph for his ability, skill and original foresight. Again in 1890, when the World's Columbian Exposition was in its early formative period, Mr. Wilson was elected its general counsel and personally supervised the drafting of the constitutional amendment and the legislation passed by the special assembly session of that year, necessary to bring into being this great international event of education and fraternization.

Mr. Wilson maintains the family residence at No. 564 Dearborn avenue. He was married on the 25th of April, 1871, to Miss Margaret C. McIlvaine, a daughter of J. D. McIlvaine, and their children are Margaret C., Martha, John P. and Anna M. Mr. Wilson holds membership with the Chicago, Union League and University Clubs. His tastes are scholarly, his manner retiring, yet when occasion demands Mr. Wilson does not hesitate to take his place before the public in the expression of views which he believes are of moment, and belongs to that class of men who wield a power which is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. Unselfish and retiring, he prefers a quiet place in the background to the glamor of publicity, but his rare aptitude and ability in achieving results and his keen insight into any situation make him constantly sought and often bring him into a transaction from which he would naturally shrink were less desirable ends in view.

PERKINS B. BASS.

Perkins B. Bass, engaged in the real-estate business, in which connection he handles property principally in the central section of the city, thus negotiating many important transfers, was born in Kankakee county, Illinois, February 19, 1866. His father, Myron Hawley Bass, was born in Williamstown, Vermont, December 24, 1836; he came to Illinois in 1855 and turned his attention to farming until 1870, when he came to Chicago and engaged in the real-estate business, which he followed until his death on the 3d of June, 1890. He was married in Will county to Miss Ann Elizabeth Kelly, a daughter of James Ward Kelly. The mother still survives her husband and is now living with her son Perkins. The family numbers four children: George A. of St. Louis, Missouri; Perkins B., Stella, who is the wife of Joseph E. Tilt of Chicago; and James K., of Chicago.

Perkins B. Bass was educated in the Lincoln school and North Division high school of Chicago and Northwestern University from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1888.

He entered the real-estate business with his father and remained with him until his father's death, in 1890. Since that time he has continued in the real-estate

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PERKINS B. BASS

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business, in 1909 having formed a partnership with William D. Cousin under the firm name of Perkins B. Bass & Company.

He is also president of the Kimble Electric Company engaged in the manufacture of alternating-current motors.

On the 10th of November, 1896, Mr. Bass was married in Chicago to Mary Maltman, a daughter of A. S. Maltman, an old resident of the town of Lake View. They have three children: Perkins B., Jean M. and Elizabeth M. The family residence is at 1027 Grove street, Evanston, Mr Bass having made his home in that beautiful suburb since 1884. He takes an active interest in its local affairs and in all matters relating to its progress and cooperates in all measures for the public good. He is now serving for the second term as alderman of the city and exercises his official prerogative along the line of advancement and improvement.

He belongs to the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Glen View Club, the Evanston and Evanston Country Clubs and is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Evanston.

GEORGE FREDERICK STONE.

George Frederick Stone is the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, which position he has occupied for more than a quarter of a century, and there are few men who so little need introduction to the public. The position which he fills has made him known personally or by reputation in all the grain trade centers of the country and the Chicago Board of Trade, recognized throughout the land as one of the most powerful of the controlling forces of business, not only on the American continent but in the world, owes its proud position in considerable measure to the efforts of its secretary whose ability as an organizer and whose effectiveness in coordinating and unifying forces have greatly advanced its potency as a trade controlling power. Aside from all this Mr. Stone is a gentleman whose ways are those of refinement and whose word no man can question. After leaving school he made his initial step in the business world as a clerk in the house of Denny, Rice & Gardner, of Boston. During his entire connection with business interests in Boston he made his home at Melrose, Massachusetts, and was prominently connected with the municipal affairs of the town, acting as selectman and also as chairman of the school committee. He was elected president of the Boston Corn Exchange in 1872 and 1873.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Stone removed to Chicago, and became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and since 1884 he has been the secretary of that body. He was several times a delegate and one of the managers of the National Board of Trade, was member and chairman of the Board of Trade branch of the World's Commercial Congress in 1893 and presided over and addressed that convention. To hold such an office meant to him a thorough understanding of business condition in any way relating to the board and its far-reaching connections. He has often been called to address public gatherings upon questions relating to trade in various lines and has written many articles of wide-spread interest. In relation to boards of trade he wrote: "Commercial organizations are

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a direct evolution of the primitive methods of bringing buyer and seller together, improving the arrangements by which the surplus products of a people, of a community or of a region, are distributed to those who are in need of such surplus products. Among the earliest efforts in this direction may be mentioned the fairs of antiquity. The essential characteristics of commerce since that remote period have not changed; they can never change. The primary functions of commercial gatherings must inevitably be the same. As I had the honor to state before a committee of the United States senate, of which Senator Peffer was chairman, the primary function of boards of trade is to bring the buyer and seller together in the interest of fairness and equity, and to facilitate the marketing of products and merchandise, and to provide the means for their distribution to the consumer in different sections of the country and in different parts of the world. Boards of trade are not established in the interest of the buyer exclusively or of the seller exclusively, but in the interest of the buyer, the seller, the producer and consumer alike. Commerce by its very nature fosters an active public spirit and as it becomes more and more enlightened it founds splendid charities, munificent educational endowments and in various forms promotes the highest common welfare. Commerce is one of the most beneficent among the activities which have engaged or can engage the abilities and energies of man. The history of commerce is, indeed, the history of civilization."

When congresses of every kind were held in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition, Mr. Stone, then vice chairman of the general committee on congress of boards of trade, delivered an address on boards of Trade at the opening session of the congress in the department of commerce and finance in the hall of Columbus in the Art Institute, June 19, 1893. On the following day when the board of trade congress assembled in the Art Institute he presided and delivered the address of welcome. He was a member of a committee of organization on the congress of arbitration and peace held in Memorial Art Palace, Chicago, during the week beginning August 14, 1893; was a member of the committee of the world's congress auxiliary on a water commerce congress held August 1 to 5, 1893; and delivered an address representing the grain trade in the Music Hall on the World's Fair grounds while the Columbian Exposition was in progress.

On the occasion when the Chicago Board of Trade tendered a banquet to the visiting grain men in this city at the La Salle Hotel, September 17, 1909, Mr. Stone was presented as the first speaker of the evening as "the man that can say that every man on the Board of Trade is his friend, the man that has ironed out more wrinkles, got more young fellows going along in the straight road, done more for the old Chicago Board of Trade than any other man that is around there." After a few well chosen words of response and welcome to the visiting guests Mr. Stone on that occasion said: "I do not think, gentlemen, that I can exaggerate the benefits that will inevitably arise from this gathering of distinguished representatives of the great grain exchanges of the United States and Canada, benefits not only to the grain trade but benefits to commerce generally, and in a special sense to the industries of the United States which are fostered and promoted by the business in grain and the marketing of the great grain crops of this wonderful western country. A distinguished writer has said: 'There are not more useful members in the commonwealth than merchants. They unite mankind together in a mutual inter-

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course of good offices, distribute the gifts of nature, find work for the poor, wealth for the rich and magnificence for the great. Commerce tends to wear off those prejudices which maintain distinction and animosity between nations. It softens and polishes the manners of men. It unites them by one of the strongest of all ties, the desire of supplying their mutual wants. It disposes them to peace by establishing in their midst an order of citizens bound by their own interests to be the guardians of public tranquility.'

"But, gentlemen, in the exercise of that tremendous energy which characterizes mercantile and industrial enterprise in this land of ours, we must be careful not to infringe upon individual prerogatives or to impair initiative ambitions or to act in defiance of the common law or in restraint of trade. We must not interfere, on any account, with the healthful play of the forces of competition to which we are largely indebted for our unexampled and splendid prosperity. Under the inspiring and enlightening influence of competition a mighty force is imparted to human activity; it touches with its quickening power every industry and stimulates every faculty of man; it arouses every capacity to increased skill and to higher and larger exercise; it gives us products of finest quality at minimum cost; it reduces cost of travel and transportation, and places our products in the markets of the world without curtailing the requirements of civilized labor; it should, it must, everywhere, harmoniously and economically preside over the vast and magnificent forces of mercantile life."

Mr. Stone was chosen a member of the Royal Statistical Society of London. Another notable public work that he has achieved was in connection with the decision favoring Chicago as the site of the World's Fair in 1893. Many attribute this result largely to him as the outcome of an article which he wrote discussing the question of holding the fair in New York city or Chicago. Fifty thousand copies of this article were published and sent out by the directory of the World's Fair. He has delivered addresses at Galveston, New Orleans, Memphis and many other places in the south. He has also spoken at similar occasions elsewhere and is frequently heard in the discussion of important public problems.

No better indication of the service which George F. Stone has rendered as a factor in the world's work and of the position which he occupies in the regard of his fellowmen can be given than in quoting from the speeches made at a banquet tendered him at the Blackstone Hotel on the 5th of January, 1911, by the members of the Chicago Board of Trade. On that occasion Stamford A. White, president of the board, said: "I feel happy that this day has fallen just within my official term, now drawing to a close, so that almost the last occasion on which I shall be called upon to preside is so thoroughly congenial. I would like to emphasize the fact that much of the smooth working of the affairs of the association is due to the thorough system which obtains in the office of the secretary. When we pause to consider that administrations change, that directors change, that committees change, we can readily realize how essential it is to have an efficient, permanent officer, and how fortunate the Board of Trade has been and is in having for its permanent secretary a man of the ability, the character and the tact of George F. Stone—a gentleman who commands the respect not only of our members and of the entire commercial community of Chicago but also of the officials of every exchange in the length and breadth of this continent."

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The toastmaster of the evening, Walter Fitch, said, in calling for the toast on George F. Stone, the secretary: "There are many of you here who have the privilege of knowing George F. Stone, the secretary, and George F. Stone, the man; but if you ever, during the sessions of the board, have seen a man mounting the stairs leading to the balcony, bring his gavel down sharply and raise his right hand, causing the session of the board, the heart of the greatest commercial center of the world, to halt and then make his announcement, and during the time he is making his announcement you have seen every member of that institution stand with his hat off and at attention and you could hear a pin drop, you have seen George F. Stone, the secretary. I am going to ask a gentleman to say a few words to that toast—'George F. Stone, the secretary.' Mr. George R. Nichols." Mr. Nichols said: "George F. Stone, the secretary! How shall we separate and identify George F. Stone, the secretary, and George F. Stone, the man? For as Henry Van Dyke has said, 'We cannot divide our work from ourselves nor isolate our future from our qualities.' A ship might as well try to go north with her foresail and south with her mainsail as a man to try to go one way in conduct and another in character; what we do belongs to what we are. Shall we simply say that when our directors in weariness turn from some vexatious matter and say 'Let George do it,' the secretary emerges and can be identified as the resourceful, alert and capable official who for more than a quarter of a century has given the best that is in him to the service of our association? It is unnecessary to recite the events leading up to the appointment of Mr. Stone. The choice was a most fortunate one, for he has worn well. We have not grown tired of him and we sincerely hope that he has not grown tired of us. When we think of the many administrations through which our secretary served we wonder at his adaptability; for in some places there appear strange curves and tangles,—the well poised, scholarly E. Nelson Blake; the difficult, determined A. M. Wright; W. T. Baker, the crusader; W. S. Warren, with his labors of Hercules,—each in turn found Mr. Stone always an aid, never an obstacle.

"Without exception our presidents have retired from office with a higher regard and a warmer friendship for the secretary than they entertained when they entered upon their duties; and withal Mr. Stone has not effaced himself; he has not surrendered his self-respect nor his individual conscience. As Stevenson puts it: 'He has kept friends but without capitulation.' Furthermore, the secretary's office has not been a holy of holies, where none but the elect might enter. Mr. Stone is the most accessible of men and the 'settling clerk,' with his troubles and protests, is received with the same courteous consideration that is extended to the highest official. In an ever widening field of usefulness Secretary Stone has shown himself altogether adequate. Organizations such as ours no longer live unto themselves. Common interests have drawn them into congresses, conventions and associations and in these our board has been able to take a dominant place, largely by reason of the exceptional talents of Mr. Stone whom we might call our Secretary of Foreign Affairs."

On the occasion of a tour of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers through the southwest in 1903, Mr. Stone made many addresses. In a pamphlet printed by the association, of which fifty thousand copies were circulated, he concludes a masterly review of the commercial preeminence of the northwest in these words:

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"Nourished by the varied products of a vast region over the prolific acres of which full streams of immigration must continue to flow for many years to come, with rapidly developing communication both by water and rail on either hand, to the producer West and the consumer East, 'Chicago stands with length of days in her right hand and in her left hand riches and honor.'"

JOHN F. HAHN.

John F. Hahn, engaged in the real-estate, insurance and loan business and also filling the office of city clerk at Evanston, was there born November 19, 1867. His father, Max Hahn, is a native of Munich, Germany, born in December, 1834, and about 1854 he became a resident of Evanston, being then a young man of twenty years. He engaged in the shoe business in that town, remaining active in that field of labor for more than thirty years, but is now living retired, enjoying a rest to which his former labor well entitles him. He is a stanch republican and always takes an active interest in political affairs of his community. In early years he served as township supervisor and his influence has always been on the side of progress and improvement. He married Emma Schneider, who is also a native of Germany and who was brought to America when but three years of age by her parents, who settled on a farm in Cook county, a few miles northwest of Evanston, where Mrs. Hahn lived up to the time of her marriage. She is now sixty-seven years of age. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hahn are well known in Evanston, where they have so long resided. They became the parents of nine children, all of whom are living and are engaged in various business lines in or near Evanston.

John F. Hahn was the second in order of birth in that family. He acquired his education in the public schools of Evanston, being graduated from the high school when seventeen years of age. Upon leaving school he entered the employ of a wholesale hardware firm in Chicago, securing a position in the office, but after a short period passed in that way he was sent upon the road as a traveling salesman, his territory being in the northwest. After six years of faithful and efficient service with that firm he returned to Evanston and assumed the management of the retail hardware business of J. C. Connor & Company, occupying that place of responsibility for eight years. During the last two years of the time, from 1897 until 1899, he held the office of town clerk. In 1899 he retired from his connection with the firm of J. C. Connor & Company in order to assume the duties attached to the office of city clerk, to which he had recently been elected and in which position he has been continued by reelection, his incumbency thus far covering twelve years. In 1899 he also opened a real-estate, fire insurance and loan office and is still active in those lines of business, building up a good clientage in that connection and at the same time carefully and systematically discharging his official duties. Politically he is a republican, having always given stalwart support to the party since attaining his majority.

In Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Hahn was united in marriage to Miss Josephine McGuire, a daughter of Cornelius McGuire, who in past years was a very prominent citizen of Racine, Wisconsin. Their four children are: Edmund, who at the age of

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sixteen years is a student in the Northwestern Academy; Bessie and Josephine, aged respectively fifteen and thirteen years and now pupils in the Visitation Academy; and John, a lad of four years.

The family are communicants of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church of Evanston and Mr. Hahn also belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Newman Council of Evanston, the Foresters, Court No. 414, and the Modern Woodmen, Camp No. 7708. His life has been an active one, and his energy and ability have been unfalteringly given to the duty in hand whether of an individual or of a public character. Those who know him esteem him highly for what he has accomplished and for his loyalty to the trust reposed in him.

GRANVILLE SHERWOOD INGRAHAM.

In all the years of a successful business career, Granville Sherwood Ingraham displayed the most thoughtful consideration to others, especially to those to whom the comforts of life were denied and who seemed to suffer at the hands of an untoward fate. Philanthropy and benevolence perhaps o'ertopped every other characteristic of his nature and were manifest never more strongly than at his death when the terms of his will were made known. He was born in Montgomery county, New York, May 17, 1824, and was the youngest of a family of six children, whose parents were Joshua and Philinda (Taylor) Ingraham. The father was born April 23, 1782, and the mother's birth occurred in Hartford county, Connecticut, May 1, 1784. The father was a tanner and currier by trade and in his boyhood days sailed from England to America. He became a resident of Rhode Island and afterward removed to New York, where he won prominence in Masonic circles. For the last twenty-five years of his life he suffered from blindness, though enduring this trying affliction in a cheerful and kind spirit. His wife reached the very advanced age of ninety-two years when she succumbed.

The educational advantages which G. S. Ingraham received were somewhat limited, although for a time, he attended the Union Mills Academy of New York. At the age of twelve years, however, he was forced to start out in life on his own account and was both the architect and builder of his own fortunes; and not only that, but contributed to the support of his parents for many years during their old days until death took them. Natural tastes and tendency seemed to direct his steps into the field of merchandising and he was employed as a clerk in New York city for a short time. Subsequently he returned to Saratoga county, New York, where he was engaged in business for himself. At length, however, his services and cooperation were sought by James McKindley, a veteran pioneer wholesale grocery man of Chicago, who had been a boyhood companion and friend of Mr. Ingraham and who was then at the head of the mercantile house of McKindley, Church & Company. In 1856 he offered Mr. Ingraham a position as salesman in his employ. The offer was accepted and the latter came west. He entered the house and soon proved his worth, fearing not to do more than the specific duty for which he was engaged but willing at all times to perform any service that would further the interests of the house. There is no employer that does not appreciate such an attitude on the part of an

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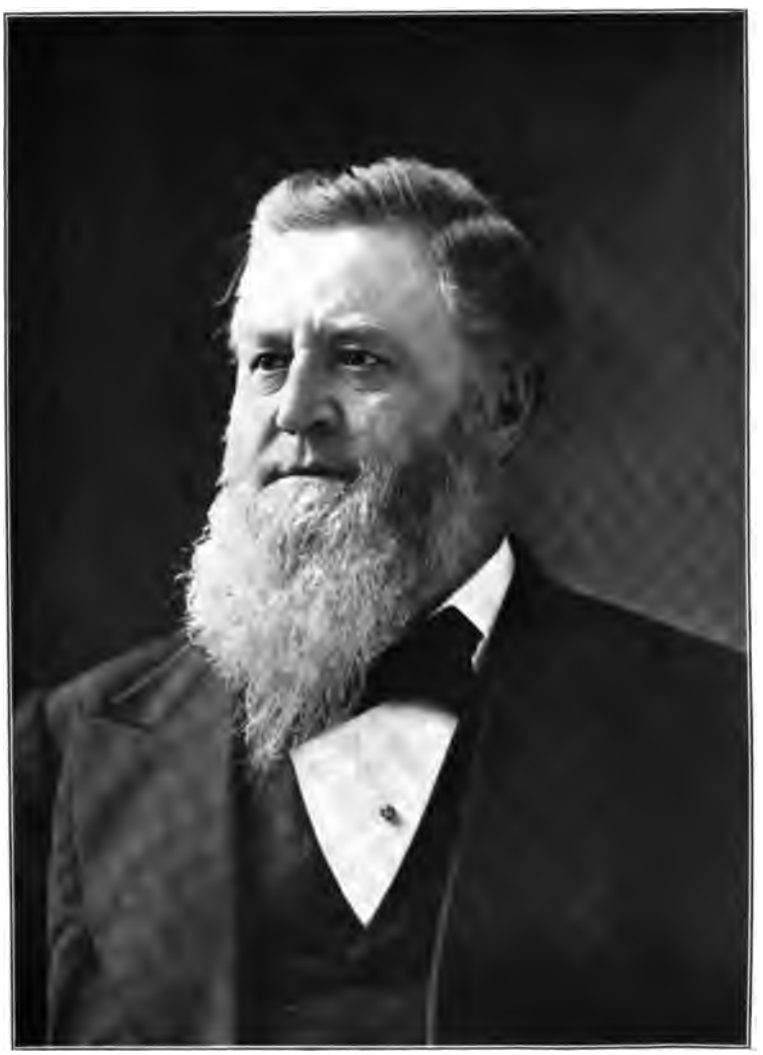

G. S. INGRAHAM

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employe or fail to give it substantial recognition as opportunity offers, and Mr. Ingraham was promoted rapidly in recognition of his ability, and after four years' connection with the house was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of McKindley, Ingraham & Company. He continued actively in business until 1867, when impaired health forced him to seek rest and recreation. For two years he was not connected with the house, although he was still financially interested in the business. In 1871 their establishment was destroyed by fire but being well insured they were soon able to begin business and a week after the great conflagration they once more had a stock of goods on sale. About this time the wholesale grocery and tea house of Ingraham, Corbin & May was organized and Mr. Ingraham continued as an active factor in the management and control of the business until 1884, when ill health again necessitated his retirement. He still held heavy financial interests in the business, however, and at all times kept in touch with the trade and manifested firm faith in Chicago's future, knowing that the business must increase as the northwest was settled up. His well managed mercantile affairs brought him a substantial measure of success and for the benefit of his health he spent much time in California and Mississippi and finally purchased a beautiful home at Pass Christian, in the latter state, in 1889. There he died December 20, 1892, passing away in his sixty-eighth year and was buried in Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago.

Mr. Ingraham's first home in Chicago was at the corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street and in 1872 he removed to Washington avenue. In his boyhood he became imbued with the doctrine of the Christian church but in his later years was a regular attendant of the Hyde Park Presbyterian church. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party and he was a follower and admirer of Henry Clay. After the dissolution of that party he joined the ranks of the democracy, but in local affairs he always selected the man he considered best qualified for the office and of the highest standing irrespective of party affiliations. He was deeply interested in the work of municipal improvement and progress, especially in the park system and in his cooperation with public affairs he looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future.

On the 14th of July, 1847, Mr. Ingraham was united in marriage to Miss Frances Sarah Foster, of Saratoga county, New York, who died January 1, 1878. They had one son, Hiram Foster, who died February 10, 1874, in turn leaving one son, Granville Foster. On the 6th of December, 1881, Mr. Ingraham wedded Miss Harriet A. Foster, a sister of his former wife and a daughter of Hiram Clark Foster. Another sister married, December 21, 1865, James M. Gilchrist, who was connected with the wholesale grocery house of McKindley, Ingraham & Company. Hiram Clark Foster was born May 29, 1800, of pure English ancestry. Both his grandfathers, Hackaliah Foster and Lieutenant Woodruff were officers in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Ingraham's mother was Elizabeth Platt, whose ancestry is traced back to Richard and Mary Platt, who came to America in 1638, landing at New Haven, Connecticut, where Richard Platt afterward acquired valuable landed possessions. The old family seat, however, is at Milford, Connecticut, a few miles from where the first American progenitor is buried and where have since dwelt his descendants. The England home of the emigrated branch is believed to be Bovingdon, a village near Hertford, England. The Heralds College shows seven coats of arms assigned and granted to different English families of the name of Platt. Isaac Platt,

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the third son of Richard and Mary Platt, was associated with his brother Eppenetus in founding the "older Huntington branch." He married Elizabeth Wood and their second child and eldest son was Jonas Platt, who wedded Sarah Scudder. Their eldest son was Obadiah Platt, who wedded Mary Smith, and removed from Huntington across Long Island Sound, where with his brother Timothy he founded the Fairfield branch of the family. The fourth son of Obadiah and Mary Platt was Obadiah Platt, Sr., the grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth Foster. He was a resident of Northfield, Connecticut, and married Thankful Scudder, of Huntington, Connecticut. Their fourth son, Alexander Platt, married Anna Wakeman, of Greenfield, Connecticut, and Mrs. Foster was their fifth child, so that Mrs. Ingraham is of the eighth generation of the Platts in America.

Mr. Ingraham had reached the age of sixty-eight years when death called him. He was at that time the possessor of a goodly fortune, all of which had been acquired through his own well directed labors and wise investments. He became the owner of large real-estate holdings when Chicago property sold at a comparatively low figure, which he held until it became valuable. He was also a stockholder in the Elgin National Bank. He had taken advantage of every opportunity that presented itself and so carefully and wisely had his business affairs been managed that he won a place among Chicago's wealthy residents. He was not only a self-made but also largely a self-educated man, continually broadening his knowledge through his wide reading. His library was one of his chief sources of pleasure. He belonged to the Washington Park Driving Club and was appreciative of friendship and social intercourse. His friends found him a genial and hospitable host, and it was a matter of real pleasure to entertain those of kindred tastes and interests. As the years passed his humanitarianism was more strongly developed and he was ever ready to extend a helping hand. His interest in worthy young men was keen and constant and he delighted to accord them help. Years of affiliation had taught him the needs of the sick and in his will he left liberal provisions and generous legacies to several charitable institutions. After making large bequests to his family and near relatives he provided that the residue of his estate should be invested and spent in the founding, building, equipment and maintenance of a hospital for the poor sick, to be conducted on as free a plan as possible. He seemed to understand the suffering that must be endured when proper attention could not be had and he therefore desired to give to the poor all needed care. He regarded this not as an obligation nor a duty but as an opportunity of which he gladly availed himself, and his wife was in perfect accord with him in this desire, always being interested in his benevolences and aid to those in need. Many there are who have since been sharers in his bounty who have reason indeed to bless his memory.

JAMES TOMLINSON BRAYTON.

The first Brayton in America settled in Rhode Island in 1643. Originally the name was Le Breton. The family was founded in England at the time of the Norman conquest, one of the early members of the family carrying the battle banner of Normandy at Hastings, after which he was given lands in England. The first Cool-

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J. T. Brayton.

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idge ancestor in the United States settled near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1638, as one of the original proprietors of Watertown, Massachusetts, becoming the founder of the family through which James Tomlinson Brayton traces his maternal ancestry. The grandfather, Jeremiah Brayton, was a native of Rhode Island and later a resident of Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York, where his son, Henry Brayton, father of James T., was born on the 26th of July, 1808. His life record covered the intervening years to the 8th of March, 1892. He married Lorana Coolidge, who was born May 12, 1812, at Frankford, New York, and was the daughter of Warren Coolidge, who was born at Boston about 1764, and during the battle of Bunker Hill carried food to his father and brothers who were active participants in that preliminary struggle of the Revolution.

James Tomlinson Brayton was educated in the public schools of Geneva, New York, and at an early age engaged in farming. Later, however, he became a commission merchant and gradually extended his efforts to those fields for which natural talent and preference qualified him. Possessed of marked adaptability for delicate mechanics and superior skill as a mathematician, he identified himself with more congenial industrial interests than had previously claimed his attention, becoming allied with the wholesale optical business to which he has given his attention since 1896 as manager of the Chicago branch of the Julius King Optical Company. In this connection he has developed a business of large and important proportions, its growth and success being directly attributable to his efforts, while the optical science in general owes much to him for what he has accomplished along inventive lines. His business career needs no special commendation. The continuous progress of the corporation of which he is the ruling spirit in Chicago tells its own story. He has introduced many important improvements now generally used in the optical trade. In addition to mechanical devices of this character he is the inventor and possessor of two of the most remarkable tables in the world for measuring lenses and his work in this connection has received the appreciation of expert scientists, placing him on a high plane among those who have contributed to progress in the optical field.

Mr. Brayton has had five years' military training with Company K of the First Infantry of the Illinois National Guard, has ever been a faithful republican, and has attained high rank in Masonry, holding membership in Ashler Lodge, F. & A. M.; Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M.; Apollo Commandery, K. T.; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and of the Chicago Association of Commerce, while the trend of his religious sympathy is toward the Presbyterian church.

On the 4th of June, 1887, Mr. Brayton was married to Miss Elizabeth Glafke, a daughter of Frederick and Katherine Glafke, the former a native of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, and the latter of Bingen-on-the-Rhine. The sterling traits of character manifested in the Le Bretons of old and indicated in the heraldic devices found on the coat of arms have been handed down through successive generations, modified by and adapted to the conditions of modern life but none the less strong and exemplary. Mr. Brayton of this review manifests the most stalwart fidelity where his word is given and his honor involved. Moreover with the same steadfast purpose he holds to high ideals and these have found expression in his resultant efforts for the upbuilding of an important optical business in Chicago and for improvement along the scientific lines involved therein. Those whose experience and scientific

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knowledge have given them comprehensive and expert understanding manifest the highest appreciation for the labors of Mr. Brayton—labors that have brought about far-reaching and beneficial results.

BION JOSEPH ARNOLD.

Bion Joseph Arnold, electrical engineer and inventor, whose position is a foremost one in electrical circles in Chicago, was born at Casnovia, near Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 14th of August, 1861, his parents being Joseph and Geraldine (Reynolds) Arnold. In the acquirement of his education he attended the public schools of Ashland, Nebraska, from 1872 until 1879, and in the succeeding year was a student in the University of Nebraska. He is numbered among the alumni of Hillsdale College, of Michigan, of the class of 1884, in which year he won his Bachelor of Science degree. Three years later the Master of Science degree was conferred upon him and in 1889 the M. Ph. degree. He has done post-graduate work in Cornell University, where he spent the scholastic year of 1888-9 and in 1897 he received the E. E. degree from the University of Nebraska. In the meantime he had had practical experience in the business world, for following his graduation from Hillsdale College he served as general agent for an engine company from 1884 until 1886. Advancement came to him in his appointment to the position of draftsman for the Edward P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, and later he took another forward step in his business career, becoming chief designer for the Iowa Iron Works at Dubuque, Iowa. In 1888-9 he was mechanical engineer for the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway Company and afterward became consulting engineer in the Chicago office of the General Electric Company. Since 1893 he has followed his profession independently and the work which he has done establishes his position as one of the foremost electrical engineers of the country. He was the designer and builder of the intramural railway for the World's Columbian Exposition and was consulting electrical engineer for the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railway, where he first demonstrated the practicability of the rotary converter sub-station system of electric railways afterward accepted as standard. He has been employed in his professional capacity by the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and he devised a plan for electrically operating the trains on the New York Central Railroad in and out of New York city, and was made a member of the commission supervising the work. He was appointed consulting engineer for the city of Chicago to plan a subway and revise the street and elevated railway systems of the city in 1902. He has entered into active relations with a number of important business enterprises in the field which he has chosen as his life work, becoming president and one of the directors of the Arnold Electric Power Station Company and the Kenosha Electric Railway Company. All the time in which he has been advancing through the exercise of his professional skill he has also been studying along the lines of improvement and his ingenuity has been called forth in the solution of various problems manifest in electrical circles. He became the inventor of the combined direct-connected machines and has invented as well a magnetic clutch storage battery improvement and new systems and devices for

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electric railways. He was a pioneer in single phase alternating current railway work and was the first to demonstrate its practicability. His contributions have been of marked value as factors in the world's progress along electrical lines and his standing in professional circles is indicated by the fact that he was honored with the presidency of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1903-4. He was also a delegate to the International Electrical Congress at Paris in 1900 and is a trustee of the Western Society of Engineers and a member of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, also of the American Society for the Improvement of Engineering Education. He likewise became the first vice president and chairman of the executive committee of the International Electrical Congress at St. Louis in 1904 and his opinions have largely become accepted as authority upon matters relative to vital questions in the electrical field.

On the 14th of January, 1886, in Reading, Michigan, Mr. Arnold was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Estelle Berry, and unto them have been born a daughter and two sons, Maud, Stanley Berry and Robert Mellville. The family reside at No. 4713 Kimbark avenue and Mr. Arnold has his office in the Marquette building. He is a member of several leading clubs including the Union League of Chicago and the Engineers and Transportation Club of New York. He has kept in touch with the world's work and thought along many lines, yet has concentrated his energies most largely upon interests of the electrical world, and his developing powers and ability have given him standing which has won him classification with the most prominent electrical engineers and inventors of America.

REV. HUGH P. SMYTH.

Rev. Hugh P. Smyth, pastor of St. Mary's church at Evanston, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, September 22, 1855, a son of Thomas and Ann (Fitzpatrick) Smyth, who were also natives of the same county. The father followed the occupation of farming throughout his entire life and died in County Cavan at the age of sixty-five years, while his wife passed away when seventy years of age.

The Rev. Hugh P. Smyth was educated in private schools in the Emerald isle and in 1881 was graduated from the College of All Hallows at Dublin, Ireland. Having thus prepared for the priesthood he was ordained to holy orders in the same year and soon afterward came to America, making his way direct to Chicago, where for same years he served as assistant in St. Jarlath's church. Later he was made assistant in the Church of the Nativity and was afterward appointed priest to St. Patrick's church at Lamont, where he remained for about three years. In 1893 he came to Evanston to take charge of the parish of St. Mary. Since the organization of this congregation, which was about forty-five years ago, there have been erected three church buildings but each of the two former ones became inadequate to the needs of the growing congregation, the increase in population in this city adding much to the membership of the church, so that it became necessary to replace the former structures by larger houses of worship. Therefore the third church building was erected on a more commodious and more beautiful scale than before. This was built in 1891 in an attractive style of ecclesiastic architecture and in fact is

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complete in every way as regards capacity and convenience as well as when judged from a highly artistic architectural point of view.

When Father Smyth took charge of the parish eighteen years ago the membership was small but as a result of his strenuous efforts the parish now includes four hundred and fifty families and the attendance is the largest of any church in Evanston. In 1898 the parochial school attendance numbered but one hundred and thirty-five. Father Smyth has also given much time and thought to the educational branch of his work and in 1903 erected a handsome new school adjoining the church which can easily accommodate seven hundred pupils and now has an attendance of four hundred and fifty. A year later the new parish house adjoining the other church property was built. St. Mary's church, school and parish house are without question the most valuable of any church property in Evanston. Father Smyth is most zealous in his work and devoted to the cause which he proclaims and his careful training and his zeal are the strong factors in the upbuilding of his church.

VINCENT C. PRICE, M. D.

In studying the lives and character of prominent men, we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is a question of genius, as held by many; but is it not rather a matter of experience and sound judgment? For when we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem, we find in nearly every case that they are those who have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy, honesty—these are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these may we attribute the success that has crowned the efforts of Dr. Price.

Vincent Clarence Price was born in Troy, New York, December 11, 1832, a son of Daniel and Julia (Castle) Price. Being early deprived of parental aid, he educated himself thoroughly and liberally by his own, unaided efforts. In the public schools and academies of his native city he obtained his early schooling and then entered a leading eastern college. He next engaged in teaching school. The natural bent of his mind being toward scientific pursuits, he attended a college of pharmacy, and graduated from one of the early eclectric colleges of the east. He attended the Eclectric Medical College of New York city, and later on Bennett College of Medicine and Surgery, receiving the honorary degree of M. D. from the former institution in the class of 1871. While in college he enjoyed unusual laboratory advantages, which led him to delve deeper into chemical mysteries than the average medical student is inclined to do. Food problems particularly engrossed his attention. Necessity is the mother of invention, it is said, and necessity, coupled with filial devotion and a love for chemistry, guided the young Doctor into an unbeaten path. Desiring to secure food products which his mother, who was an invalid, could eat, he was led to experiment upon a leavening substance that could be used in the preparation of food that would not be injurious to health and that dyspeptics could eat with safety. The result was the first cream of tartar baking powder distributed broadly in America. This was established in 1853 and, though he was the pioneer in the manufacture of

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DR. VINCENT C. PRICE

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baking powder, he did not then place his product upon the market, for the very good reason that he had no funds. He is still a practicing physician. Feeling that the growing west offered better advantages for a young doctor, he moved to Waukegan, Illinois, where he obtained a respectable clientele and amassed sufficient capital to go to Chicago and manufacture and market his baking powder. It was first, in 1869, made and sold by ounces but today it is manufactured by tons, and in these few words lives the history of the success of what is now one of the most important industries in the world.

Dr. Price began manufacturing baking powder on Lake street in Chicago, near Market street, and there continued for two years, when the great fire of 1871 destroyed his plant. Not discouraged by this loss, he again started in business at Nos. 47 and 49 Lake street, where he remained for two years, when the constantly increasing volume of his trade demanded more commodious quarters and he removed to South Water street, occupying a very large building there, with commodious offices and a large laboratory and shipping rooms. He then removed to 108 and 110 Randolph street for nine years after which time the Price Baking Powder Company building became a landmark in the manufacturing district, just north of the river at Dearborn avenue and Michigan street. In the meantime the Doctor was associated with a partner but in February, 1884, he bought his partner's interests and formed a joint stock company with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, of which he was made president and treasurer and his son, R. C. Price, secretary. Thus from a small and insignificant beginning steadily grew and developed an industry that ranks among the first in size and importance in this country. In order to better facilitate his interests and furnish more direct communication with quarters from which his patronage came—and it came from all parts of the country—he established a branch office for the east in New York city, in the west at San Francisco and in the southern central portion at St. Louis, while the Chicago office supplies the northern trade. In 1891 the sale of the baking powder alone amounted to more than one million dollars. In addition to its manufacture Dr. Price had also begun the manufacture of flavoring extracts. Chemical investigation and experience and deep research along this line had given to the world in flavoring extracts that which is equal in quality to his baking powder, and this feature of his business has gradually assumed great prominence and added to his name new fame commensurate with that conferred upon him when his first discovery became known. His manufactures are in millions of homes throughout the land.

At length the Doctor concluded to sell the baking powder business and give more of his attention to the manufacture of extracts. Accordingly, in 1891, he sold his business, realizing the sum of one million, five hundred thousand dollars, and the Price Flavoring Extract Company was organized, with Dr. Price as president, R. C. Price vice president, and A. C. Fischer secretary. The fine offices and laboratory of his company are located at the southwest corner of Illinois and Cass streets. His latest venture in the interest of pure food is an admirable cereal production called Algrain—a food of exceptional purity and worth, for both the well and the sick.

Though the Doctor has now become a millionaire, he is yet a busy man and gives much of his personal attention to his manufacturing interests. Untiring in whatever he undertakes he has been ceaseless in his efforts to succeed, and in his special lines he has led the manufacturers of the civilized world, and both his baking powder

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and extracts are known wherever such commodities are used. Dr. Price and son V. L., organized the Pan Confection Company, their third departure in industrial fields, which later was consolidated into the National Candy Company.

Dr. Price has always taken an interest in public matters—social, political and financial. He was for eleven years president of the Lincoln National Bank of Chicago, one of the financial repositories that was not the least disturbed in the great financial crisis of 1893. He was also prominently mentioned for the office of United States senator to succeed senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois.

Dr. Price was married in March, 1855, to Miss Harriett White, the daughter of Dr. R. G. White of Buffalo, New York. Five of their children reached adult age. Rush C., born January 15, 1856, was educated in Beloit College and Harvard University. He has been identified with the Price Baking Powder Company since its organization, and has been vice president of the Price Flavoring Extract Company since its incorporation. With his father, Dr. V. C. and his brother, Vincent L., he was one of the promoters of the Pan Confection Company. By his marriage to Sarah Blanche Pardridge, a daughter of Edward Pardridge, of Chicago, the well known Board of Trade man, he has two children: Blanche, now Mrs. Byron Swearingen, of San Antonio, Texas; and Edwin Price, of Chicago. Guerdon, who graduated from the Racine College and was his father's assistant in business, was accidentally shot and killed in Colorado by a guide while on a hunting trip in November, 1891. He married Eunice Cobb, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and left five children: George, Guerdon, Ida, John and Robert. Vincent L., born 1872, graduated from Yale University. With his father, Dr. V. C. Price, and his brother, Rush C., he was the promoter and greatly developed the Pan Confection Company, which became a part of the National Candy Company, one of the largest and highest grade candy businesses in the country. Vincent L. Price is now chairman of the executive committee of the National Confectioners Association. He is one of the foremost men in the country in the candy industry. Mr. Vincent L. Price resides in St. Louis. He married Miss Marguerite Wilson, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and has three children: Harriet, Mortimer and Laura Louise. Ida, who graduated from Kemper Hall and is now one of the literary writers of the Women's Club, married A. C. Fischer, secretary of the Price Flavoring Extract company, and has three children, Russell, Charles and Vincent. Emma, who graduated from a young ladies' seminary in Buffalo, New York, is now the wife of J. F. Hollingworth and has two children, Price and Harriet.

Mrs. Price possesses artistic ability of a high order and is a member of the D. A. R. The home of the Doctor and his estimable wife is marked by evidences of culture and refined taste, and that the family finds great pleasure in the world of literature is shown by the fine library, containing three thousand standard works. Both the Doctor and Mrs. Price are liberal supporters of the Episcopal church at Waukegan, Illinois, where they have resided since 1861. He is also an esteemed member of Washington Park Club and the Union League Club.

A well known writer has said of Dr. Price: "In manner Dr. Price is social and genial. He is the center of a circle of friends who honor and esteem him for his manly virtues and genuine worth. He is generous almost to a fault and is ever willing to assist and aid those less fortunate in life, and to the poor and needy he lends a helping hand. His prosperity cannot be attributed to a combination of lucky cir-

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cumstances but has risen from energy, enterprise, integrity and intellectual effort well directed. His business has ever been conducted on the strictest principles of honesty. The business of the world is becoming more and more concentrated in the hands of the master minds of commerce, and a business nowadays is nothing if not gigantic. Among the extensive industries of the world is that which was established by Dr. Price, and the owner is a worthy representative of that type of American character, that progressive spirit which promotes public good in advancing individual prosperity."

Another pays this tribute: "No combination of lucky circumstances, but force of will, resistless energy and integrity seconded by intellectual effort, have set the seal of success on his brow. Simple and unobtrusive in his manner of life, social and genial with his friends, a devoted husband, a loving, earnest, painstaking father; generous to a fault, with an open purse and a willing hand to aid those less fortunate, Dr. Price has built for himself an enduring monument and is a worthy representative of true character, a genuine man."

WILLIAM BURMEISTER.

Among those formerly active in the business circles of Chicago whose lives and labors have been ended in death is numbered William Burmeister. He was one of the worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to this metropolis, his birth having occurred in the fatherland on the 1st of November, 1840. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth Burmeister who in 1850 crossed the Atlantic to the new world and established their home in Buffalo, New York. After a short time they went to Cleveland, Ohio, and William Burmeister then a lad of ten or eleven years, completed his education in the schools of the Forest city. During his residence there he also served as a member of the Cleveland Greys, a military organization composed of a number of the most prominent young men of the city. Soon after leaving school he accepted a position as traveling salesman with the firm of Chase Brothers, wholesale milliners, whom he thus represented for eight years. He came to Chicago in 1861 and soon after engaged as salesman with the millinery house of Fisk, Keith & Gage. Thirty years ago he became traveling salesman for the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Company, so continuing until his death, being one of the most prominent representatives of the house upon the road, his long service indicating unmistakably his capability, his fidelity and his progressiveness.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Burmeister was appointed a second lieutenant, but never saw active service. Later he held membership with the Grand Army of the Republic and he also had fraternal relations with the Royal Arcanum and the Union League. His political indorsement was given to the democratic party and he rejoiced in its success, believing that its principles best conserve good government.

On the 25th of November, 1861, Mr. Burmeister was married to Miss Sarah A. Spayth, a daughter of Abraham and Rosa Ann (McDivit) Spayth. Her father was born in 1800 and came from Germany to the United States when but five years of age. He resided at Albion, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was later a pioneer merchant there. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burmeister were born two sons and two daughters:

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Yards; Alfonso, living in Florida; Lillian, at home, and Clara Louise, who is the William, who is connected with the firm of Martin Brothers at the Union Stock wife of Fred Heronius, a brewer of this city. Mr. Burmeister was essentially a home man who loved his family and did everything in his power for their welfare. He died January 27, 1910, and his passing was the occasion of deep regret not only to the members of his immediate household but to all with whom he had come in contact through business and social relations and especially to the house which he had long so capably and faithfully represented.

WILLARD F. MYRICK.

It is a long step from an unsightly, straggling, frontier village to a great city throbbing with commerce and widely recognized as a center for art, science and literature. Yet this step was witnessed by Willard F. Myrick, now deceased, who was a resident of Chicago for fifty-three years and was one of its most respected citizens. He arrived at the mouth of the Chicago river in 1836 and soon afterwards established his permanent residence here. For over half a century he noted the development of this city and during the earlier part of this time was one of the most active and prominent men in the community. He was essentially a man of the pioneer type and although a native of the east, readily adapted himself to the manners and customs which prevailed on the frontier. As a hotel keeper he attracted a liberal patronage and acquired the foundation of his fortune. He was also a lover of horses and maintained a race track on his grounds which was the scene of many exciting contests in the years before the Civil war. The owner of a noted race horse, Lady Jane, and of other fast travelers, he delighted in trials of speed and endurance and, being a good judge of animals, his horses often passed first under the wire. He also dealt extensively in horses and it is said of him that he was one of the few men who were absolutely honest in horse trades.

The Myrick family in America has been traced to Wales and was originally of purest Celtic stock. It is claimed that a Briton king who lived 262 B. C. was of this family and ancestral estates were held by the Myricks for more than one thousand years at Bodorgan, Anglesey, Wales. In 1636 four brothers came to America, William, John, James and Thomas. The name appears in various forms, including Meyrick, Myrick, Mirick and Merrick, all of which have been traced to the same origin.

Willard F. Myrick was born on a farm on the shore of Lake Champlain, in Addison county, Vermont, July 11, 1809. He was the son of Zenas Myrick and was the seventh in a family of eleven children. He possessed limited advantages of education and grew to maturity on his father's farm, developing his strength by severe labor which often continued from daylight until dark. He became a man of remarkable physical powers and endurance which he retained until well advanced in years. After arriving at maturity he went to London, Ontario, Canada, to visit relatives. His friends induced him to enter business as a country storekeeper which occupation he followed for about five years. However, he grew dissatisfied and disposed of his business, mounted a horse and turned his face westward. After crossing the Detroit river he came to Chicago, arriving here in October, 1836. The appearance of

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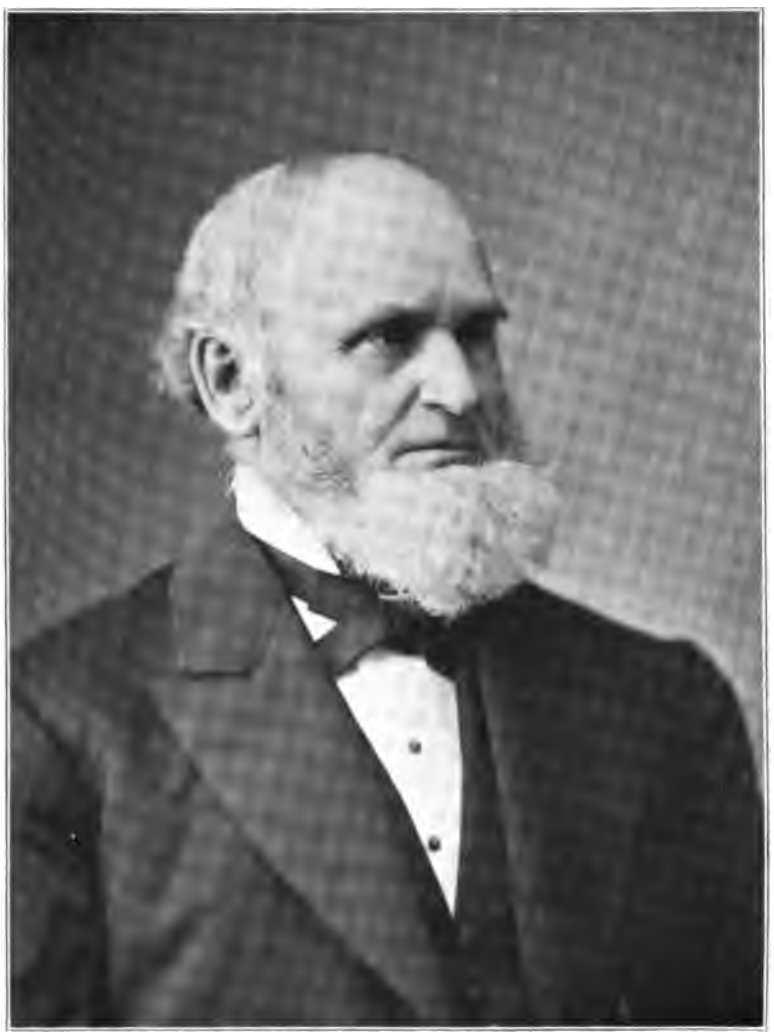

WILLARD F. MYRICK

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the place might have discouraged a less hopeful spirit, but the young man from the Green Mountain state possessed great faith in the possibilities that he saw lying dormant in northern Illinois and after traveling as far west as Joliet looking over the country, he returned to Chicago and purchased seventy acres of land on the lake front, about four miles south of the river, upon which was a two-story house which had been kept as a tavern. The land he purchased cost him about five hundred dollars and is now bounded on the north by Twenty-sixth street, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the west by South Park avenue, and on the south by Thirty-first street. In 1837 he revisited his old home in Vermont and returned to Chicago in a buggy with a single horse, the return trip requiring thirty-five days. From that time he was permanently a resident of this city.

After his marriage Mr. Myrick entered the hotel business in his little home which was known as the Myrick House and for fifteen years it was the headquarters for drovers and dealers in cattle who were attracted by the growing Chicago market. It was the forerunner of the Transit House, now at the stockyards. Mr. Myrick established the first stockyards of the city and they remained upon the spot which he selected until their removal to their present location. When he began in the hotel business the country north and west of his home was open prairie. The nearest house northward was that of Henry B. Clark, a mile and a half distant, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, on what is now known as Michigan avenue. The nearest neighbor southward was half a mile distant and on the west there were no houses east of Bridgeport. It was not uncommon for persons starting from the village of Chicago on dark nights to get lost on the prairie. On such nights Mrs. Myrick, when her husband happened to be out, would put a light in an upper window to direct his steps homeward. All travel in those days was by stage, wagon or on horseback, and many interesting meetings took place at the little frontier hotel, the principals of which have long since passed to their reward. When Mr. Myrick gave up hotel-keeping the house passed into the hands of John B. Sherman who became one of the wealthy men of the city and at this hostelry Nelson Morris, the future packer, started in his career with a shoe brush and a box of blacking. Game was abundant in the early days and Mr. Myrick often went out with his gun and killed enough game for breakfast within eighty rods of his hotel. In 1854 he built a homestead at the corner of Thirtieth street and Vernon avenue and there he passed the remainder of his days, living retired upon a liberal income for nearly forty years.

On the 10th of July, 1839, Mr. Myrick was married to Miss Jane A. Hill, who was also a native of Vermont. He died January 27, 1889, being then in the eightieth year of his age. His beloved wife and companion was called away June 9, 1895. Both were buried in Oakwoods cemetery. They were the parents of one child, Mary E., who was married October 15, 1868, to George F. Bacon, of this city, who died in 1872. Two daughters were born to this union, Lillian Myrick and Jennie Gilbert, the latter of whom was married August 4, 1896, to Charles A. Ford, a member of the firm of Whitney & Ford, dealers in plumbers' supplies, and they have one child, Marjorie Bacon. On February 24, 1876, Mrs. Bacon was married to Dwight W. Jackson, a well known attorney of Chicago, who died January 2, 1896. Two daughters were born to this union: Anna Durand, who married Captain Charles F. Crain of the United States Army and has one daughter, Elizabeth; and Mary War-

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riner, who married Richard C. Crawford, of the Crawford-Barratt Company, Chicago, and has two children, Faith and Janeth.

In politics Mr. Myrick gave his support to the republican party. He was a warm admirer of Abraham Lincoln and was an active worker in behalf of the soldiers during and after the Civil war. He was a man of charitable disposition and his generosity sometimes seriously endangered his private affairs. He was always considerate of the rights of others but was candid in his dislikes and sometimes expressed them very plainly. Open and sincere in his own nature, he had a profound contempt for trickery and meanness in others. He was a pronounced lover of children and his grandchildren were to him a source of the greatest satisfaction and pleasure. He and his wife were noted for their kindly acts. He was vice president of the Chicago Orphan Asylum and she was a member of the board of directors and also of the Soldiers' Home board.

Mrs. Myrick was prominent in social, religious and philanthropic circles of the city. She was one of the mainstays of the Orphan Asylum and the old soldiers had no better friend than this noble-hearted woman. Although her family was small food would be cooked every day for twenty or thirty persons and a procession of decrepit men and women and poorly clad children could be seen passing around to te rear of the Myrick mansion to receive good nourishing food. In many other ways she demonstrated her spirit of helpfulness. It is fitting that the site of this home of culture, hospitality and genuine philanthropy should be occupied as it is today by the Baptist Missionary Training School, one of the most worthy institutions of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Myrick have departed but the influence of their kindly acts continues and their names will ever be remembered with the deepest veneration by all who came within the circle of their influence.

ASHLEY M. HEWETT, D. D. S.

Dr. Ashley M. Hewett, a well known dentist of the west side, was born in Peoria, Illinois, on the 9th of December, 1872, and is a son of Dr. Nelson T. and Maria L. (Spur) Hewett. The father, one of the early dentists of Chicago, was born in this city on the 26th of March, 1836, and here he passed away on the 1st of January, 1897. The mother, a native of Xenia, Ohio, died in Denver, Colorado, on the 3d of January, 1894. Of the union of Dr. and Mrs. Hewett there were born two children, of whom the son Ashley M. is the elder. The other, Nelson E., was born on the 30th of June, 1892, and died on the 23d of August, 1900.

The early education of Dr. Ashley M. Hewett was obtained in the public schools of Hiawatha, Kansas, which he continued to attend until he was graduated from the high school. Desiring to go farther west in 1888, after leaving school, he went to southwestern Kansas, where he remained for a time, removing to Oklahoma, and thence to Denver, where he remained until 1892. In common with the majority of his father's family he decided to become a dentist and with this object in view studied under his father for several years, following which he practiced for a time. In 1898 he entered the Chicago College of Dental Surgery from which he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S. with the class of 1896. Immediately thereafter

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he established an office at the southeast corner of West Madison street and Hoyne avenue, where he has ever since been located. He is well qualified by nature for the profession he has elected to follow, possessing unusual mechanical skill and being of a studious disposition. His discoveries and inventions have been of great benefit to his fellow practitioners, the most useful in all probability being the Hewett & Smith electric dental furnace.

Dr. Hewett, who is unmarried is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M.; York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M.; Tyrian Council, No. 78, R. & S. M.; and St. Bernard Commandery, K. T. He maintains relations with his fellow practitioners through his affiliation with the Chicago Dental Society and the Illinois State Dental Association. In addition to which he also belongs to the Alumni of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. His political support he gives to the candidates of the republican party. His mother's brother, Albert S. Spur, of Hiawatha, Kansas, was quite a prominent man in the political life of the Sunflower state, and held many public offices among them that of state senator from his district. He is now a resident of South Dakota. Dr. Hewett is very fond of motor boating and hunting, and indulges in these amusements in moderation at such times as it is possible for him to leave his practice.

ALONZO M. PARKER, M. D.

Alonzo M. Parker, M. D., who engages in the practice of his profession on the west side, Chicago, was born in Manteno, Illinois, on the 1st of April, 1874, being a son of John T. and Mary E. Parker. The father was a native of Leeds, England, his birth having occurred in 1824 and he died in 1898, at the age of seventy-four. He was a well known resident of Kankakee county, where for many years he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. The mother, who was born in Louisiana in 1836, survived for several years the demise of her husband, her death occurring in 1907. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Parker there were born nine children, the order of birth being as follows: Daniel W., who is engaged in the practice of law in Chicago; John I., a dentist, also a resident of Chicago; James S., a farmer of Arkansas, who is married and has one child; A. Hayes, a teacher, living in Chicago; Charles M., who is deceased; Carrie J., the wife of Frank Smith, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and the mother of one child; Alonzo M., our subject; Mrs. Anna B. Robinson; and Arthur S., who is living in Philadelphia.

Reared on a farm, when he had attained the age of six years Alonzo M. Parker entered the district schools in the vicinity of his home, of which he was a student until he was seventeen. In 1897 he graduated from the high school at Manteno, and then went to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he studied pharmacy for four years, also taking up music, being graduated from the former department in 1900. He came to Chicago very soon thereafter and for two years worked in a drug store, and then kept books for a year. Returning home at the expiration of that period he remained on the farm for two years, subsequently coming to Chicago to take up the study of medicine. He matriculated at the Chicago College of Medicine & Surgery from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of

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Medicine with the class of 1909. He immediately opened an office at 922 West Madison street, where he has ever since engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. Dr. Parker has met with good success during the brief period of his identification with the profession and has recently purchased a large tract of land in Texas. He is well qualified for the work he has undertaken, possessing the personality, keen mental powers and reasoning faculties so essential for success in this profession.

Dr. Parker resides at 5800 Washington Boulevard. He affiliates with the Presbyterian church and in matters politic is a republican, while he maintains relations with his fellow practitioners through the medium of his membership in the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

BENEDICT F. SHANAHAN, M. D.

Dr. Benedict F. Shanahan, engaged in the practice of medicine in Chicago since 1897, has at all times been actuated in his chosen life work by the high purpose of making his service of the utmost value to his fellowmen, and to this end he has constantly read and studied until he is today recognized as one of the best informed physicians on the west side, having his residence at No. 404 Ashland boulevard and his office at No. 1605 West Van Buren street. His parents, Jeremiah J. and Bridget (Bergen) Shanahan, were both natives of Ireland, their families coming to the United States in 1857 and settling in Indiana. In 1860 the young couple were married and removed to Chicago, where for many years Jeremiah Shanahan figured prominently as a prosperous hardware and machinery merchant and also conducted important farming interests. At the time of the Civil war, however, all business and personal considerations were put aside that he might aid his adopted country in the preservation of the Union. He became a member of the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and in this connection rendered valuable service to the cause. He was also identified with Minnesota politics for thirty-seven years, was chairman of local committees and was not unknown in national affairs. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, all of whom are yet living. The father died in 1906 but is still survived by his widow, who spends her time with her children and at her summer home near Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In his boyhood days Dr. Shanahan attended the country schools near his father's home and afterward pursued his studies at Shakopee and Mankato, Minnesota, until he had attained his majority. He then entered the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1891, thus acquiring a liberal literary education. He came to Chicago in 1892 and here matriculated in the Bennett Medical College, in which he completed his course with the class of 1896. Broad practical experience came to him as interne in Cook County Hospital and after post-graduate work he received a diploma, on the 8th of July, 1897. He then entered upon the private practice of medicine in this city and has since devoted his attention to his chosen life work, his labors being attended with excellent results. He is now accorded a liberal practice and his many patrons have marked faith in his knowledge and ability. He not only

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DR. BENEDICT F. SHANAHAN

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possesses the keen intellect which has enabled him to master scientific principles but also the ready sympathy which promotes understanding with his patients and their needs.

On the 14th of October, 1903, occurred the marriage of Dr. Shanahan and Miss Elizabeth A. Dutch, a daughter of George Dutch, a prominent business man of Niles, Michigan. Dr. and Mrs. Shanahan now have one daughter, Helen, who was born July 24, 1904. In his political views the Doctor is a republican and is conversant with the vital questions of the day. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and his social relations are with the Illinois Club. He belongs also to the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and the proceedings of those organizations keep him in touch with what is being done by the medical profession, while from individual research and experience he has also learned many valuable lessons.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

Lawyer, railroad promoter, banker, philanthropist, an earnest friend of education and the supporter of all worthy movements which had their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of the city, William H. Brown left his impress indelibly upon the history of Chicago and his memory should be revered through all the ages by those who rejoice in that substantial progress and advancement which contributes toward a higher and broader civilization.

William H. Brown was born in Colchester, Connecticut, November 8, 1796, a son of William and Alice (Deming) Brown. The father was a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1789. He afterward studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Edwards of New Haven and in 1792 was called to the Congregational church in Glastonbury, Connecticut. On account of failing health in 1796 he requested a dismission from that charge and soon afterward removed to the state of New York, where he studied law. From 1802 until 1811 he engaged in law practice in Catskill and thence removed to Auburn, New York—then the "far west." He died in Brooklyn, New York, in 1854. He was a man of fervent Christian faith and deeply interested in the leading public measures of his day, especially in temperance, the abolition of slavery, Sabbath observance and the spread of education.

In an environment that stimulated the latent forces of manhood and high principle in him, William H. Brown spent his youthful years under the parental roof and took up the study of law under the direction of his father, with whom he also practiced for a short time. In the latter part of 1818, in company with the late Judge Samuel D. Lockwood and six or seven others, he left Auburn on horseback, the attendants of the men leading their pack horses. They purchased a flatboat at Olean Point, as it was then called, on the Allegheny river, and about the 20th of December reached Shawneetown, Illinois, where they debarked. After a short delay Mr. Brown and Mr. Lockwood started for Kaskaskia, then the capital of the state, where they arrived on the 26th of December. On Christmas day they fell in with two other men who afterward became prominent in the history of the state, and the journey was completed in their company. These were Thomas Mather, later a

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leading business man of Kaskaskia and Springfield, and Sidney Breese, who was afterward United States senator and supreme court justice. In January, 1819, only a few weeks after his arrival, Mr. Brown was appointed clerk of the United States district court by Judge Nathaniel Pope, who had just been given his judicial position by President Monroe and held it until his death in 1850. In 1820, Vandalia having become the state capital, Mr. Brown's official duties required his removal to that place, where he resided until 1835. While there he became half owner, and editor of the Illinois Intelligencer, the oldest paper of the state, originally started at Kaskaskia. In 1823, when the controversy over the attempt to revise the state constitution in the interest of slavery was being waged, Mr. Brown, who had taken a strong position against the measure, disagreed with his partner, William Berry, a pro-slavery member of the legislature, with the result that he sold his interest in the firm. Those were times which tested the mettle of men and an incident in connection with this controversy indicated clearly the character of Mr. Brown. Majority members of the house having taken offense at his vigorous criticism of their acts, he was cited to appear before that body to answer for his course, but he refused to do so, justly maintaining his rights on the ground of freedom of the press. He was one of the men who were instrumental in freeing Illinois from slavery.

In the latter part of 1835 Mr. Brown was appointed cashier of the branch of the state bank to be established at Chicago and in October removed to that city, taking part in the bank organization on the 5th of December. John H. Kinzie was a strong candidate for the presidency of the bank and the directors were G. S. Hubbard, Peter Pruyne, E. K. Hubbard, R. J. Hamilton, Walter Kimball, H. B. Clarke, G. W. Dole and E. D. Taylor. About ten days later the bank opened its doors for business in one of the rooms in a four-story brick building that stood at the corner of La Salle and South Water streets and was the property of Garrett, Brown & Brother. Mr. Brown also served as president of the Manufacturers National Bank and as vice president of the First National Bank in Chicago, and was always spoken of as "Cashier William H. Brown." The state bank issued an immense amount of credit currency and its efforts were directed toward maintaining the circulation of a money that depended for its value to a great extent on the speculative enterprises and the state internal improvements of the time. The panic of 1837 made it impossible for state bonds, bank notes or any kind of "scrip currency" to be maintained at a fair approximate to parity, and the state bank was soon at the end of its usefulness. The legislature put the bank in liquidation by an act of 1843 and from that time until the passage of the general banking law in 1851 there existed no chartered bank with full powers in Chicago.

In 1836 Mr. Brown, at the northwest corner of Pine and Illinois streets, erected the finest residence in Chicago. In February, 1840, the city council elected him to the position of school agent for Chicago at his own request, upon his stipulation that he should receive no compensation for his service. Colonel R. J. Hamilton, commissioner of school lands for the county, turned over to him thirty-eight thousand, six hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-seven cents, which had accrued from the sale of the Chicago school section in October, 1833. The fund continued in the hands of Mr. Brown for thirteen years and so successful was his management that not a dollar was lost from bad loans and in February, 1853, after he had resigned his position, he was enabled to turn over to his successor the sum of forty-

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one thousand, one hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty cents in cash, real-estate of great value and secured loans. For many years he was president of the school board and on his retirement received the cordial thanks of the public in a series of resolutions adopted by the city council which are now on file in the records of the Chicago Historical Society. The William H. Brown school was named in his honor and is a fitting reminder of his services in behalf of education.

In 1846 Mr. Brown became a member of a syndicate which bought the charter of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad from the estate of E. K. Hubbard. He was a large subscriber to the stock of the old Galena & Chicago Railroad and was a director and vice president for many years. In 1857 at a cost of thirty thousand dollars he erected a residence on Michigan avenue, which was one of the finest on that popular thoroughfare, its site being that now occupied by the splendid structure erected by the Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Company.

Mr. Brown was a stalwart republican and a warm friend and supporter of Abraham Lincoln. In 1860 he was chosen to represent Cook county in the general assembly with J. Y. Scammon as his colleague, while W. B. Ogden and Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, of the United States district court, were members of the senate. During the Civil war Mr. Brown earnestly supported measures to sustain the government and support the troops in the field, and at its close he retired from active life.

Mr. Brown served as president of the Chicago Historical Society from 1856 to 1863, and enriched the archives of that society with several addresses, the most valuable being one upon "The Early Movement in Illinois for the Legalization of Slavery," being a history of the attempt to secure a revision of the constitution and to plant slavery in Illinois in 1823-4. He also delivered an instructive lecture before the Chicago Lyceum, December 8, 1840, on "The Early History of Illinois" and another, January 20, 1842, on "The Social and Legal Rights of Women."

In December, 1822, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Harriet C. Seward, a daughter of Colonel John Seward, of Montgomery county, Illinois. To this union nine children were born, five of whom grew to maturity, namely: S. Lockwood, of Chicago; Mary, the widow of Romeyne Tyler, of Chicago; and Charles, Theodore and Frederick, all of whom are deceased. The grandchildren are: Carolyn Tyler; Bessie, who married Charles De Villers Hoard, son of Charles De Villers Hoard, an early citizen of Chicago; Grace, who married Malcolm C. Mitchell; and James. Harriet S. Brown Wright, Harold B., Francis H., Carrol, Frederick, George H. and Seward. The great-grandchildren are Clarence, Francis H. and Dorothy.

In 1866 Mr. Brown accompanied by his wife made a visit to Europe. While at Amsterdam the following summer he was attacked by small-pox and had passed through the crisis of the disease when he was stricken with paralysis, dying June 9, 1867. Mrs. Brown died in this city in September, 1883, at the age of seventy-eight. She and her husband were early members of the First Presbyterian church and with others organized the Second Presbyterian church in this city in 1843, of which he became an elder also. She was noted for her generosity and hospitality and for many years was foremost in benevolent work in Chicago. She was head of the committee which decorated the wigwam in which Abraham Lincoln was first nominated for the presidency, and immediately after the nomination Mr. and Mrs. Brown held a reception at their home, No. 150 Michigan avenue, for Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, members of the convention and citizens of Chicago. Her house was one of the hos-

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pitable centers in the city, many distinguished persons from various parts of the United States as well as Europe being entertained there. She was a warm personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and was the only woman whom Mrs. Lincoln received during the early period following the president's death. Mr. Brown was a man of firmly established principles and deservedly took high rank among his fellows. He was successful as a lawyer and as a business man, but his success was not gained through injury to others, as he always aimed to be just and fair. He was esteemed for his kindness of heart and his readiness at all times to assist to the extent of his ability in the promotion of the general good. He is, therefore, fully entitled to honorable recognition among the pioneer leaders in the establishment of the great city with which his name will ever be inseparably connected.

JOHN R. SCHOFIELD.

John R. Schofield, treasurer of the firm of Butler Brothers, having been continuously in the office and financial department of this establishment for thirty years—a fact indicative of his ability and faithfulness—was born June 3, 1855, at Dudley, Massachusetts. His father, John Schofield, was a native of Ireland and throughout his entire life followed the occupation of farming. He wedded Margaret Thompson, also a native of the Emerald isle, and John R. Schofield was the eldest son in their family of ten children. His living brothers are: William, judge of the superior court of Massachusetts; Thomas, engaged in the grocery business in Webster, Massachusetts; Phillip, identified with Butler Brothers in New York; and Henry, a teacher in the Northwestern Law School at Chicago.

Reared in his native town, John R. Schofield there pursued his education to the age of eleven years, when it was necessary that he provide for his own support, and with this end in view he secured employment in the Stevens Linen Mills at Dudley and at Webster, Massachusetts, remaining in the two places until the spring of 1878. In the meantime there had awakened in him a great desire for a better education and, having managed to save a little sum from his earnings, he spent the summer of 1878 in study at Schofield's Commercial College at Providence, Rhode Island. All through life he has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience and none more important than to make good use of time and opportunity. About February, 1879, he went to Boston where he entered the employ of Butler Brothers in the capacity of bill and entry clerk. This firm was then engaged in the conduct of a wholesale general-merchandise business on a small scale, in both Boston and New York. Their business although then limited in its scope was growing steadily and in the spring of that year the firm established a branch in Chicago. Mr. Schofield applied himself closely to business, studying the interests of his employers, constantly increasing his efficiency with the exercise of his native powers and talents, and before the end of two years, had been advanced to the position of bookkeeper and cashier. In the spring of 1881 he was transferred to the Chicago house, this being but two years after its establishment. For thirty years he has been continuously in charge of its financial department, occupying the position of treasurer of the business, which during this

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JOHN R. SCHOFIELD

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period has grown from a small branch office to be the principal house of the largest wholesale concern in the world. Upon the incorporation of the business in 1887 Mr. Schofield acquired a small financial interest therein and became one of the incorporators and directors. He held the office of assistant treasurer of the corporation, that of treasurer being held by Mr. Lloyd of New York, until the latter's resignation in 1903, when he succeeded to his present connection. He is now one of the oldest members of this concern, to the business of which he has devoted his entire attention since entering the employ of the firm over thirty-two years ago. During his entire business experience he has been connected with but two firms, a fact which stands in incontrovertible proof of his trustworthiness, his sound and determined progressive spirit. There has been no esoteric phase in his career, for along the lines defined his advancement has been secured.

On the 23d of April, 1884, in Boston, Mr. Schofield was married to Miss Mary E. Love, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Love of that city. They have become the parents of three children: Helen, the wife of John T. Parsons, of Oak Park, Illinois; Gertrude and Mary, the former a recent graduate of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., of which institution the younger daughter is now a student. The family reside at No. 3541 Jackson boulevard. Mr. Schofield is independent in politics, never voting a straight ticket but supporting men and measures as his judgment dictates. He belongs to the Chicago Athletic Club and to the Colonial Club of Oak Park. A residence of thirty years in this city, during which he has made continuous advancement in business circles, has brought him a wide acquaintance and he is held in the highest esteem wherever best known.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD.

William Rutherford made for himself an enviable position in the business circles of Chicago during the eight years of his connection therewith, not alone by reason of the success that he achieved but also owing to the straightforward, honorable methods which he followed. He was born in Perth, Scotland, March 12, 1833, a son of David and Isabelle (Walker) Rutherford, who in the year 1856 crossed the Atlantic and established their home in Chicago. Their son William had acquired his education in private schools of his native country and in 1859, when twenty-six years of age, he left Chicago to enter into active connection with the lumber trade at Muskegon, Michigan, where he was made manager of a sawmill, filling that position for many years. While a resident there he formed a partnership with B. L. Anderson, of Chicago, under the name of the William Rutherford Company, with offices at Muskegon, owning and operating a sawmill and logging business. From the outset the new undertaking prospered, growing continually in volume and importance until at length Mr. Rutherford felt that he might better direct his interests in a larger city and in 1881 returned to Chicago, where he established a wholesale lumber business conducted under the name of the Michigan Lumber Company, of which he was president until his death in 1889. He was thoroughly reliable in all his dealings and felt that no material gain could pay for the sacrifice of business integrity. His success arose from the fact that he had thoroughly

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acquainted himself with every phase of the lumber business, had become an expert in his judgment of lumber and was in close touch with the market.

While a resident of Muskegon, Mr. Rutherford was united in marriage to Miss Alice Lennox, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Lennox. They became the parents of four children, but Alice, Anna and Jane are all now deceased. The surviving daughter is Minnie, the wife of William Monroe Price, a resident of St. Louis. Mr. Rutherford gave his political indorsement to the republican party and during his residence in Muskegon filled the office of city alderman, but preferred that his public service should be done as a private citizen and that it should be a matter of influence and support rather than of active office holding. He belonged to the Ashland Club and his religious faith was manifest in the membership in the Eighth Presbyterian church of Chicago, of which he served as a trustee. There are usually no spectacular phases in the life of the business man as there are in the records of the political or military leader, and yet the former is no less essential and no less valuable, for upon healthful trade conditions are built the prosperity and stability of the country at large. As a business man Mr. Rutherford made a most excellent record, nor ever sacrificed the legitimate interests of others for his own advancement.

JOSEPH M. HUBER.

After a thorough college and hospital training, Dr. Joseph M. Huber entered actively upon the general practice of medicine in Chicago in 1907, and in the intervening period to the present time has continually advanced in his practice and in his patronage. He was born at Goshen, Indiana, July 4, 1875. His ancestors were prominent in the early history of the country, the Hubers coming to America from Switzerland in 1628. His parents were Daniel L. and Nancy (Myers) Huber, the former a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ontario. They became the parents of four sons, two of whom followed in the footsteps of their father, who is now deceased, and remained upon the farm, while Joseph M. chose the medical profession, and David Huber the profession of law, the latter becoming a prominent attorney of Elkhart, Indiana.

At the age of six years Dr. Huber became a pupil in the district school near his father's home. When he was only eight years of age the father died and in his fourteenth year he had to devote most of his time to the work on the fields, though he found a few hours once in a while in the evening to give over to study. He was eighteen years of age when he decided to become a physician and he entered the Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, where he spent three years in the pursuit of literary, scientific and commercial courses, having determined to gain a broad general knowledge as the basis for his professional learning. In 1898 he came to Chicago and for six years worked with and studied medicine under a Chicago physician. In 1902 he entered Hahnemann Medical College and was graduated with the class of 1906. For a year thereafter he served as interne in Hahnemann Hospital and then entered upon the active work of the profession, in which he has since been engaged, making continuous progress as he demonstrates his

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ability to successfully handle important cases. Continued reading and study keep him in touch with the most advanced work of the profession as does his membership Frances M. Northcott, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Northcott, of Chi- in the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society.

On the 12th of September, 1908, Dr. Huber was united in marriage to Miss cago. Mrs. Huber was born in England and acquired her early education there, but later became a student in the Chicago schools and is a graduate of both high school and normal here. Dr. Huber is a Mason and also holds membership with the Woodmen of the World. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and for pastime he indulges in outdoor sports, recognizing the value of such as a factor in health as well as a source of pleasure and recreation. He has his office in the Bush Temple of Music and his residence at No. 3028 Evanston avenue and in this city has made many social as well as professional friends.

JAMES M. TAYLOR.

During the latter years of his life James M. Taylor lived retired, for business ability and activity in former years had brought to him a very comfortable and desirable competence. He had for a long period been the active head of the western department of the Trundsen & Lunds Dental Company. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and departed this life November 26, 1901. His parents were Jeremiah and Martha Taylor, both representatives of old families of Philadelphia, and his father was for many years associated with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. In his native city the son pursued his education until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he put aside his text-books in order to seek employment, wishing to become an active factor in business circles. After holding various minor positions he finally entered the employ of Eshirck, Penn & Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants engaged in business on Market street, Philadelphia, and remained with that house until 1875, gradually working his way upward into positions of added responsibility. In the year mentioned, however, he left the east and came to Chicago as western representative for the Trundsen & Lunds Dental Company, and continued as the active head of their western department until about 1890, when he retired altogether from connection with business interests. He displayed keen business judgment and so carefully managed the trade interests of the house which he represented that he built up for the firm a large and growing business. Success, however, never made him arrogant nor boastful. On the contrary he was quiet and unassuming in manner, but his thorough reliability won for him the warm and friendly regard of all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Mary Johnston, a daughter of Nelson and Esther (Emery) Johnston, who were natives of Concord, New Hampshire, and descendants of early settlers of that section of New England. At a later day her parents removed to Philadelphia where her father engaged in the hardware business. Her maternal grandfather was a direct descendant of Resolvent White, who was born in Holland and came to America with his parents, who were passengers

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on the historic Mayflower which brought to the new world the first band of Pilgrim fathers. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were born five children: Clara, who is the wife of Benjamin B. Bryan, of Chicago, and the mother of two children, James Fay and Benjamin B. Bryan; Margaret Elsie, the wife of Walter S. Tyler, of Chicago, and the mother of one son, Walter S., Jr.; Frank Nelson, now deceased; Mrs. Marian Ella Landell, who died, leaving a daughter Mary E. Landell; and Gertrude Taylor, who has also passed away.

Mr. Taylor not only found pleasure in the companionship of his wife and children but also delighted in the interests of his grandchildren. He was a home loving man who under his own roof put aside the cares of business to enjoy undisputedly the pleasures and companionship of his household. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was a stalwart advocate of what he believed to be right but was never an aspirant for office. Wide reading made him a well informed man and he could enter into an intelligent discussion of every public question of vital importance. He remained a resident of Chicago for more than a quarter of a century and at his death left behind him many warm friends.

CALEB HOWARD MARSHALL.

In the year 1863 Caleb H. Marshall arrived in Chicago, primarily for the purpose of learning something of the west. He had no plan of making this city a permanent place of residence, but a brief stay convinced him that Chicago would become the metropolis of the middle west and that it afforded splendid business opportunities. Accordingly he determined to remain and the city gained thereby one of its substantial, reliable and progressive business men. He was at that time a young man of twenty-three, his birth having occurred at West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, on the 16th of July, 1840. His father, Benjamin Marshall, was one of the leading farmers in that locality and his third son Caleb, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, attended the village schools until fifteen years of age, when he sought employment, as did many boys of that region, in connection with the leather industry. He entered the boot and shoe factory of Edward Tisdale, an old and well known manufacturer of the village of Cochesett, Massachusetts, his remuneration being twenty-five cents per day. His work soon proved his worth, however, and when he severed his connection with the Tisdale factory three years later, he was receiving a dollar and a quarter per day, which was then considered a good wage. He afterward spent three years as a clerk in his brother's store in the same village and later further prepared for business life by studying for one term in Spear & Sawyers' Commercial College at Boston, prior to engaging in business on his own account. He then purchased a stock of goods at South Milford, Massachusetts, thirty miles from Boston, and there conducted business for two years, also acting as postmaster of the village. When he sold out in the spring of 1863 he went to Boston and expected to continue his journey to Washington, but, after consulting with the firm of Upham & Steer, of whom he had formerly purchased goods, he decided to take their advice and make a trip to Chi-

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CALEB H. MARSHALL

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cago. He carried with him letters of introduction from Upham & Steer to C. E. Olmstead & Company, proprietors of the Oriental Flouring Mills, situated at the Madison street bridge. They were in need of assistance in the city salesroom and offered Mr. Marshall a position at nine dollars per week. He agreed to accept this for three months, thinking it would give him a chance to see something of western life. His connection with that house, however, covered three years and was marked by a continuous advancement. At the end of that time he visited his old home but Chicago and the west held his interest and, returning to this city, he was employed by the Star & Crescent Flouring Mills at the Randolph street bridge, becoming their representative on change, buying the wheat and selling the product of the mills, which had a capacity of six hundred barrels of flour per day. For three years he occupied that position of responsibility and in 1870 he went upon the road as salesman for Blake, Herdman & Company, with whom he remained for four years. He purchased an interest in the business in 1875, but in July, 1880, he disposed of his interest in that concern and organized the F. A. Kennedy Biscuit Company, of which he became treasurer and manager. The business was conducted along profitable lines until January 4, 1884, when the plant was destroyed by fire and Mr. Marshall sold his stock to other members. He then again became a partner of the firm of Blake, Shaw & Company, proprietors of the Dake bakery, owning a much larger interest than he had previously held, and at this time assumed charge of the manufacturing department. He remained a member of the firm until that institution became merged with the National Biscuit Company, when he retired from business life.

On the 17th of November, 1869, Mr. Marshall was united in marriage at old St. John's Episcopal church, Chicago, to Miss Celia F. Le Bailley, the daughter of Mrs. Cecilia Phillips, of Memphis, Tennessee. To them was born a daughter, Cecilia H., who died in 1873, and a son, Benjamin Howard Marshall, born May 5, 1874, of the firm of Marshall & Fox, architects of Chicago. He first became widely known to fame in his profession as the architect of the Illinois Theater. In this connection the Saturday Evening Herald of October 13, 1900, said: "While the Hayman-Davis Company is responsible for the proprietary interest in the scheme that has given to Chicago the only building in America wholly devoted to theatrical purposes, they were guided and inspired in the fruition of their plans by a young genius who is likewise American by birth, American in thought and American in energy, namely, young Benjamin Howard Marshall, a genius in architecture if ever there was one, and who made all the plans for the theater, designed its every feature and superintended every bit of its construction. This theater has been his inspiration, and he has inspired it. He has seen its beauties unfold day by day, first in thought and then in reality and while his every thought for its ultimate fitness and usefulness has been born of beauty and enthusiasm, he has beheld the splendor of his creation dawn upon the vision of the city with a modesty and sweetness of appreciation that has left its impress upon the many who have come into contact with him day by day. Benjamin H. Marshall is probably the youngest architect who has ever designed a theater of this magnitude and beauty. He has lived here all his life, and while, like other sons of rich parents, he might have nestled in the lap of luxury, he studied for himself and fought for himself, and strange as it must appear in the light of the great achievement of which all Chicago talks to-

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day, he has never in his life taken a lesson in architecture or even in drawing. He taught himself, beginning his professional career in a minor capacity in the office of H. R. Wilson, whose business partner he later became. He has designed many of the larger of the prominent buildings and apartment houses in Chicago, notably the Blackstone Hotel and theater. His work also includes the Northwestern Mutual Life building in Milwaukee, which is one of the finest buildings in the world."

Benjamin Howard Marshall was married February 1, 1905, in Chicago, to Miss Elizabeth Walton, of this city, and they have two children, Elizabeth and Benjamin Howard, Jr.

The death of Caleb Howard Marshall occurred on the morning of April 19, 1910, at No. 4730 Drexel boulevard, where the family home has been maintained for twenty years and where Mrs. Marshall still resides. He was a man of fine personal appearance and his unfailing cordiality won him friends wherever he went. He was popular in the membership of the South Shore Country and the Union League Clubs, to both of which he belonged. He held membership in and regularly attended the Kenwood Evangelical church. He stood as a splendid type of the man of eastern birth who finds in the west opportunities for the development of his native powers and talents and in seeking his own success also contributes, in large measure, to the substantial upbuilding and progress of the community in which he makes his home.

BENJAMIN HOWARD MARSHALL.

Chicago has been termed "the city marvelous," and its growth has been characterized as one of the wonders of the world. Its splendid opportunities are due to such men as Benjamin H. Marshall—men whose ambition calls forth every ounce of native talent and adds to the acquired ability which comes through study and experience. The life record of Mr. Marshall is indeed a notable one, for, though reared in a home of well-to-do parents, he resolved that his business career should be an independent one and that his own labor and merit should win him advancement. He stands today as one of the foremost men in building construction not only in Chicago but in the entire country, and the evidences of his labor are not only seen in some of the finest buildings of this city, but in the eastern metropolis as well. Such a record should ever inspire young men, showing what can be accomplished when determination and energy lead the way.

Chicago is indeed proud to number him among her native sons. His birth occurred in this city, May 5, 1874, his parents being Caleb H. and Celia F. (Le Bailey) Marshall, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work. In the acquirement of his education the son attended the Harvard school of Chicago, and with this public-school training as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties, started out in life for himself at the age of seventeen years. He was first employed as a clerk with Clement, Bane & Company, wholesale clothiers, at a salary of five dollars per week. He afterward learned cutting and spent the last months of his connection with that business in designing clothing.

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BENJAMIN H. MARSHALL

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Two years had thus passed and at nineteen years of age he made the initial step that has brought him to his present prominent position as an architect. He was nineteen years of age when he became associated with H. R. Wilson, with whom he worked his way upward, his energy and diligence calling forth his native talents and adding thereto daily the acquired ability which comes from the faithful performance of the duty of each hour. His efficiency and advancement are indicated in the fact that when he attained his majority his employer admitted him to an equal partnership in the business, under the firm style of Wilson & Marshall. This connection was continued until April, 1902, and for three years thereafter Mr. Marshall conducted business independently. That he had become well known in his chosen profession is indicated by the fact that in the first year he designed buildings amounting to three million dollars, including the Illinois, Powers and Colonial theaters, of Chicago, and the Nixon Opera House, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1905 he was joined by Charles H. Fox in a partnership relation, under the firm style of Marshall & Fox. No greater congeniality and sympathy could prevail than between these two partners, whose ideas, conceptions and aspirations, and very natures blend and harmonize, and who supplement each other in the attainment of the wonderful success that stands as a result of this concordant association, in which has never fallen a shadow of discord. In this connection he has been the architect of the Blackstone Hotel, the Blackstone theater, the Steger building, the Maxine Elliott theater, of New York city, and many other important buildings of Chicago and other metropolitan centers, notably among them the new Northwestern Mutual Life building, in Milwaukee, which is one of the finest in the world. This, in outline, is the history of his professional career. It indicates little, however, of what he has actually accomplished. As stated, at the outset of his career he determined that he would not depend upon parental assistance, though his people might have given him good advantages. He has never had a single day's training in a school for architects, yet he has ever been a student since starting out in this line in 1893. He has read the most advanced authorities upon architecture and from experience has learned many valuable lessons therein contained. He has studied design, line, color and every phase of architectural beauty, recognizing from the first that substantiality, comfort and convenience must precede the mere adornment. He has fought his way inch by inch against competition with those long and well established in business. He has proved his worth, demonstrated his power and given evidence of his resourcefulness, and today much of the architectural beauty that has been developed in Chicago in recent years is due to his labors. He stands where individual effort and merit have placed him and his position is a foremost one among American architects.

In Chicago, on the 1st of February, 1905, Mr. Marshall was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Walton, daughter of Samuel B. Walton, of this city, and they have become parents of two children, Elizabeth, born January 16, 1907, and Benjamin Howard, Jr., born May 5, 1909. Mr. Marshall is well known in club circles of the city, holding membership in the Union League, the Chicago Automobile, the Exmoor and the South Shore Country Clubs, and he finds recreation in motoring, and golf is one of his pastimes. He also indulges in farming, not as a source of revenue, although his interests in that line are profitably conducted, but rather as an interest which relieves the attention of his immense business ac-

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tivities along architectural lines. His love of outdoor life and sports constitutes an even balance to his business activities, the intelligent direction of which has gained for him honor and prominence.

CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY BLAIR.

The late Chauncey Buckley Blair, for nearly thirty years the president of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, was for several decades one of the financial powers of the city and the west. He is accorded unanimous credit of having twice in his remarkable career saved the financial situation in Chicago, restored public confidence and averted a general disaster to its banks and a far-spreading and incalculable financial calamity. Conservative while treading the safe paths of prosperity, he always met the threats of commercial and financial disaster with confident and brave bearing, and was most bold when he seemed to be leading a forlorn hope. Moreover, in his character as friend, father and husband he was helpful, tender and thoughtful, combining in his character the strength and gentleness which spell the true man and gentleman.

Mr. Blair was a native of Blandford, Massachusetts, and a member of one of the oldest families of that place, his great-grandfather having settled there in 1758. The Blair family are of Celtic origin and are traced in Scotland as far back as the twelfth century. Early in the fifteenth century they migrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, to the north of Ireland, settling at Aghadowey, County Antrim, in the province of Ulster, from whence they came to America about 1718. The line of descent is designated by Roman numerals in the following:

(I) Robert Blair, son of James and Rachael (Boyd) Blair, of Aghadowey County Antrim, Ireland, was the eldest of two brothers who came to America and settled at Rutland, Worcester county, Massachusetts, before 1720. He married Isabella, daughter of David Rankin, who came to Aghadowey from Scotland in 1685. They had eleven children.

(II) Robert Blair, junior, eighth child of Robert and Isabella (Rankin) Blair, born in Rutland, Massachusetts, married Hannah Thompson, a native of Ireland, and settled in Blandford, Massachusetts, in 1758. They had seven children.

(III) Rufus Blair, sixth child of Robert, junior, and Hannah (Thompson) Blair, was born in western Massachusetts; spent his life in Blandford, where he married Dolly, daughter of Samuel Boise, and had seven children.

(IV) Samuel Blair, eldest child of Rufus and Dolly (Boise) Blair, was born in Blandford, where he married Hannah, youngest daughter of Jonathan Frary. He removed to New York state in 1811 and died at Cortland. Their children were: Caroline, Justus P., Chauncey B., Lyman, William and Anna B., three of whom, Chauncey B., Lyman and Willam are prominently identified with the early history of Chicago.

Chauncey B. Blair, the third child of Samuel and Hannah (Frary) Blair, was born at Blandford, June 18, 1810. In the year 1814 the family moved into Cortland county, New York, where Chauncey remained until he was eleven years old. He then returned to his native town to live with an uncle, a farmer, and there he re-

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mained employed on the farm until he had attained his majority, when he went back to Cortland county, where his family still resided. He remained there until 1835, when he determined to try his fortunes in the west. In the spring of that year, without business experience, but with a strong body and a strong character, the young man came west and commenced to locate and sell lands in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Guided only by the imperfect maps then furnished by the public land offices, he rode over this vast territory on horseback, and thus gaining intimate knowledge of the property which he offered for sale was enabled to do a "land office business" until 1837, when, by the withdrawal of such lands by presidential proclamation, he was obliged to abandon this profitable field. In the fall of that year he associated himself with his brother, Lyman, in the grain business in Michigan City and the operations of the firm covered a large territory, as Michigan City was then the only shipping point to eastern markets. The firm name was C. B. & L. Blair, and at one time they owned the largest warehouse in Indiana. It was the only one that could receive and forward produce. They also built the first bridge pier on the east side of Lake Michigan, and were among the pioneer shippers of grain to the east. Chauncey B. Blair secured a charter and built a plank road thirty miles long for the purpose of making transportation inland from the lake easier. Notes were issued on the stock of the plank road corporation and a banking business was started. He was made president of this banking company and so first entered upon the business to which he practically devoted the remainder of his life. The notes issued by this company, known as the Union Plank Road Company, were accepted by all the state banks in the northwest and were all finally redeemed in gold. Some of them were held in the south at the time of the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, but were promptly honored when presented at the close of the war.

During this period, he went a little into railroad building, being one of the incorporators of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, which was the first road to impair the usefulness of his plank road. The Northern Indiana was afterward consolidated with the Michigan Southern. He next became interested in the State Bank of Indiana, and when it was rechartered, under the name of the Bank of the State of Indiana, he secured a controlling interest in its La Porte branch, later becoming its president.

In 1861, he came to Chicago and acquired an interest in a private bank, which he held until 1865. He then organized the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, which began to do business at No. 36 South Clark street with a paid-up capital of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The officers were: President, Chauncey B. Blair; cashier, Henry B. Symond. At its last statement prior to the fire, its capital was six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, surplus three hundred thousand dollars, deposits one million, one hundred and forty-nine thousand, seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. Mr. Blair had been president of it continuously during that time and had made an enviable record as a financier, sometimes pursuing a policy against the judgment of all his friends. At the time of the great fire of 1871 he insisted upon an immediate and full payment to all the depositors of this bank, although nearly every other financier in Chicago advised against such a course. His decision was greeted with admiration in all parts of the country, and his action resulted in establishing on a firm basis the credit of Chicago, at that time greatly impaired.

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When, by reason of the inability of the city to collect the taxes of 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, and on account of the fire losses and subsequent stagnation of business and other complications the credit of Chicago became materially impaired, Mr. Blair was one of the few to come to the reseue of the city and by his faith in the city and his advances may be said to have saved Chicago's credit a second time. During the panic of 1873, when the banks of Boston, New York and other large cities had suspended payments and most of the Chicago banks favored the same course, proposing to issue clearing-house certificates, he made a firm stand at a clearing-house meeting and announced that he proposed to pay all demands. His arguments convinced the other bankers that it was the proper course to pursue and, as a result, they passed through the panic without serious harm and Chicago's credit was placed on a firmer basis than ever.

Mr. Blair continued in the presidency of the Merchants National Bank until 1888, when he retired and was succeeded by his son, Chauncey J. Blair. Five years later that institution was consolidated with another, becoming the Corn Exchange National Bank, one of the foremost of the city today. The principle on which Mr. Blair managed his bank, as shown by the reports to the comptroller of the currency was remarked upon by many of the best bankers of the country. The cash reserves held by the bank were probably larger than those of any other bank in the country in proportion to its liabilities, with possibly one exception—the Chemical National Bank of New York.

Upon the death of Mr. Blair, January 30, 1891, the local press, from which we make the following extracts, was replete with tribute to his successful career and noble character:

"Mr. Blair was a man of the old style. Wholly unassuming, positive in his convictions, ready to give his last dollar to meet a bit of paper or an obligation in which his honor was involved in the faintest degree; his whole business career was one of protest against the rapid methods adopted by men of fewer years and less honor. The writer recalls a remark made to him by the deceased in 1877. 'Don't try to argue with me about silver. It will never do for a medium of exchange beyond the fractional part of a dollar.' "—The Chicago Post, January 30, 1891.

Under the heading of "One Model Citizen," the Chicago Times of January 31, 1891, reports "The Eventful Career of a Man who had the Welfare of Chicago at heart."

"Passing away at the ripe age of eighty-one years, the career of Chauncey B. Blair, so long identified with the largest financial interest of the city, becomes in its personal phases one of great interest to the citizens of Chicago.

"Always a busy man, and altogether a business man, Mr. Blair had in his long life neither the time nor the inclination for else than the advancement of constantly increasing commercial interests. He threw his whole energies into his work. He cared neither for amusements, which generally seemed to him frivolous, nor for vacations, which were esteemed a waste of time. In his banking life he was daily, throughout the year, at his desk early in the morning and the last to leave at night. He was eminently conservative in all his ideas and most closely allied with the customs of the more rigid past. He often referred to the time when he had to work sixteen hours out of the twenty-four and deprecated many of the innovations of later days, which seemed to him a relaxing of those stern convictions of old.

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"Unostentatious generosity to the deserving was a characteristic of Mr. Blair. It had always been his custom to care for the sick among the employes of his large bank, aiding the families in their illness and helping to bury their dead. At Christmas they were all remembered with gifts of money, which were distributed according to the needs, rather than with regard to position or the salary earned.

"In personal habits and demeanor, Mr. Blair was plain and old-fashioned. He generally voted the republican ticket, but did not mingle in politics. He was not a church member, while a regular attendant at Trinity Episcopal church. He died in the peace and quiet of his home, as he had lived. In more than a half century of unremitting energy, with the record of never having had a mortgage recorded against him nor a piece of paper protested, he had left a reputation for shrewdness and absolute diligence and integrity in a rigid business life."

"The residence of the late Chauncey B. Blair, No. 1611 Michigan avenue, was crowded with those who had come to attend the funeral yesterday. So many of the friends of the deceased banker were there that the upper part of the house was opened to the throng, while a line of men reaching from the curb to the door stood with uncovered heads, listening to the opening chant, 'Rest Ye Weary Ones,' given by the choir of Trinity Chapel. In the parlor where the coffin lay were seated men whose clothing showed they were ordinary workmen. They had evidently been among the many to whom Mr. Blair had shown kindness in life. Their sorrow was touching. No demonstration was made beyond the fact that they wept, an evidence of feeling men rarely show."—Chicago Tribune, February 2, 1891.

Chauncey Buckley Blair married in Michigan City, Indiana, June 11, 1844, Caroline Olivia De Groff, daughter of Amos and Harriet (Sleight) De Groff, who was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, August 7, 1822, and died in Chicago, December 5, 1867. A family of six children was born to them, five sons and one daughter. Two of the former, George G. and William S., are deceased, while Chauncey J., Henry A. and Watson F. have become prominent as Chicago financiers and are all identified with the Corn Exchange Bank, which is the successor of the Merchants' National, founded by their father. The daughter, Harriet, is the widow of the late John J. Borland, of this city.

HENRY G. WEBER.

Henry G. Weber, who is now conducting an extensive and profitable teaming and contracting business, was born in Chicago, April 12, 1862. He is of German descent, his parents having come from the fatherland to the new world in 1849. When Chicago was still a small town they settled here, making their home in the northern section of the city, so that Henry G. Weber in the pursuit of his education attended the Rogers Park public school. His first commercial venture was in the butchering and meat business in Rogers Park but he found this too confining and turned his attention to truck farming on an extensive scale, cultivating one hundred acres or more in Rogers Park and finding ready sale for his products in the city markets. At length he withdrew from that business and turned his attention to

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teaming and contracting, in which he is now engaged. He is meeting with success in this undertaking and now employs a number of workmen.

On the 17th of March, 1883, Mr. Weber was united in marriage to Miss Ida Birmingham and they have become parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, the eldest son being engaged in business with his father.

In his political views Mr. Weber is independent, having never allied himself with any party or subjected himself to the dictates of machine rule. For twenty years he has been a loyal and valued member of the Royal Arcanum and his religious faith is that of the German Lutheran church. He is interested in all that pertains to public progress and improvement along material, intellectual and moral lines, and he has found in business that industry and energy will bring success, for it has been those qualities which he has employed in attaining his present prosperity.

DAVID W. AVERILL, M. D.

Dr. David W. Averill was numbered among the representative citizens of Chicago and his life work was a credit to the profession to which he dedicated his services and his talents. He was a native of Canada, born of Scotch parentage, and he inherited the sturdy virtues of the Scotch race. Self-educated, he began life when a young man with no other resources than the talents with which nature had endowed him. He determined to direct his energies into those channels wherein keen intellectuality as well as close application are demanded and, having prepared himself for college, he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated, and the breadth of his course was indicated in the fact that the degrees of M. D. and D. D. S. were both conferred upon him. He was a classmate of the celebrated American dentist, Dr. Evans, who became a leading practitioner in Paris, France, where his success was such that at his death he left an enormous fortune.

Following his graduation Dr. Averill came to the middle west, settling first in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where he opened an office. He made friends readily because of a genial nature and unfeigned cordiality and this, together with his skill in his professions, soon enabled him to acquire a fine practice. Believing that a larger city would afford him still better opportunity, he removed to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he came to be regarded as one of the leaders in the field of both dentistry and medicine. Still he sought a wider scope for his labors and came to Chicago, where for a number of years he was engaged in the manufacture of a proprietary medicine—anti morbific—a remedy which he made from his own formula. As a result of careful and intelligent business management, success came to him and at his death he left a substantial competence. He passed away August 2, 1892, at the age of fifty-two years, and was laid to rest in Oakwoods cemetery.

Dr. Averill represented a high type of citizenship, was a kind-hearted, lovable man and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. Many traits of his character suggested a superior individual and an influence that was elevating to all who came within its radius. He held membership in the Episcopal church and found in its teachings the motive springs of his conduct.

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D. W. AVERILL

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While residing in Ottumwa, Iowa, Dr. Averill was united in marriage to Mrs. Thomas Doney, whose maiden name was Addie Morse. She was a native of Streetsboro, Ohio, and a daughter of Andrew J. and Mary (Packer) Morse, who came to Chicago about 1860. Her father was a native of the state of New York and his wife was a daughter of Jesse and Amy (Gould) Packer, and the latter was a daughter of Thomas and Amy (Weatherhead) Gould. The parents of Thomas Gould were Lieutenant Stephen and Esther (Wilder) Gould, and the former was born at Sutton, Massachusetts. He joined the minute men at Warwick, Massachusetts, at the time of the war for independence and continued in the revolutionary struggle through an extended period, winning a lieutenant's commission. His wife, Esther Wilder, was a daughter of Captain Aaron Wilder, who also was an active participant in the war for independence. Andrew J. Morse, father of Mrs. Averill, while a native of the state of New York, was married in Ohio. He was educated for the ministry and was ordained in the Methodist church, after which he for some time engaged in preaching. At the time of the gold excitement in California he made his way to that state, where he remained for several years, and after his return to the middle west settled in Chicago, where he engaged in the cooperage business. His daughter, Mrs. Averill, was educated at Willoughby, Ohio, and in Palmer's Academy on State street, which she attended after the removal of her parents to Chicago. In early womanhood she became the wife of Thomas Doney, a native of Paris, France, and a son of Thomas Doney, Sr., the celebrated steel engraver, who on coming to America resided for a while in New York but later removed to the west and passed away in Elgin, Illinois. His son Thomas married Addie Morse and became identified with the wholesale grocery trade of Chicago, being a member of the firm of Sayers, Gilmore & Doney, whose place of business was at 85 South Water street. He died in Chicago, leaving a widow and one son Henry Eugene. Mrs. Doney afterward became the wife of Dr. D. W. Averill. The son Henry Eugene Doney entered the employ of Marshall Field & Company in the wholesale house when a young man, being assigned to duty in the cashier's office. He advanced rapidly and before long was offered the position of auditor with Fowler Brothers, meat packers. He applied himself closely to his work, studied the details of his business and won such favor with the firm that before he had attained his majority he was placed in charge of the finances of that firm at Albany, New York. Subsequently he occupied a position of responsibility with Morris Brothers of Chicago and each change in his business connection was made in the way of advancement. Later he accepted a responsible position in the management of the big refining plant of Davis & Jacobson at Denver, Colorado, and was with their successors, a large German syndicate, until failing health necessitated a change, when he took charge of the management of a large farm property belonging to his mother situated near Momence, Illinois. He married Miss Helen Gross, of New York, and has one son, Henry Eugene, Jr., born January 19, 1896.

After the death of Dr. Averill Mrs. Averill became the wife of William H. Eastland, whom she survives. She makes her home in Chicago and is well known and prominent in the social circles of the south side. In the management and care of considerable property she has shown rare business ability. She takes a most active and helpful part in charitable work and has been president of the

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Woman's Relief Corps, the auxiliary of Columbia Post, G. A. R., doing much active service in the work of that organization. She is likewise a member of the Arche Club and the Unity Club and is also a member of the McCabe Memorial Methodist church at Fifty-fourth and Washington streets.

CHARLES A. F. SPOEHR.

Charles A. F. Spoehr, to whom active labor has brought the prosperity and the leisure which now enable him to live retired and enjoy those things which are to him of keenest interest and pleasure, makes his home at No. 4821 Evanston avenue. He has resided continuously in Chicago for forty-two years and is numbered with the German-American residents who have constituted an important element in the city's business growth and development. A native of southern Germany, he was born at Goeppingen, Wurtemberg, December 16, 1841, his parents being George Conrad and Charlotte (Mayer) Spoehr, both of whom passed away in their native land. They were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters: Johanna, Charlotte, Marie, Rosena, Jacob and Charles A. F. The first named, now eighty-three years of age, is the wife of Louis Sauder, a resident of Brownsville, Texas, where she has lived since 1852. It was in one of her houses that the first white man was killed on the night of August 13, 1906, in what is commonly referred to as the Brownsville riot, when the Twenty-fifth Regiment, composed of negro soldiers, charged upon the residents of the place, resulting in the discharge from military service of a number of the members of Companies B, C and D by order of President Roosevelt. Charlotte Spoehr, the widow of Henry Miller, is also a resident of Brownsville, Texas. Marie passed away in her native land, and Rosena is the wife of Louis Miller, of Schorndorf, Wurtemberg. Of the brothers, Jacob has been dead for fifteen years, while Charles A. F. is the immediate subject of this review.

The latter acquired good educational advantages in his native land, passing through consecutive grades until he reached the gymnasium which is the equivalent of the high school in this country. He afterward completed a commercial course at Stuttgart and then in 1867 bade adieu to home and native land and sailed for America, settling in Philadelphia, where he remained for two years. In 1869, however, he resumed his westward journey and came to Chicago. He regarded the city and its opportunities so favorable that he decided to remain and has since been a resident here. Various business enterprises claimed his attention until 1871, when in September of that year, in connection with Charles Rapp, a chemist, he opened a kid glove cleaning establishment. Five weeks later he lost all his earthly possessions in the great fire which swept over Chicago, the only remnant of his business that he saved being the brass key to the door of his shop, a souvenir which he now has and prizes very highly. Following this calamity he entered the employ of John Kranz, with whom he remained until 1876, when in company with Ferdinand and G. A. Bunte he established the business of Bunte Brothers & Spoehr, manufacturers of high-grade chocolates and candies. The business was incorporated March 1, 1903, at which time Mr. Spoehr became treasurer and chairman

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of the executive committee of the company. Later in the year however, he sold out his interests to Messrs. Bunte Brothers and since that time has lived in his pleasant home at 4821 Evanston avenue.

In 1881 Mr. Spoehr was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Bunte, who died the following year leaving an infant son, Conrad, who is now engaged in the confectionary business in New York city. On the 31st of March, 1884, Mr. Spoehr was again married, his second union being with Miss Frida Baeuerlen, who by her marriage has become the mother of four sons, two of whom are living, namely: Herman A., now a resident of Tucson, Arizona, who has received exceptional educational advantages, having attained to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and Victor, thirteen years of age, who resides at home with his parents. Politically Mr. Spoehr is a republican where national issues are involved, though in local matters he regards the character of the candidate as being more important than partisanship and in this regard he casts an independent ballot. Fraternally he is a member of Hesperia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and in his religious belief is a Christian Scientist. There are few men more worthy of representation in a work of this kind than is Mr. Spoehr, whose years have been filled with useful effort in the promotion of the business interests of the city of his adoption and whose labors have been crowned with a success which now enables him to live retired, enjoying in well earned ease the fruit of his former toil.

CHARLES BOWEN CONGDON.

Charles Bowen Congdon, senior partner of the grain commission firm of Congdon & Steever and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1873, is numbered among the sons of New England who found in the great and growing western city the opportunities which they sought for business advancement. Mr. Congdon's birth occurred in Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 11th of March, 1853, his parents being Joseph and Eliza Congdon. He is indebted to the public-school system of his native town for the educational opportunities accorded him and when in early manhood he passed in mental review upon the different sections of the country and the business opportunities offered he resolved to make Chicago his home, arriving here in 1873. He joined the Chicago Board of Trade in 1874 and has ever since been identified with the grain business, having personal acquaintance with many of the most prominent men, who have operated on the board, being today one of the oldest members. In the thirty-eight years which have come and gone since his arrival in this city he has always been engaged in the grain commission business and with the growth of the city as a shipping center has developed his business to large and profitable proportions. In 1904 he was joined by J. C. Steever in forming the present firm of Congdon & Steever, of which for eight years he has been senior partner. They handle an extensive amount of grain annually and are prominent representatives of this branch of commercial activity.

Since 1885, Mr. Congdon has made his home in Evanston and is closely allied with the interests and activities of that city. He is prominent and popular in various clubs, his name being found on membership rolls of the Union League, Chicago

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and the Glen View Clubs. It is characteristic of Mr. Congdon that he is never too busy to be cordial and courteous, and never too cordial to be busy. In fact social and commercial interests constitute an even balance in his life. He has the faculty of concentrating his energies upon the interest or duties of the moment and this concentration has been one of the strong features in his success. He was married in 1876 and has five children.

GOTLIEB F. SCHWARZ.

Careful investigation indicates how prominent and helpful a part the Teutonic race has played in the upbuilding of Chicago. Possessing the characteristic qualities of his nationality, Gotlieb F. Schwarz made continuous progress in the business world and as every successful legitimate enterprise constitutes a helpful force in commercial and industrial progress so the business which Mr. Schwarz built up proved of worth in the general activity of the city as well as a source of substantial income for his family. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 9, 1850, and in that city his parents, August Schwarz, a native of Germany, and Dorothy Burkhardt, were married. They continued their residence there until 1856, when they brought their family to Chicago, and Gotlieb F. Schwarz here pursued his education in both German and English schools. On arriving in this city the father organized the August Schwarz Cleaning & Dyeing Company and became one of the pioneers in this line of business, in which he continued until his death, which occurred on the 12th of July, 1903. On that date Gotlieb F. Schwarz succeeded him as the president of the company and so continued until his own demise, since which time the business has been carried on by his four sons, August, Charles, Ernest and Albert.

Gotlieb F. Schwarz made his initial step in commercial circles in connection with the business which his father had established. The father suffered very heavy losses during the great fire of 1871. In fact, nothing was saved except a violin which G. F. Schwarz managed to preserve from the flames. He then went to Boston, where he remained for two years, working for two dollars per week and his board. Believing, however, that much better business opportunities could be secured in the middle west, he returned to Chicago in 1873 and opened a new place of business. How well he succeeded can be imagined by the splendid business he built up, which was due to his own labors and ability. His beautiful home on Hampden court also stands as visible evidence of his enterprise and his success. As the years passed his patronage steadily grew which included the best families in the city and in time he became one of the substantial residents of Chicago.

On the 12th of August, 1875, G. F. Schwarz was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Haberle, a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and a daughter of John and Anna Haberle, who were natives of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany. Coming to the new world, they settled in New Haven and it was there that their daughter was born, but in her girlhood days she became a resident of Chicago. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children: Emma D., now the wife of Albert J. Brockman, who is engaged in the real-estate business; August J., who married

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G. F. SCHWARZ

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Agnes C. Clausen; Charles H., who wedded Anna Beggs; Ernest H., who married Paulina Heuer; Clara S., the wife of Lawrence Ferguson; and Albert T. and Helen M., at home. The mother deserves much credit for the manner in which the family has been reared. Devoted to her home, she has given to her children every possible care and attention and the Schwarz family stands today among the prominent of the German families of the city, occupying a high position in social circles, while their home indicates culture and refinement on every hand. The family residence at 2724 Hampden court was erected by Mr. Schwarz in 1892.

He held membership in the St. Paul German Lutheran church, to which his widow also belongs. He was an intimate friend of its venerable pastor, the Rev. Henry Wunder, who has reached the age of eighty-one years, and to the church work he made generous contribution, doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. In fact, his beneficence extended to many good works done in the name of charity and religion. He was a director of the Passavant Hospital and at his death left a bequest of five hundred dollars for that institution. He also left one thousand dollars to the Addison Orphan Asylum and throughout his life he was constantly giving to charity, assisting both benevolent institutions and individuals. His heart responded quickly to any appeal of sorrow or distress and he was ever ready to reach out a helping hand. He cared little for society in the usually accepted sense of the term but found great happiness in his own home, in the companionship of his family and his friends. He was a man well liked by all who knew him for his genuine personal worth and many admirable characteristics impressed themselves upon the community in which he lived. Though he started out in life working at a salary of two dollars per week and board, he made steady advancement through his persistent energy and honorable business efforts and to his family was enabled to leave a most comfortable competence.

WILLIAM HARD.

William Hard, educator, settlement worker and editorial and magazine writer of Chicago, was born September 15, 1878, at Painted Post, New York, a son of Clark P. and Lydia E. (Van Someren) Hard, the father a Methodist minister and missionary in India. Spending a portion of his youth in India while his father was engaged in missionary labors there, William Hard attended the Philander Smith Institute at Mussoorie. Following his return to his native land he pursued his studies in the public schools of Lima, New York, afterward in the Evanston Academy, at Evanston, Illinois, and then went abroad for study in University College at London, England. He won his B. A. degree upon graduation from the Northwestern University at Evanston in 1900 and has since spent one year in post-graduate work as a fellow in history at Northwestern. Taking up the profession of teaching he served as instructor of Greek and Roman history in the Evanston Academy and was afterward head resident of the Northwestern University Settlement. He later became a resident of Hull House and an active factor in settlement work, much interested in the varied problems which constitute phases of that life. He was for a time editorial writer for the Chicago Tribune and occu-

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pied the position of assistant to the commissioner of public works of the city of Chicago but is now largely giving his time to magazine writing and his name is a familiar one to the readers of a number of the leading magazines of the country.

On the 3d of November, 1903, in Chicago, Mr. Hard was married to Miss Anne Scribner and they now have a daughter and son, Eleanor and William. Mr. Hard became a member of the Beta Theta Pi and the Deru during his college days and his name is now on the membership rolls of the City Club of Chicago, the University Club and the Cliff Dwellers.

CHARLES R. ROTH, M. D.

Liberal professional training in America and in Europe has brought Dr. Charles R. Roth acquaintance with the scientific principles of his chosen profession and his devotion to his daily duties has gained for him success in practice. He was born at Racine, Wisconsin, January 20, 1877, and is a son of Charles J. Roth, whose birth occurred in Apulta, Saxony, Germany, in 1848. He was only a year old, however, when taken to Racine, Wisconsin, where he became a prominent business man, continuing in active connection with the commercial interests of that city to the time of his death in 1907. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Helen Weidauer, was born in the same town where her husband's birth occurred, and with her parents came to the United States in her childhood, the family home being established in Racine. Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Roth became the parents of five children of whom four are now living.

When a little lad of six years Charles R. Roth became a pupil in the public schools, wherein he pursued his education to the age of seventeen years, and afterward spent one year in the academy of Racine and one year in the business college of that city. He also devoted two years to pharmacy and his business-college course enabled him to secure a good position as bookkeeper, which he occupied until 1900. He had decided, however, to become a physician and had resolved, moreover, to earn every cent necessary to carry him through college. He lived up to this resolution, never having to ask his father for funds. On the contrary he worked and earned the money to pay all of his expenses and the self-reliant and independent spirit thus displayed has constituted one of the strong elements in his success and advancement in life. In 1900 he entered the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, where he spent two years, after which he continued his studies in the university at Valparaiso, Indiana, being graduated in pharmacy there in 1903. He then returned to Northwestern and completed his medical course by two more years of study, receiving the M. D. degree in 1906. Broad and practical experience came to him in eighteen months' service as interne in a Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Hospital, after which he went abroad for post-graduate work in Berlin and Vienna. In 1907 he returned to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He brought back with him a comprehensive knowledge of the progressive methods of some of the eminent physicians, surgeons and scientists of the old world and his work has been eminently successful. He holds membership with the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical

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Society and the American Medical Association, and has an office at No. 81 North State street and also at 6405 North Clark street.

On the 8th of December, 1902, Dr. Roth was united in marriage to Miss Pearl L. Kimball, a daughter of Judge John J. Kimball, of Downers Grove, and unto this union two children have been born: Edith V., born August 22, 1908; and Hazel M., April 21, 1911. Mrs. Roth was educated in the schools of Downers Grove and in the university at Valparaiso, Indiana. The Doctor belongs to the Masonic fraternity, to the Knights of Pythias and the United Order of Foresters. His political support is given to the republican party and religiously he is connected with the Presbyterian church. Motoring constitutes the chief source of his recreation but he has comparatively little leisure, his increasing professional duties making more and more demand upon his time and energies.

JOHN W. McCONNELL, M. D.

For twelve years Dr. John W. McConnell has maintained an office at 3500 Armitage avenue and in the practice of his profession has shown that his training was thorough and comprehensive and that he had largely mastered the underlying scientific principles of medical and surgical work. He was born in Chicago, October 25, 1878, a son of William and Mary (Lewis) McConnell. The father was born near Belfast, Ireland, in April, 1836, and on coming to the United States in 1861 settled in Chicago, where he is now living retired. His wife was born in Dublin, Ireland, in September, 1847, and also survives. By her marriage she became the mother of five children: John W., of this review; Ida; May; Helen, the wife of Henry Donahue, of Chicago; and Gertrude.

When a lad of six summers Dr. McConnell entered the public schools of his native city, passing through consecutive grades until he reached the age of eighteen years and had completed the work of the sophomore year in the Northwest Division high school. He afterward pursued a course in Bryant & Stratton Business College and entered commercial circles as bookkeeper for Sears, Roebuck & Company, with whom he continued until 1898. Further training came to him in two years' work at the Athenaeum of Chicago, but he regarded all this merely as a stepping-stone to other things. In his boyhood he wished to become a physician and was a great favorite of Dr. John Tischer, one of the pioneer members of the medical profession of this city. When the boy was old enough the Doctor allowed him access to his medical library and he became an earnest student, devoting his evenings and all leisure hours to the mastery of the medical works placed at his disposal. He was employed during the summer months and thus earned a sum of money sufficient to enable him to pay his way through college. In 1895 he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated in 1900. For fifteen months he was interne in St. Elizabeth's Hospital and thus put his theoretical knowledge to the test in the broad and varied experience of hospital work. When that period had passed, he opened an office at 3500 Armitage avenue, where he has since been located, continuing in general practice. His professional services have been largely sought and his practice is now extensive and of an important char-

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acter. He is serving on the staff of St. Ann's Hospital and is district surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad. He is also medical examiner for the Catholic Order of Foresters and for the National Union, in both of which he holds membership, and he belongs to the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society.

On the 22d of November, 1911, Dr. McConnell was married to Miss Genevieve Duffy, a daughter of John J. Duffy of this city. Mrs. McConnell was educated in the Sacred Heart Convent and is a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music. The Doctor's sisters were also well educated in music. Both Dr. and Mrs. McConnell hold membership in the Catholic church and he seeks pleasure and recreation in out-of-door sports, particularly golf. He resides at No. 2255 North Spaulding avenue and is well known in that section of the city, although his practice also extends to many other districts and has been constantly growing in volume and importance since he entered upon the active work of the profession.

ARTHUR JAMES THOMPSON.

By the slow but sure stages of steady progression, Arthur James Thompson has reached a prominent position in business circles as president and treasurer of the Arthur J. Thompson Company, doing business throughout the United States and also in Europe and the West Indies. He was born in Chicago February 18, 1872, a son of George and Rebecca Thompson. He is a descendant in the paternal and maternal lines from ancestors who came from England and Scotland, his parents having sailed from London to the new world in 1865. The family home was established at South Evanston, Illinois, where he attended the public schools, later spending two years as a student in the Chicago Manual Training School.

He put aside his text-books in 1886 and in youth and early manhood had considerable experience in connection with agricultural life. He was always fond of animals and the wild country and enjoyed the close contact with nature. He spent several summers on stock farms in Nebraska and Indiana while in school and entered the employ of Adam Earl on the Shadeland Stock Farm in Indiana in order to acquaint himself with the business of raising thoroughbred Hereford and Jersey cattle.

Not in agricultural, but in mercantile circles, however, was Mr. Thompson destined to win success and make for himself the creditable reputation which is now his. In 1888 he returned to Chicago and entered the employ of Corbin, May & Company, wholesale grocers, then doing business on Michigan avenue. After a short time, however, he joined his father in business, the association being maintained for about a year. He next became a salesman in a house handling canned goods, dried fruits and beans and was thus employed until 1896, when he established business on his own account, handling carload lots of beans, peas and dried fruit. In this business he has continued for fifteen years, incorporating his business on the 14th of February, 1909, under the style of the Arthur J. Thompson Company. In order to facilitate the interests of the trade and to get into closer contact with the source of supplies and the base of sales, he has established branch houses at Flint, Michigan, St. Louis and Kansas City, and Rochester, New York.

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ARTHUR J. THOMPSON

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On the 1st of July, 1893, in Chicago, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Virginia O'Bannon, of Louisville, Kentucky, and has one daughter, Margaret Nancy Thompson. In his political views Mr. Thompson is a democrat but takes no active part in politics. Neither has he close association with secret societies. He belongs to the Evanston Golf Club and attends St. Mark's Episcopal church. He has won notable success in the fifteen years in which he has engaged in business on his own account and the policy which he has followed commends him to the confidence and good-will of all.

WILLIAM RICKCORDS FOLSOM.

Observation extending over many years proves that a young man who is governed by right principles and willing to apply himself has little excuse to offer, if he does not attain a fair degree of success in his calling. He may he held back by lack of ambition but not so with William Rickcords Folsom, of Chicago, who has from his boyhood been blessed with a laudable desire to accomplish something worthy of the name. For eight years past he has been treasurer of the Chicagoi Title & Trust Company, a position which he has filled to the entire acceptance of the directors and patrons of this well known institution. He is a native of Folsomdale, New York, born May 25, 1878, a son of Benjamin F. and Alice (Rickcords) Folsom, both of whom were born in the Empire state. The father was a country merchant and died at Folsomdale in 1878, but the mother is still living and makes her home at Highland Park, Illinois. Mr. Folsom, Sr., belonged to a prominent family of New York state and was a brother of Oscar Folsom, father of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. There were four children in the family of Benjamin and Alice Folsom, two sons and two daughters, three of whom survive: Emma A., who resides in Chicago; Mrs. Carl Bullock, also of Chicago; and William R., of this sketch.

In the public schools of Buffalo, New York, William R. Folsom secured his preliminary education. Having made the necessary preparation, he matriculated at Williams College, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1896, with the degree of A. B. Soon after leaving college he came to Chicago and matriculated in the Chicago School of Law, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1898. He was admitted to the bar but has never engaged actively in practice, as his object in studying law was to gain the knowledge that would enable him to apply its principles in business. He became connected with the Chicago Title & Trust Company as a clerk and has ever since been identified with that organization. He was promoted to the office of assistant secretary, later became assistant treasurer and since 1908 has filled the position of treasurer of the company.

On the 17th of October, 1900, Mr. Folsom was married, at Chicago, to Miss Bertha Bullock, a daughter of Joseph C. Bullock, of this city. He and his wife reside at 1454 Dearborn avenue. In politics he adheres to the democratic party but has never taken an active part in public affairs, as his interest is centered in his business. Socially he is identified with the University and Twentieth Century Clubs and he is also a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, a college fraternity.

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He is active, energetic and capable in whatever he undertakes and, as he is blessed with sound business discernment, he has assisted materially in advancing the interests of the institution with which he is connected.

CHARLES HENRY HIGGS.

Few business men of Chicago have enjoyed a wider acquaintance than did Charles Henry Higgs, for he was known by reputation if not personally throughout the country, having attained a position of American leadership in his chosen field of business. With no special advantages at the outset of his career and dependent upon his own resources from the age of thirteen, he became the head of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company and through the development and improvement of the business indirectly enriched the farming class throughout the country. It was not his success alone, however, but the real character of the man that gained him the place which he held in public regard. There have been few individuals who have had so strong an opposition to sham and pretense of all kinds. His own life was as an open book which any might read and the pages were free from any stain, intrigue or dishonor. His life indeed in many respects formed an example well worthy of emulation.

Mr. Higgs was born in Berlin, Wisconsin, March 1, 1857, and was the eldest child in a large family, the parents being William H. and Ellen M. (Hook) Higgs. The father and mother were both born in England, the former coming to the United States at the age of seventeen years, while the latter was five years of age when brought to the new world. The life of the home was one of struggle and enforced economy with courage and ambition pitting themselves against the stern conditions of life. A removal was made to Stockbridge, Wisconsin, and there the children, Charles Higgs among the number, acquired their education in the old mission school which had been established for the Indians. The father was very fond of music and sang in the Baptist church of which he was a member. His son Charles inherited much of his love for music and for years in his youth and early manhood sung in church and in social gatherings. Music throughout his entire life remained one of his chief sources of pleasure and made him forget the burdens and trials of an arduous business life. He left school at the age of thirteen and began working as a farm hand, receiving his board and five dollars per month for his labor. Even in his early boyhood, however, he was actuated by a desire for advancement and used every opportunity that seemed to point to higher things. He became a clerk in a village store and while thus employed gave every spare moment to reading and study. For two years he was employed in a woolen mill at Berlin, Wisconsin, and for three years engaged in clerking in a dry-goods store in that place. In the evenings he mastered shorthand and bookkeeping and was later employed as a stenographer in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for two years. In 1881 he secured a situation in the woodenware factory of Hook Brothers Manufacturing Company at Union City, Indiana, and years later this business was purchased by the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company of which Mr. Higgs eventually became the president. In 1888 he entered the firm of Hook Brothers,

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having in the meantime worked his way upward through intermediate positions until the recognition of his ability brought him a share in the business and he became vice president of the Hook Brothers Manufacturing Company of Union City, Indiana.

In 1887 he became connected with the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company in charge of the plant at Mankato, Minnesota. His executive force and keen business discernment won him promotion to the position of northwestern manager in 1897 with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and on the 20th of November, 1901, he removed to Chicago, having been made vice president and general manager. He also held official connection with allied companies, being vice president of the De Laval Dairy Supply Company of San Francisco, California. In 1906 he was elected president of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company and so continued until a year prior to his death, when he resigned on account of ill health but continued as a director until his demise.

He was a man of original ideas and therefore possessed much of the spirit of initiative. He grasped every opportunity as it was presented and devoted his life to the development and perfection of the business which he so successfully built up, making it the leading undertaking of this character in the United States. He was one of the greatest authorities in the creamery business in the country, being known from coast to coast, and was given credit for leading in the development of enterprises of this character and the consequent enriching of thousands of farmers. He was largely instrumental in developing the cooperative creamery system which has constituted a valuable feature in the promotion of prosperity among the farmers and dairymen. When he became president of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company he was also president of the North Star Egg Case Filler Company in addition to his connection with the companies already mentioned.

On the 10th of September, 1885, Mr. Higgs was married in Berlin, Wisconsin, to Miss Jennie L. Pierce, and they have two children, a son and a daughter, Charles Dana and Dorothy P. Mr. Higgs was a republican in politics. He was an interested and ofttimes an active member of the Union League, Hamilton, Oak Park and Chicago Automobile, and Westward Ho Clubs, of Chicago and in the Minneapolis Commercial Club, but transcending all else was his devotion to his family. His home was to him the center of his universe and his greatest pleasure came in ministering to the happiness of wife and children. It was manifest again and again in his friendships, in his great appreciation of flowers and his admiration of nature. He passed away September 20, 1909.

CHARLES H. HALL.

Charles H. Hall was a resident of Ishpeming, Michigan, but the extent and importance of his business interests made him widely known through the middle west. He was agent of the Lake Superior Iron Company, the operations of which covered an extensive territory. His birth occurred at Bloomingburg, Sullivan county, New York, September 20, 1828, his parents being Robert T. and Hester Hall. He acquired a liberal education, attending school until seventeen years of

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age, after which he spent the succeeding two years as a clerk in a general store at Port Jervis, New York. Subsequently he entered upon an apprenticeship of three years at the machinist's trade in Chester, Connecticut, and when his term of indenture was over engaged as a journeyman and acted as foreman in the shops in and about the city of Hartford, Connecticut. In 1868, however, he determined to try his fortune in the middle west and removed from New England to Ishpeming, Michigan, to become superintendent of the Deer Lake Iron & Lumber Company. Soon afterward he became a stockholder of the company and from that time until 1874 was its agent. In the beginning of that year he was appointed agent of the Lake Superior Iron Company, one of the largest companies operating in the Mississippi valley, its mines being among the richest in Michigan. As agent for this company he was concerned in the enterprise of furnishing the city with water, having in operation a Holly pump with which a fire pressure could be given. He also made additions to the city of Ishpeming, securing land which he subdivided and thus contributed to the growth and development of the city.

In business affairs he ranked very high, possessing ability and enterprise which placed him with those capable of controlling most important and extensive interests. In politics he was always a republican but was never active as a worker in the party. He served, however, at one time as supervisor of Ishpeming. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Congregational church which he joined in 1852, but as there was for many years no church of that denomination in Ishpeming he became connected with the Presbyterian church.

On the 8th of February, 1852, in Chester, Connecticut, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Amelia M. Higgins, and unto them was born a son, Edward R. Hall, who succeeded his father in the agency of the Deer Lake Iron & Lumber Company, in which he remained active for a number of years. He is now numbered among the successful business men of Chicago and resides at Evanston.

OSCAR MARTIN BRADY.

An early resident of Chicago who has been a prominent factor in the development of the west side, is Oscar Martin Brady, one of the city's well known real-estate men. He was born at Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of November, 1842, and is a son of George S. and Margaret (Winnemore) Brady. The father was also a native of Mount Joy, his birth having there occurred in February, 1814, and he passed away at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1896. The mother was born in Philadelphia in 1820 and died in 1869 at Chicago. In their family were born fourteen children.

When a lad of about seven years Oscar M. Brady entered the public school of Mount Joy, which he attended until he was twelve. He was then sent to a school in Baltimore for a year, following which he was placed in a school at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he was nineteen, when he ran away to enter the army during the Civil war. Enlisting as a private, he went to the front as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. He saw much active duty, participating in the battle of Bull Run, Antietam,

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O. M. BRADY

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Massa's Gap and Fredericksburg. The hardships incident to camp life and the battlefield were too much for the young man, and being incapacitated for duty he was mustered out in March, 1863, with the rank of sergeant. He had lost his voice and for five months thereafter he was totally blind, but in time both organs were restored to practically their normal condition. The Brady family has been noted for patriotism and public-spirit, the great-grandfather, Alexander Brady, having fought in the Revolution, while other members have figured importantly in the country's history. When his health was restored Mr. Brady resumed his studies at the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1866. He subsequently entered the medical profession and engaged in practicing in Pennsylvania before his removal to this state. In 1870 he decided that better opportunities awaited him in the west and took up his residence in Chicago, where he has continuously resided ever since. He has long been identified with the real-estate business, his interests having largely been centered in the development of the west side, where he has erected about one hundred houses. His efforts have always been directed toward the development and betterment of the city, his support being given to every movement which would tend to improve local conditions. He was one of the organizers of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad and is still one of the stockholders. At one time he owned the Jefferson & Urban Road, which he acquired by purchase and later sold to Charles Yerkes, whom he assisted in getting the west side cross-town lines.

Mr. Brady has been married three times. His first union was with Miss Ellen Virginia Kelly, their marriage being celebrated on the 20th of February, 1867. She was a daughter of Dr. Charles Penrose Kelly, of Halifax, Pennsylvania. Three children were born of that union, only one of whom now survives, May E., who was born on the 15th of September, 1869, and is now the wife of H. E. Winn, of Oak Park. Mrs. Brady passed away in August, 1871, and on the 15th of July, 1872, Mr. Brady married her sister, Mary Kate Kelly, by whom he had the following children: Virginia June, the wife of Charles E. Coleman, of Oak Park; Oscar F., who is unmarried and engaged in business with his father; Charles M. and Carter H., deceased; Blanche H., who is unmarried; Thomas Scott, who married Loretta Sheridan and has two daughters, Virginia and Elenore, and lost a little son, Bob Ingersoll. Mr. Brady's second wife died in May, 1897, and on the 12th of April, 1905, he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie E. Streight, of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. By this union was born a daughter, Velma, who died at the age of six months; and a son, Oscar Martin, whose birth occurred on the 9th of April, 1907. He is undoubtedly the youngest son of a veteran of the Civil war living in Chicago. Mr. Brady takes great delight in his home and his young son, of whom he is very proud.

Both he and his wife affiliate with the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained high rank. He is a member of Union Park Lodge No. 610, A. F. & A. M., and a life member of York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M., while he is also affiliated with Columbia Commandery, No. 63, K. T., of which he was one of the organizers, in fact the originator. Recollections of the days spent on the battlefields of the south are kept vivid by means of the pleasant relations he maintains with his comrades of old through his connectons with the U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, G. A. R. An ardent republican, Mr. Brady always casts his ballot in support of the men and measures of that party, and has

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taken an active interest in municipal affairs. In 1881 and 1882 he represented the thirteenth ward as alderman, but the demands of his extensive personal interests did not make it possible for him to continue in public office. During the forty-one years of his residence in Chicago, Mr. Brady has been an interested observer of the many and marvelous changes that have been the outcome of the city's development, in which he has been one of the prominent factors.

LOUIS O'NEILL.

Louis O'Neill, residing at No. 1814 Ridge avenue in Evanston, has at different times been closely associated with important business interests. He was born at Newark, New Jersey, and following the removal of the family to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, pursued his education in the schools of that city. He became a resident of Chicago on the 9th of November, 1865, about six years before the great fire. Here he established a sash, door, planing mill and lumber business, in which he continued for twelve years or until 1877. In that year he turned his attention to the conduct of a granite quarry at Montello, Wisconsin, this being the first granite quarry opened in the west, and he laid the first granite blocks that were put down on the streets of Chicago. When the first cable line was built on State street in 1882 he laid the granite blocks in that street, and thus he was a pioneer in that field of business. Later he established a warehouse at Nos. 27 and 29 Michigan avenue, which he conducted successfully until 1892 and then retired. During the two succeeding years he filled the office of building commissioner in Chicago and not only at this time but also in former and later years has been an important factor in political circles, exerting considerable influence in republican ranks. It was Mr. O'Neil who brought out Hempstead Washburn as candidate for mayor and he was a member of the convention that placed Mr. Washburn at the head of the municipal ticket.

In 1897 Mr. O'Neill went to England and opened an office in London at Nos. 83 and 85 Paul street, Finsbury square, handling office fixtures and furniture. It was he who introduced the roll-top desk in the world's metropolis, for at that time London knew nothing of such an article of furniture. Upon his return to America he established the American Conduit Works at Eighteenth and Lincoln streets in Chicago, manufacturing pipes and conduits for telephone wires. In this connection he laid at least seventy-five miles of pipe and conduit in Chicago. In the meantime he became vice president of the Bush & Lane Piano Company on West Lake street, now located in Holland, Michigan. He was also at one time owner of the Illinois Tube Works of Chicago, which sold out to the Pittsburg Tube Company, and in 1910 he disposed of his interest in the Berry-Maybrun Company, dealers in molasses, syrups and jellies.

In 1857 Mr. O'Neill was married to Miss Mary Brechbill, who is a great-granddaughter of Abraham Drucksell, a very prominent divine and one of the band of ministers who, coming to America from Germany in the early part of the nineteenth century, established the United Brethren church. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill have one daughter, who is the wife of B. F. Bush and resides at 1814

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Ridge avenue in Evanston. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill are identified with the Christian Science church. In his political views he inclines toward the republican party, of which he is a stanch supporter, well versed on the important questions and issues of the day. His opinions have long held weight in party councils and he does all in his power to advance the success of the party and to insure progress in both municipal and state government. In his business life he has wisely used his time, talents and opportunities and has worked upward along substantial lines leading to success.

EDWARD B. BUTLER.

The name of Edward B. Butler has long been known in connection with commercial interests in Chicago and the spirit of initiative which he has displayed has brought him prominently to the front, making him the pioneer in movements culminating in some of the most advanced and approved business methods of the present age. As a member of the firm of Butler Brothers he was one of the first to develop a wholesale mail order house, thus marking out the path in which many others have followed.

Mr. Butler was born in Lewiston, Maine, December 16, 1858. When six years of age his parents, Manly Orville and Elizabeth (Howe) Butler, removed to Boston, where Edward became a pupil in the public schools. He put aside his textbooks at the age of sixteen and filled different positions in a wholesale dry-goods and notion house until his training prepared him for service as a commercial traveler. He went upon the road when only eighteen years of age and devoted the succeeding five years to the duties of traveling salesman, selling merchandise in the United States and Canada. In 1877 he, with his brother, George H. Butler, established a wholesale business in the sale of notions and small wares under the style of Butler Brothers. In the following year they were joined by the third brother, Charles H. Butler, and in the conduct of their business initiated plans which not only brought to them success but which, followed by others, eventually led to the development of the modern department store. The first five cent store that was ever opened purchased its entire stock of merchandise from Butler Brothers. Later this house supplied goods for five and ten cent stores and thus a great industry was established. As each forward step which they made found its justification in success they sought out still other plans for the enlargement and development of their business. Their second radical departure from the mercantile methods then prevailing was in selling their goods by catalogue instead of sending out traveling men to solicit trade. They brought from the press a comprehensive catalogue which they styled "Our Drummer," and this gave rise to the wholesale mail order business which is now one of the most important features in modern merchandising. This catalogue has grown with the growth of the business, always most original and complete of all mercantile publications and teaching to hundreds of jobbers the value of judicious advertising of this character. In 1887 the business was incorporated under the name of Butler Brothers. The brothers who were associates of Edward B. Butler in the beginning are both now deceased.

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The company has great distributing houses in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Dallas, the five establishments employing more than six thousand men and transacting an annual business amounting to nearly forty million dollars. Long since has he become recognized as one of the foremost representatives of commercial interests in Chicago and he is also known in financial circles as a director of the Corn Exchange Bank. Not alone upon business activities has he concentrated his energies and interests for he has become a factor in the management and support of various public projects which are elements in the intellectual and aesthetic progress and the benevolent work of the city. He is now one of the trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago and the Municipal Museum, and his liberal charity bespeaks his broad humanitarian spirit. He was greatly interested in the establishment and conduct of the World's Columbian Exposition, serving in 1893 as chairman of its ways and means committee, and also as chairman of the bureau of admissions and collections. He was prominent in the Civic Federation of Chicago and for two years was its chief officer. That he has been interested in the great sociological and economic questions before the country is evidenced by the fact that for many years he has served as president of the Glenwood Manual Training School for boys at Glenwood, Illinois, and is also a director of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, City Homes Association, Chicago Bureau of Associated Charities, Chicago Refuge for Girls, First State Pawners' Society and the Hull House Social Settlement. He became closely associated with Hull House in the early days of its development, erecting and donating a building in the furtherance of its objects and in this building was opened a picture gallery, a reading room and a branch of the public library.

In 1880 Mr. Butler was married to Miss Jane Holley, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and their home is at No. 3408 Michigan Avenue. Mr. Butler is identified with various clubs of this city, including the Commercial and Merchants Clubs, the Chicago, Union League, University, Midlothian, Cliff Dwellers and the South Shore Country Clubs. He is still in the prime of life yet has accomplished results in business, in municipal progress and in philanthropy, any one line of which would entitle him to recognition as a representative and valued citizen.

ORSEMUS MORRISON.

Marquette, prompted by missionary zeal, made his way down Lake Michigan in an Indian canoe with a few followers to the present site of Chicago. Joliet, coming to America for the purpose of extending the commercial connections of France, also visited the site of the city. In the early part of the nineteenth century a few white men had gathered in this region but not until 1807 was there any attempt at that centralization of interests which results in the founding and building of cities. In that year, however, Fort Dearborn was built and became, as it were, the nucleus of the future metropolis. It was on the 24th of June of the same year that Orsemus Morrison was born—a child destined in his manhood to play an important part in the development and upbuilding of the city which

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ORSEMUS MORRISON

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was to spring up almost as if by magic on the shore of Lake Michigan. His life record is that of marked success in business and of great public usefulness.

The Morrisons were of a Scotch family of great antiquity. The island of Lewis, the largest and most northerly of the Hebrides, was governed at a very early date by the confederate clans of the Mac Leods, Macaulays and Morrisons. In time the adventurous young sons of the chiefs of these clans made their way to England and subsequently to America. John Morrison, who became the progenitor of the family in the new world, was a landholder in New Hampshire as early as 1785 and throughout that century representatives of the name lived in New England and the east. Ephraim Morrison, the father of Orsemus Morrison, was a resident of Cambridge, New York, and in addition to the management of his farming interests he engaged in the manufacture of the real beaver hat—the woolly kind that today is represented as the head covering of the typical Uncle Sam.

It was while the family were residents of Cambridge that the birth of Orsemus Morrison occurred and his youthful days were spent under the parental roof until, desiring a wider field of enterprise than a New York farm offered, he obtained a position as overseer on the construction of the Erie canal. Later he made his way from Buffalo to Chicago, where he arrived in the early part of 1833. He cast in his lot with the little village, which then contained only about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. His mechanical skill led him to take up carpentering and contracting. Already the importance of the Chicago harbor was becoming recognized and with others he took a contract for dredging the mouth of the Chicago river, thus instituting the improvements which in the course of years have made this the greatest fresh water harbor in the world. His business ability, his enterprising spirit, his straightforward methods and marked devotion to the public welfare all won for Mr. Morrison a position of leadership in the community, and Cook county called him to office as its first coroner. While filling that position he held an inquest over a man who was found frozen to death in a stretch of woods bounded by what are now the streets of La Salle, Washington and Randolph. This seems to bring the pioneer period close to the present day and indicates how rapid has been the growth of Chicago, its development being worthy to be classed with the "seven wonders of the world." After retiring from the position of coroner Mr. Morrison was elected street commissioner and later filled the position of alderman, discharging the duties of both with the same fidelity which marked him in every relation of life. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party. He was a believer in the abolition of slavery and to that cause gave practical aid. When the republican party was formed to prevent its further extension into the north he joined its ranks and was one of its most zealous supporters.

While filling public office Mr. Morrison also conducted business interests of considerable importance. He noted the signs of the times, recognized the fact that Chicago lies within a district of rich fertility, beside possessing a splendid natural harbor, and felt that it must in time become a city of large commercial importance. He manifested his faith in its future by investing in real estate, becoming the owner of extensive property holdings, including the site of the present Morrison Hotel at the corner of Clark and Madison streets. This, together with some adjacent lots, he purchased for two hundred and fifty dollars, receiving a

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title by patent and signed by Andrew Jackson. This property, which has increased in value with each succeeding year, is still in possession of his direct descendants and is one of the few large income-bearing properties that have remained in direct family possession from the original patentee. Mr. Morrison was also the purchaser of block seven on the old school section, extending four hundred feet on Harrison and four hundred and sixteen feet on Halsted streets—the purchase price being sixty-one dollars. Later he sold one-half of this to his brother, while the remaining half is now owned by his children.

Mr. Morrison was instrumental in bringing his two brothers and his parents to Chicago and they enjoyed with him the business advantages offered by the young and growing city, all becoming successful. His parents became owners of some fine property on Monroe near Halsted street and at their death Orsemus Morrison gave his share in this property to younger members of the family who were not so well established as himself.

After coming to Chicago Mr. Morrison returned to the east for his bride and was married on the 7th of April, 1836, at East Aurora, Erie county, New York, to Miss Lucy Paul. They are survived by two daughters: Hannah, the widow of George W. Spofford, a sketch of whom is to be found in this work; and Lucy, the widow of Hon. D. W. Mills, formerly a member of congress, a biographical record of whom appears elsewhere. To his family Mr. Morrison was most devoted and yet his kindliness was not limited by the confines of his own household. He gave freely and generously in charity, yet so unostentatiously that at times even the recipient did not know to whom he was indebted. While he seldom or never allowed his name to appear on subscription lists, at the time of the Civil war his aid to the wives and widows of Union soldiers was given on a princely scale. On his deathbed he said: "In all my life I never have injured any one willfully and I die owing no man anything." He had not passed the prime of life when on the 4th of January, 1864, he was called to the home beyond. The record which he left is indeed an untarnished one and his memory grows brighter with the passing years, standing in contrast to that of many men who selfishly hoard their wealth for their immediate use. Never for a moment did he forget his obligations to his fellowmen nor were his gifts prompted by a sense of duty but rather were the expression of a most kindly and generous spirit—a recognition of the universal brotherhood of man.

SAMUEL HARKNESS McCREA.

The subject of this sketch, Samuel Harkness McCrea, was born at Goshen, Orange county, New York, August 16, 1826. He was the son of William and Abigail (Harkness) McCrea, who had emigrated from the north of Ireland to America in the year 1820. In the year 1839 the father removed from Orange county to Rochester, New York, where young McCrea passed the later years of his youth.

In 1846 Samuel H. McCrea went to Canada, where he spent three years. In 1849 he joined the multitude of adventurers whose goal was the new El Dorado

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on the Pacific coast. Arriving at San Francisco in that year, he became engaged in the lumber carrying trade along the extensive shores of San Francisco bay. In the following year he entered in the search for gold and followed the occupation of a miner for two years with a fair degree of success, being one of the earliest of the pioneers to work in the placer diggings of Calaveras county. In 1852 he returned to the States and later went to Louisiana, where he became engaged in superintending the construction of the New Orleans & Opelousas Railroad, with headquarters on the Bayou de la Fourche, in the center of the sugar cane district. The climate of this region was unhealthy and said to be exceeded in this respect only by that of the isthmus of Panama, then thought to be the most deadly in the world. It was found almost impossible to induce men to remain on the work of railroad building for any length of time, though fortunately Mr. McCrea himself was enabled to resist the deleterious influences of the deadly climate owing to his having inherited a most robust constitution. He was always surrounded, too, by the dangers arising from the rough and brutal character of the laborers, whom he had to control. He continued in this work for nearly two years, not leaving it, however, until it had reached an advanced state of completion.

He now went to Illinois, the state which became his residence for the remainder of his life. In November, 1854, he went to Rockford and then for a short time to Sterling, but in the following year settled in Morrison, Whiteside county, which had then recently been connected with the eastern markets by the new railroad. He established himself in the grain and lumber business and forwarded the first carloads of grain from that place for Chicago, then becoming the chief shipping point on the Great Lakes. While at Morrison he was married to Miss Coralin Isabel Johnson, daughter of Daniel H. Johnson, of Cook county, Illinois. During this period he was the country member of the firm of Daniel L. Quirk & Company.

In 1862 Mr. McCrea removed to Chicago though still retaining business connections at Morrison and Sterling until some years later. The grain commission house of S. H. McCrea & Company, consisting of S. H. McCrea, W. F. Johnson and A. N. Young, was formed in the earlier period of the grain receiving and shipping business at Chicago which afterward reached such enormous proportions. The prudent and conservative policy of the firm proved to be most successful during a period of many business vicissitudes, and the house steadily rose to the front rank, the firm's unusual caution often saving themselves and their correspondents from the disastrous consequences of fires, failures, corners and panics.

Mr. McCrea held important official positions in the mercantile community. In 1866 he became a director of the Chicago Board of Trade, serving two years. In 1870 he was elected president of that body. In politics he was an active and influential member of the republican party and in 1876 was elected alderman from the twelfth ward in Chicago. The city at that time was in a serious financial condition and Mr. McCrea was made chairman of the finance committee of the council. Other members of this important committee were J. H. Briggs, Jacob Rosenberg, D. K. Pearsons and Jacob Lengacher, and through their efforts the credit of the city was reestablished on a sound footing and several millions of outstanding certificates of indebtedness were redeemed. In 1877 Mr. McCrea was elected county treasurer and served two years. He was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the west side park board and served six years, part of the time as

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president of the board. While serving in these various capacities he showed a high degree of administrative ability and a broad public spirit. Among the representatives of the great commercial interests of Chicago Mr. McCrea's name stands high for integrity and fair dealing.

Mr. McCrea died in February, 1891, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The names of his four sons are as follows: Willey S.; Daniel Q., who died in infancy; Charles M., who passed away in 1909; and Samuel H., Jr.

LEANDER STONE.

Leander Stone, who was "chivalrous for the right, loved the truth, and hungered for knowledge, maintaining throughout life the strong instincts and habits of the student and the man of science," came to be recognized not only in Chicago but throughout the country as an eminent journalist. At the same time his splendid intellectual attainments found even balance in his kindliness, his helpfulness and his simplicity of manner. A native of Westfield, New York, he was born November 28, 1831, a son of Austin and Maria (Tinker) Stone, who removed from Massachusetts to the Empire state prior to the birth of their son Leander, and afterward became residents of Wisconsin. The father was a college man and teacher and in a home of intellectual culture and refinement the son was reared. He was in his sixth year when the removal was made to a place about six miles from Kenosha, Wisconsin, a canvas covered wagon, known as a prairie schooner, serving as the means of conveyance. A few years were spent upon the farm, after which the family home was established in Racine and Leander Stone became a pupil in the school of which his father was principal. A year later the family returned to the farm but after two years became residents of Southport, now Kenosha, Wisconsin, where the boy again attended school, being a pupil of L. P. Harvey, afterward governor of the state. The limited financial circumstances of the family caused frequent interruptions in the educational training of the son, who, after his fourteenth year, was compelled to return to the farm and work in the fields as a harvest hand in 1845, 1846 and 1847. With an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, he improved every opportunity to promote his education and in every leisure moment even when at work in the fields he would pore over a Latin grammar, which he carried in his pocket. During 1849 he accepted a position as clerk in the shoe store of F. W. Lyman, with whom he remained until 1850, when he made his initial step into the field of journalism by becoming "devil" in the printing office of the Kenosha Democrat. Soon, however, a more favorable business opportunity presented in the proffered position of school teacher in the district south of Kenosha, and at the age of nineteen he became a teacher. About the same time he joined the Baptist church and thus there came into his life an influence which was thereafter a most potent element. Later he reentered the newspaper field as an employe of the Kenosha Telegraph and while thus employed there began the deep and lasting friendship between himself and the inventor of the Remington typewriter, C. Latham Sholes. In the following winter he taught school west of Kenosha and spent another winter as a teacher in Bristol, Kenosha county.

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LEANDER STONE

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The field of his labors then changed to Chicago and a year was spent as a compositor on the Evening Journal but Kenosha still felt that she had claim upon him and offered him a position as teacher in the public schools, which he accepted. In the meantime his interest and activity in church work increased and in Kenosha he was elected superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school as well as clerk of the church and chorister. During 1854 he gave tangible proof of the nobility of his character by the active and untiring assistance which he rendered during a cholera epidemic.

At the age of twenty-three years Mr. Stone was married in Kenosha to Miss Harriet H. Leonard, a daughter of Addison and Elizabeth (Clarke) Leonard. Mr. and Mrs. Stone became the parents of six children, of whom two daughters survive, Harriet and Isabelle, both highly educated ladies, now conducting the Misses Stone's School for American Girls in Rome, Italy. They return to America for the summer and in the fall sail with a party of American girls for Rome, where the school year is spent in the study of French, Italian, history, and history of art, with frequent visits to the museums, art galleries and famous historic places in the Eternal City. The three weeks' vacation at Christmas is spent in travel and the two weeks at Easter is passed in the same manner. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Stone had engaged in teaching school and for three years after their marriage both Mr. and Mrs. Stone remained teachers in the high school of Kenosha. Again he became connected with journalism in 1858 through his purchase of the Telegraph, of which he assumed the position of editor, and warmly supported Abraham Lincoln during the progress of the famous Douglas-Lincoln debates. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stone were interested witnesses of the proceedings which resulted in the nomination of Lincoln for the presidency in the old wigwam in Chicago. In the earlier part of his journalistic career as reporter for the daily press, though exposed to some peculiar temptations and frequently surrounded by those of quite different character, his spirit was preserved stainless, for like the quicksilver in the miner's trough, his mind had affinity only for the fine gold of purity and the truth. Mr. Stone, a student of Ben Pitman, was the first shorthand reporter in Chicago and for a long period in early manhood alternated newspaper work with teaching. In the fall of 1860 he accepted the principalship of the First Ward school of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1864, when he became principal of the Jones school in Chicago. The following year, however, he became the stenographer of the Chicago Times, remaining there for seven years, acting as city editor and court reporter at a time when stenographic work was largely unknown and when shorthand reporting was so difficult that Charles Dickens said: "Learning stenography is like learning seven languages." He had charge of the reportorial work at the convention which nominated General Grant in 1868 and an hour after the nomination a full and correct account of the very important proceedings was in type. He also did marvelous work as a reporter during the memorable fire of 1871. It is said that he could write two hundred and twenty words a minute, for he was exceedingly rapid and expert. Moreover, his original articles were attracting the attention of thinking men. As a writer he was graphic and strong, and gave much attention to the scientific discoveries and in 1869 was sent to Iowa to write up the total eclipse of the sun. He remained throughout his life a close student, a keen observer and a broad reader. He was one of the or-

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ganizers of the Chicago Press Club and with Joseph Medill was one of the speakers at the first banquet of that organization. He was a valued member of the Academy of Science and became recognized as one whose ability ranked him with the leading botanists of the country. His literary contributions to the academy were many and valuable. His interest largely centered in intellectual progress and in the summer of 1870 he was elected a member of the Chicago board of education, serving for two terms. He was instrumental in introducing drawing into the public schools and also in naming the Douglas and Lincoln schools. Everything that pertained to the improvement of methods of instruction was of interest to him and he sought the adoption of the highest ideals in educational work.

Perhaps Mr. Stone became best known to the world as assistant managing editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, which position he accepted in July, 1872, and held until 1886. This was a Methodist journal and he was a member of the Baptist church; nevertheless he was as complete in the faithfulness of his service to the one as he was in the loyalty of his devotion to the other. Singularly clear and secure in his own personal convictions of truth and of right and duty, his mind was happily void of prejudice.

Following his coming to Chicago in 1864, he joined the First Baptist church, then located at Washington and La Salle streets, and later aided very materially in the building of the church on Hubbard court. When the First Baptist church was erected at South Park and Thirty-first streets he became its clerk, only resigning in 1885 because of paralysis of the left arm. In every department of the church work Mr. Stone was especially interested and in those kindred lines of charity and benevolence which are the expression of man's belief in the brotherhood of man. He was one of the directors of the Charity Organization Society of Chicago, which he had aided in founding. He was likewise a valued member of the Chicago Press Club.

Mr. Stone was mentioned by F. B. Wilkie of the Chicago Times in this manner:

"The face and figure of no man in Chicago were better known than those of Leander Stone for many years. Of a stature a little below the medium, broad-shouldered, with a massive, well shaped head, he was the embodiment of activity, robust health and good nature. His eyes were large, full, blue; his cheeks rosy as those of a young girl; and his mouth always bright with a genial smile. Suave in manners, he was a favorite with all who enjoyed his acquaintance; his friends were numerous and devoted, and in his domestic relations he was all that could be furnished by a model of excellence."

The death of Mr. Stone occurred on the 2d of April, 1888. His was a notable example of the supremacy of the mind over the body. He suffered for long and weary months from paralysis that gradually extended until it enveloped his entire limbs and torso, but his brain remained as clear as in the palmy days of his journalistic career. He never complained and gathered much of the riches of life from the inexhaustible storehouse of literature and science. He kept in touch, too, with all of the important and vital questions of the day, books being placed before him upon a slanting shelf and friendly hands turning the pages. He maintained the precious prize of keen mentality to the last. Over his remains there were spoken words of heartfelt sorrow that he had passed, but words of satisfaction, too, in that he was released from suffering and that he had given so much to

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the world through his intellectual strength and his generous Christian spirit. At his death the Standard, a Baptist publication, in writing of his religious life said: "In the church he was greatly beloved. The fine manliness of his character, his warmth of Christian earnestness and devotion, his readiness for service, his brotherly spirit, won the love of pastor and members to an uncommon degree. The tributes paid to him at his funeral by those who had known him in various relations, were such as are seldom spoken over the remains of a man in whose career there had been so little of ostentation, and whose merit had in such a limited degree attracted public attention. His versatility of talent was remarkable; his attainments, as in the main a self-educated man, no less so, while his ready hand of help in many spheres of useful activity will now be sorely missed." The Northwestern Christian Advocate, a Methodist paper, wrote: "He was a devout Christian and an industrious church worker of catholic sympathies. Almost every paper in this city has contained the products of his versatile pen, and the reports and memorials of many scientific bodies bear his imprint. He was in high honor among those who knew him best. His death causes wide lament, and his memory will be cherished by a large circle of the best people in this world. Mr. Stone passed through the valley consciously, and though he had been speechless for about two months, he plainly and sweetly smiled back assurance of his holy confidence as he passed away. The triumph of his faith was signaled within a few seconds of his entrance into the better country. Almost the entire editorial force of this large city paid their last tribute of respect at the funeral of this excelling member of the splendid body." Dr. Henson, his pastor, said: "I have rarely known a man who combined so many winsome qualities, so much of feminine sweetness, so much of splendid manhood. He loved truth with remarkable fidelity and for itself alone; with him it was a passion. His mind was like a mountain lake, clear and deep, and yet reflecting every passing cloud as well as every far off star. He loved children and flowers and man and God. He loved the church but his love was larger than his own church and his own denomination. In the love of the Bible he lived; in the faith of that Bible he died."

Since 1887 the family have resided at what is now No. 3352 Indiana avenue. Mrs. Stone still survives her husband and, like his, her life has been one of great serviceableness in the world's work. She was prominent as a charity worker for nearly half a century. Her first active service in that connection was in the formation of the "Mitten Society" in 1861, which sent clothing to the Union soldiers during the war. She was the first woman admitted as a member of the Humane Society and she was the organizer of the Charitable Organization Society, the Floating Cholera Hospital Association, and of the benevolent band of south side women who aided the poor in the hard winter following the great fire. For twenty-three years she was president of the Young Women's Christian Association, establishing the Traveler's Aid for the protection of girls against white slavers, and was at one time vice president for Illinois of the International Board of Women's Associations. She considers that one of the greatest acts of her life was her opposition to the legalization of houses of ill fame. When the first attempt was made to legalize these houses by state act a protest written by Mrs. Stone and published in the Chicago Evening Journal prevented the legalization. Of very great weight in the protest was the following statement—"A trusty, respectable

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physician before he would accept so low a calling as medical examiner in a house of ill fame would sweep the streets or shovel in the gutter for a livelihood." The second attempt was also thwarted by the same simple protest. She likewise served on the board of lady managers for the Columbian Exposition. Her work in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association, which was organized in 1876, deserves more than passing mention. From the beginning she served as one of the vice presidents and in 1878 became the president, retaining that office for twenty-three years or until 1900. Since then she has not been active in the work of the association but it is still reaping the benefits of her many labors in its behalf. A specific instance of her aid is found in the fact that in 1886, when property on Michigan avenue was the lowest, she secured of John C. Drake his old home at No. 288 for a permanent home for the Young Women's Christian Association and the society has since occupied that site. In 1894 she again had an inspiration that as the property had become valuable, while labor and building materials were at their lowest price the place could be mortgaged and enough money borrowed from the University of Chicago to put up the present beautiful home occupied by several hundred girls. The money was given on the condition that every dollar loaned should be put into the building. When the mortgage was being rapidly lifted and all seemed to be prospering, Mrs. Stone resigned from the twenty-three years' presidency and since 1900 has had no active connection with the society. In 1909 she resigned from the board of the Home for the Friendless, with which society she had been connected for nearly fifty years or more since its organization. She has now passed her eightieth year and she keeps only her membership in the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which she helped to organize, being a charter member of the national body. She is a direct descendant of the John Clark who came with Parson Hooker to America and whose name is on the monument erected to the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. Her grandfather, James Clark, served in the Revolutionary army and on the paternal side she is descended from the Leonards, who lived in Taunton, Massachusetts, and who were descendants from the kingly race of Edward III. Her grandfather Leonard was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and her father served his country in the war of 1812.

MALEK ADHEL LORING.

It has often been said that the circle of friendship narrows as one passes beyond the earlier years of manhood, but the reverse of this was true with Malek Adhel Loring. Each year added to the number of his friends as his acquaintance widened and few there were who came in contact with him that did not at once recognize in him such traits of character as command good-will, confidence and regard in any land and clime. He was born at Princeton, Massachusetts, of New England parentage, October 8, 1842. His father, Leander Loring, and his mother, Susan A. B. (Reed) Loring, as well as his grandparents and great-grandparents, were connected directly or indirectly with the wars of the country, and a long line further back hailed from the rugged New England hills. At the age of twenty

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M. A. LORING

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years Malek Adhel Loring entered the volunteer United States navy as a sutler and remained in the service on board the man-of-war Circassian of the West Gulf Squadron for two years. In 1865 upon returning to civil life he took a position as night clerk in the American House, of Boston. He was young, strong, ambitious; eager to work and evinced decided ability. Within three months he was promoted to the position of day clerk, soon afterward to second clerk and within a few years was made chief clerk of that well known hotel.

On the 2d of January, 1868, Mr. Loring arrived in Chicago and accepted the position of day clerk in the original Matteson House, then owned by Robert Hill and managed by John L. Woodcock. At the time of the great fire Mr. Loring was chief clerk and when the Matteson was swept out of existence and the metropolis of the west practically in ashes, he took the chief clerkship of the Grand Central Hotel on Michigan avenue, which had been improvised from a group of buildings among the few left standing after that terrible experience. He remained with the Grand Central until the new Matteson House was completed by Mr. Hill, when he returned to his former position in the rebuilt hostelry on the day of its opening, February 8, 1873. On the 1st of May, 1875, Mr. Woodcock and Mr. Loring were made partners in the business and the firm name was changed to Robert Hill & Company. In 1876, owing to failing health, Robert Hill withdrew from active participation in the management and in 1877, when the death of that gentleman occurred, the firm name became Woodcock & Loring. In the fall of 1880 these gentlemen purchased the Clifton House, located at the corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, a thriving commercial hotel which prospered abundantly under their able management and which they sold in the autumn of 1892, just previous to the opening of the great Columbian Exposition, permanently retiring from business. In July, 1895, Mr. Loring was importuned to act as receiver for The Lakota, a modern residence hotel of imposing proportions and fashionable patronage. Owing to bad management it was in serious financial straits. After placing this property on a paying basis he installed a manager and again retired, having amassed a handsome fortune, the care of which sufficiently occupied even a man of Mr. Loring's uncommon executive ability and decided taste for active pursuits.

Mr. Loring was a member of the Masonic fraternity, also belonged to several local clubs and for many years was an officer in the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, in which organization he took great pride and interest.

On the 11th of September, 1883, Mr. Loring was united in marriage to Mattie Amelia Jones Balch, of New York city, a daughter of Jefferson Jones and Mary Ann (White) Jones, of White's Corners, now Hamburg, New York, both representing pioneer families of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Loring have one daughter, Mildred. Mr. Loring died April 24, 1907, in his apartment at the Lakota Hotel, leaving an inconsolable wife and daughter. He was loved and respected by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. His remains were placed temporarily in a vault at Oakwoods cemetery and were laid to final rest on Wednesday, October 14, 1908, in Rose Hill cemetery, in a magnificent mausoleum of granite and white marble, with beautiful stained glass windows of original design, which Mrs. Loring had erected as a memorial to her husband. He was a man who opposed show and pretense. He was modest and retiring yet genial, and all people found him ap-

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proachable. He was willing to accord to any the courtesy of an interview and no matter what the rush and stress of business he was at all times a gentleman, courteous, obliging and considerate. He gave evidence of kindness of heart in many ways and numerous were the incidents, where his acts of generosity and charity brought comfort and relief to those in need, but these were always most quietly and unostentatiously performed. A workman in his employ said of him with tear-wet eyes: "He was my friend, the most considerate and just man I ever knew to his employes. I would have died for him." Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus said: "We thank God for having given us such a man." Thus the two extremes of life, the humble employe and one who stands as one of the foremost intellects of the country, entertained the same high regard for Malek Adhel Loring. His splendid qualities were such as men of every class recognized and appreciated. He entered with zest into everything that he undertook. His whole heart and soul went into the interest and activity at hand and his pleasure in business was not so much in the success that he achieved as in the doing of the work. He delighted in the accomplishment of every task which he undertook and never faltered until he had successfully solved the problems connected therewith. It might well be said of him that:

"The moment's work was mastering lord,
The long day's call a two-edged sword
To fight one's way to well earned rest;
The joy of work was work's reward."

JULIUS FRANKEL.

The real-estate interests of Chicago can claim many energetic and successful advocates and among them is Julius Frankel, who for more than a quarter of a century has been identified with the development of this city and vicinity. He is a native of Bromberg, Prussia, born January 20, 1854. His father, Lewin Frankel, was a lumber dealer and manufacturer in the old country. He emigrated to America with his family in the fall of 1869 and located at St. Louis, Missouri, where he passed the remainder of his life in retirement. He was a man of good education and in his youth was a pupil of Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, a celebrated painter of France, who was also the inventor of the daguerreotype process. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Blume Brant. She was also a native of Prussia. The father died in 1894, at the age of eighty-seven years, and the mother passed away in 1892. There were seven children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Frankel, Julius being the youngest. Three others are now living and make their homes in St. Louis. Their names are: Augusta, who is the widow of Morris Hoffmann; Samuel, who was engaged successfully in the jewelry business and is now retired; and Rosalia, the widow of Simon Friedman.

Julius Frankel received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city. At the age of fifteen he came to the United States with his parents and continued his education for one year in St. Louis under private teachers. He

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received his introduction to business as clerk in a clothing and men's furnishing store, and for a number of years was engaged in a general merchandise business of his own in Van Buren county, Iowa, until 1888. He then came to Chicago and has ever since been actively interested in the real-estate business. He has been prominently identified with the development of various parts of the city and for a number of years dealt extensively in acre property where Zion City now stands and for some distance southward. He has also dealt largely in property at Waukegan and during recent years has operated at Gary, where he laid out and sold several additions.

On the 25th of June, 1902, Mr. Frankel was married, at St. Louis, to Miss Rose Benas, a daughter of Henry Benas. Mrs. Frankel was educated as a teacher and is a lady of fine culture and a pronounced lover of music and literature. The family resides in an attractive home at 6401 Jackson avenue. Fraternally Mr. Frankel is connected with the Masonic order, of which he is a valued member. He is independent in politics and is a man of broad and tolerant religious views. He holds membership in the Association of Commerce, the Art Institute, the Chicago Historical Society and the Illinois State and Mississippi Valley Historical Societies. He has never been a club man. For many years he has been a collector of rare books and old paintings, and is the owner of one of the most valuable and interesting collections of the kind in the middle west. His leisure hours are spent in his library and in the midst of his art treasures, which have been gathered from all the principal countries of the world. He recently erected a winter home in Florida, where he expects to spend a part of each year. Having acquired a competence, he now enjoys the results of his labors and is also accorded the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Chicago and other cities of the country.

DANIEL GEORGE TRENCH.

Daniel George Trench has been prominently connected with industrial interests in Chicago since 1881 and is now engaged in the manufacture of canner's machinery and supplies, being now at the head of the Sprague Canning Machinery Company, which is the largest concern of the kind in the world. He was born in Lucea, Jamaica, West Indies, December 12, 1862, a son of James Stewart and Sarah Powell (Robinson) Trench. His parents were of English birth, and the father was prosecutor for the crown in his native land.

Daniel George Trench spent the first nine years of his life on the island where his birth occurred and in 1871 he was brought to the United States, where he continued his education in the public schools of New York and afterward in the College of the City of New York. He was a young man of nineteen years when he arrived in Chicago as agent for the C. S. Trench Company, of New York, tin plate brokers, whom he thus represented until the organization of the tin plate trust. In 1888 he formed the firm of Daniel G. Trench & Company, canning machinery and supplies, of which he has since been the president, and in 1898 organized the Sprague Canning Machinery Company and has continuously been its

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president, his powers of organization and keen business discrimination resulting in the development of this undertaking until it is now second to none. Still further extending his efforts, Mr. Trench in 1894 organized the Union Can Company of Hoopeston, Illinois, of which he was a director and manager of the Chicago office until the organization of the American Can Company. He is likewise the president of the Canner Publishing Company, a leading trade Journal of the canning industry. The extent and importance of his interests place him in a foremost position among the representatives of his line of trade in America.

On the 5th of October, 1888, Mr. Trench was married to Miss Edith F. Greene, a daughter of Benjamin F. Greene, of Chicago, and they now have two children, Danita Powell and Edith Beatrice, who reside with their parents in an attractive home at No. 623 North Euclid avenue in Oak Park. The parents hold membership in the Universalist church and for some years Mr. Trench was a trustee of the Church of the Redeemer. He is now a trustee of the Illinois Universalist Convention and of Lombard College at Galesburg, Illinois, and is president of the National League of Universalist Laymen. His political indorsement is given to the republican party and for many years he has been active in local affairs in Oak Park that have contributed to public progress and improvement. He was president of the Oak Park Improvement Association for two terms and is now chairman of the forestry commission of the village. To all work of this character he brings the same keen discernment and persistency of purpose that have been characteristic of his business career, constituting the salient features in the advancement that has brought him to the prominent place which he now occupies in manufacturing and commercial circles.

ANNA ALBERS, M. D.

Dr. Anna Albers, who has advanced to a prominent position in the ranks of the north side physicians, was born in Muscatine, Iowa, August 8, 1863, her parents being John W. and Hannah M. (Dietz) Albers, of Muscatine. The father was born in Oldenberg, Germany, but came to the United States when only sixteen years of age and in this country wedded Hannah M. Dietz, who was a native of Indianapolis, Indiana. They became the parents of five children: William C., a resident of New York; Elizabeth, deceased; Anna, of this review; Henry A., whose home is in Des Moines, Iowa; and Frederick B., still living in Muscatine. In former years the father did an extensive business on the river, being interested in a steamboat line, and later was in business as a lumber dealer and manufacturer in Muscatine. For many years Mr. and Mrs. John W. Albers have been prominent and representative residents of Muscatine, where they have an extensive circle of friends. Both are descended from ancestors who are prominent in Wurtemburg, Prussia, and the latter was a daughter of John Christian Dietz, who was an intimate friend and adviser of the emperor.

Dr. Albers acquired her early education as a pupil in St. Mathias school in Muscatine and afterward attended St. Boniface in Quincy, Illinois, where she remained until about thirteen years of age. During the succeeding six years she

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was under private instruction. It was while a patient in Marion Sims Hospital at St. Louis that she decided to become a physician. She devoted six years to nursing and for one year was in the office of Dr. Homer in Oskaloosa, Iowa, acting as assistant in giving X-Ray treatments. By so doing she was enabled to be independent and won the money necessary to pay the expenses of a medical college course. In 1903 she matriculated in the Illinois Medical College and served for four years under E. C. Seufert, professor of pathology and histology. For three years she was assistant to Dr. Edward Ochsner, at Augustana Hospital, one of the foremost surgeons of the entire country and she also took pathological work under Dr. E. R. LeCount of Rush Medical College. Although Dr. Albers has been in general practice for only about five years, she has gained a fine patronage on the north side, where she is located, having her office and residence at No. 723 Belden avenue. She is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Woman's Medical Society, and is well known as a contributor to medical journals, having written many articles of value to the profession. In addition to her private practice she is serving on the staff of Augustana Hospital.

The determination which Dr. Albers displayed in providing for her own maintenance while planning for and pursuing her education is one of her strong characteristics and has been one of the elements of her success. Her professional work is all performed in most conscientious and able manner and she has won the commendation of the profession as well as of the general public.

WILLIAM J. ONAHAN.

It has been said that the history of America during the past century should be written in the terms of commercialism, but while the United States has forged to the front in many lines of industry and commercial activity there are still many whose humanitarianism constitutes a balance to the business spirit that is rife. William J. Onahan, banker, writer, lecturer and philanthropist, belongs to this class. He was born at Leighlin Bridge in County Carlow, Ireland, and in 1845 accompanied his parents on their removal to Liverpool, where in his boyhood he served as an acolyte, in St. Nicholas' Pro-Cathedral. He also pursued his education in a Catholic school of that city and was well grounded in English when, in 1852, he decided to come to the United States.

The tales of life on this side of the Atlantic prompted this step. There was something inspiring to him in the fact that this country was making its history; that men were still active in its upbuilding, and his buoyant and adventurous spirit prompted him to become a factor in the things that were being accomplished here. He spent two years as a salesman in a mercantile house of New York and then came to Chicago, where he has since resided. At the time of the Civil war he entered heart and soul into the work of supporting the Union and in raising a regiment for the front he not only utilized all of his then present financial resources but also embarrassed himself for years in the future by his efforts. He thought with the same spirit and his contribution to the cause of liberty was by no means

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slight. He has been equally active and stalwart in his championship of the Catholic church, working diligently and untiringly in support of the faith. In 1865 he organized St. Patrick's Society of Chicago, composed of the leading Irishmen of the city, and for nearly twenty years its founder was chief of the brilliant membership which made the annual observance of St. Patrick's day memorable. The society, too, was a most generous contributor when famine in Ireland called for the sympathy and assistance of people throughout the world. Among the organizations of the St. Patrick's Society there was formed the League of St. Patrick for the purpose of directing emigrants to the land tracts of the great west and settling them upon government plats. Mr. Onahan was made secretary and manager of the league, continuing thus until 1889. In that year the league was merged into the Irish Catholic Colonization Society, which Mr. Onahan did so much to organize and in which he retained the position of manager. Under his auspices Catholic colonies have been established in Minnesota and Nebraska and in a hundred ways the sons of the Emerald isle have been assisted in their emigration to and settlement in America.

Mr. Onahan's work called forth the attention of the church not only in this country but also in the seat of Catholicism and in December, 1893, Pope Leo manifested his appreciation of Mr. Onahan's labors by bestowing upon him the appointment as chamberlain of the sword and mantle, an honor conferred upon prominent laymen since the eleventh century.

Mr. Onahan's varied activities have likewise included service for the city. In 1863-4 he was a school inspector for his church in Chicago. In 1869 he was put on the citizen's ticket for city collector and was elected for one term. Ten years later he was appointed to the same office and term after term was reappointed until he resigned in 1888. The next year he was made comptroller of the city and satisfactorily filled that position for two years. From 1874 until 1881 he was also a member of the public library board, an office in which he personally found the greatest satisfaction. Of him it has been written: "In the fullest sense Mr. Onahan is a book lover. His house at 87 Macalister place is a library in itself. Old and rare volumes have lodgment on shelves in nearly every room from basement to roof, but of the collection the observer sees first the evidence of the scholar in the work. These cases show something more than money in their treasures of print and binding. Some one, writing of him when his library had taken form, has said: 'So it came to pass that while others in the feverish new city sought to pile up a hard, cold, yellow to gloat over and be their delight, as the children of Israel gloated over the golden calf in the wilderness, this youth turned aside from their sordid ways and builded himself a house of books. And lo! when others lifted up their eyes and beheld what the youth, now grown to man's estate, had done they saw that it was good. And they ceased not to talk of it and this the more because the man had been true to the memories of his youth and in his house of books the dear, green color shone preeminent.'"

Mr. Onahan is widely known on the lecture platform, being an eloquent, interesting and instructive public speaker who "lays the emphasis of his convictions in language that is classical." He has lectured on The Rights of Labor, Frederick Ozanam, Generals Mulligan and Shields, John Mitchell, Ireland It Mikla, Irish Settlements in Illinois and Our Faith and Our Flag. Some of these lectures

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have been issued in book form and in recognition of his high scholarship and successful attainment Mr. Onahan has been honored by Notre Dame University with the LL. B. degree, while other academic honors have come to him from St. John's College of New York, and St. Xavier College of Cincinnati. With all of the things that occupy his attention in behalf of intellectual, moral and municipal progress Mr. Onahan is nevertheless recognized as a capable business man, spending many hours each day at his desk in the banking house, for he is at the head of the Home Savings Bank and as such a prominent representative of financial interests in Chicago.

In 1869 Mr. Onahan married Miss Margaret C. Duffy and unto them were born six children but only one is now living, a daughter who has been closely associated with her father in church work. He is one of the most prominent laymen in the Catholic church of the United States, his friends testifying that above all that he has done in other fields his charitable work is the greatest and yet he practically never speaks of his philanthropy. Wherever aid is needed he attempts relief, giving generously to struggling schools and parishes and to the individual. His sympathy seems as wide as the universe and throughout his life his various activities have been so allied that it is difficult to determine just the extent of his business activity, his municipal interest and his church and charitable activities for they have all so closely blended.

WILLIAM ALLAN CAMERON.

Industry and sound judgment combined with foresight and a practical knowledge of business affairs may be named as the basis for the success of William Allan Cameron as a manufacturer. He is now at the head of the Cameron-Schroth-Cameron Company and ranks as one of the highly energetic and enterprising men of Chicago. He was born at Detroit, Michigan, August 9, 1876, a son of Alexander and Sarah Kathleen (Saunders) Cameron.

Mr. Cameron of this sketch received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and subsequently became a student of St. Paul's School at Detroit. After completing the course at this institution he started in business in 1894 with the Kellogg-Mackay-Cameron Company, manufacturers of boilers, steam radiators, and jobbers of heating and steam fittings and supplies. He advanced through various positions of responsibility and for several years served as treasurer of the company. In 1902, having given up his position and desiring to enter the same line of business on his own account, he organized the Cameron-Schroth-Cameron Company, of which he has since served as president, the other officers being: A. H. Schroth, vice president; and A. S. Cameron, secretary and treasurer. The office and factory are located at Rush street and Michigan boulevard. Mr. Cameron is also a member of the board of directors of the Federal Boiler & Supply Company and the Union Town Acme Radiator Company, and in his business affairs has shown a capacity which gives bright promise as to his future.

Politically, he has ever since arriving at manhood given his support to the republican party, believing that its principles of protection and centralization of

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authority are highly important in promoting the welfare of the country. He is very well known in social circles and is a member of the Athletic Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Exmoor Club, the Fox Lake Yacht Club and the Midlothian Club. He resides at No. 3914 Sheridan Road. Active and efficient in everything he undertakes, he possesses the entire confidence of his associates and of a wide circle of patrons and friends throughout the country. It is men of this class who win their way to leadership and reflect honor on their state, and are largely responsible for the general prosperity that prevails throughout the Union.

EVAN H. M. GRIFFITHS, JR., M. D.

Dr. Evan H. M. Griffiths, Jr., is one of the younger physicians and surgeons of the city, having but passed the twenty-fifth milestone on life's journey. His birth occurred in Chicago, October 14, 1886, his parents being Evan H. M. and Effie L. (Cox) Griffiths, the former born in New Madrid, Missouri, November 20, 1855, and the latter at Lena, Illinois, June 17, 1866. The ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines can be traced back to 1620 and the two grandfathers, James H. Cox and E. H. M. Griffiths, served as soldiers of the Civil war. The latter lost his plantation and everything he owned during the propress of hostilities. He fought on the Confederate side, while Mr. Cox was a soldier of the Union army and held the rank of sergeant. Joseph Pearson, one of the great-great-grandfathers of Dr. Griffiths, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and his son was equally valiant in defending American interests in the war of 1812. Historians make prominent mention of both. The grandmother of Dr. Griffiths was a sister of the mother of Richard Pearson Hobson, the hero of Santiago. The maternal grandfather, James H. Cox, was building inspector under Mayor John P. Hopkins, and for years figured prominently as a leading citizen of Chicago, where he died in 1908. The father of our subject became prominently connected with commercial interests in Chicago, being now one of the managers in the large department store of Marshall Field & Company. The family of Evan H. M. Griffiths, Sr., numbered four children, of whom his namesake, Dr. Griffiths, is the eldest. Two daughters, Effie A. A. and Clara L. R., are both deceased, while the youngest of the family is Harry M. C. Griffiths.

Owing to ill health Dr. Griffiths did not enter school until eight years of age. He then continued as a public-school student until graduated from the high school in 1905, at the age of eighteen years. From the time he was thirteen he worked each summer and also on Saturdays, and even in morning and evening hours, thus earning all of the money necessary for his expenses in school. For one year he attended night school and, in 1906, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a department of the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1909, having been enabled to complete the four years' college course in three years, owing to his studies under Drs. Tice, Patten and Ochsner. Broad practical experience came to him in two years' service as interne in the Robert Burns Hospital, and as assistant to President Whamond.

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DR. EVAN H. M. GRIFFITHS

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On the 20th of November, 1909, the year of his graduation, Dr. Griffiths was married to Miss Harriett G. Berger, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Berger, of Chicago, and unto them has been born a daughter, Harriett Ruth, on November 9, 1911. Dr. Griffiths is medical examiner for the Prudential Insurance Company and the Royal League, and belongs to the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In politics he is an independent republican, and in religious faith is a Protestant. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal Arcanum and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also first sergeant of the hospital corps of the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard. His recreation is found in study, and not only has he read broadly along professional lines, but also upon other subjects which closely touch the general interests of society. He has his office at No. 4500 West Harrison street.

JAMES MONROE WALKER.

Indelibly inscribed on the pages of Chicago's history, deeply graven on the hearts of those who knew him, is the name and memory of James Monroe Walker. His modest deportment, his kindness of heart and true beneficience marked him as a gentleman, while his strong intellect, directed in the channels of the law, gained him preeminence as one of the most distinguished attorneys, especially in the field of corporation law, that has ever practiced at the Chicago bar. Thirty years have passed since the closing words in the life history of James Monroe Walker were written, and yet his influence has not ceased to be a potent factor among those with whom he was associated.

A native of New Hampshire, he was born in Claremont on the 14th of February, 1820, a son of Solomon and Charity (Stevens) Walker, whose family numbered thirteen children. A removal was made to Michigan when the son James was fifteen years of age, the family home being established upon a tract of land at Farmington, about twenty miles from Detroit. Four years later financial reverses overtook the father and at nineteen years of age James Monroe Walker, aroused by filial regard and duty, left the school room to aid his father in the settlement of his affairs and once again to start in the business world. He bent his energies to the work of the farm, disentangled the business interests which had become involved and did everything in his power to lighten the burdens and promote the happiness of his parents in the evening of their days. It was not until he was twenty-two years of age that he was able to resume his studies, and not wishing to burden his father with the expense of his education, he provided therefor for himself. He became a student in Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio, thus qualifying for admission to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. By teaching school and working in various ways he met the expenses of his college and university courses, being graduated at Ann Arbor with the class of 1849. The law department of that institution had not then been established, and he began preparation under the preceptorship of Judge Robert S. Wilson, whom he also served in a clerical capacity. Applying himself diligently to the mastery of the principles of law, he was admitted to the bar a year later and entered upon active

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practice in partnership with George Sedgwick at Ann Arbor under the firm name of Sedgwick & Walker. Two years later he was chosen prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county, Michigan, filling that office until 1853, when he and his partner removed to Chicago. In the meantime he had enjoyed a large private practice which brought him varied experience and had become associated with railway law as local attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad Company. His ability was recognized by that corporation and that it might continue to enjoy the benefit of his services offered him charge of its legal business in Chicago and soon afterward appointed him general solicitor. Two years later Sedgwick & Walker became attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and thereafter Mr. Walker was continuously associated with that company as general solicitor, general counsel or president, filling the last named position from 1870 until 1875, when he resigned, preferring to resume his duties as the corporation's legal adviser. His first service for this company was securing the single railroad property from Chicago to Lyons and then the right of way on to Burlington and Quincy.

In the meantime Mr. Walker had been accorded a liberal clientage in the private practice of law, being associated with some of the most prominent law firms connected with the Chicago bar during the middle of the nineteenth century. On the dissolution of the firm of Sedgwick & Walker he had become the senior partner of the firm of Walker & Dexter, and later of Walker, Van Arman & Dexter. A later change led to the adoption of the firm style of Walker, Dexter & Smith, but in 1868 Mr. Walker withdrew from active practice in the general field of law to concentrate his energies upon corporation law, being the representative of a number of the most important business enterprises of this city and of the east. He had always confined his attention to civil law and was a successful practitioner before the courts. He achieved the highest distinction and he deserved it, conforming his practice to a high standard of professional ethics and never seeking to lead the court astray in the matter of fact or law. He treated the court with the studied courtesy which is its due and indulged in no malicious criticism because it arrived at a conclusion in a decision of a case different from that which he hoped to hear. He gave to his clients the service of great talent, unwearied industry and rare learning, but he never forgot that there were certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect and above all to justice and to the righteous administration of the law which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success would permit him to disregard. He became a recognized authority upon corporation law and, moreover, was acknowledged as a man of marked business ability in other fields as evidenced in his control of the interests of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad during his term as president, and also during the period of his presidency of the Union Stock Yards, the Kansas City Stock Yards and the Wilmington Coal Company.

On the 5th of December, 1855, Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Elia A. Marsh, a daughter of John P. and Fanny (Ransom) Marsh, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. They became the parents of a daughter and two sons, namely: Mary Louise, the deceased wife of John Welborn Root, a distinguished architect of Chicago; Wirt Dexter, also deceased; and James Ransom. The last named married Louise Meeker, a daughter of Arthur B. Meeker, of Chicago, and they have three sons: James M., born November 11, 1891; Arthur Meeker, born September

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26, 1896; and Wirt Dexter, born April 11, 1899. Since 1875 the family home has been at what is now 1720 Prairie avenue.

The close attention to his business and the onerous duties that devolved upon him in the practice of law greatly impaired Mr. Walker's health and on the 22d of January, 1881, at the age of sixty years, he passed away, leaving, however, a memory that is undimmed in the mist of years. He was buried in Graceland cemetery. He had been a valued member of the Chicago Historical Society, was a patron of art and letters and throughout his life had manifested a marked love of literature. The success which he achieved brought him that leisure which allows intellectual liberty, making him a citizen of the wider world of thought and knowledge.

It it said of him: "He read everything that he found time to read, whether it lay in the line of his special profession or in the broader field of polite literature. His aesthetic nature, aspiring and gratified in rare paintings, warmed and gladdened his sterner gifts. He had the element of fidelity, true to a trust, which was reinforced by an untiring industry. He bore for years the microscopic scrutiny of interested capitalists, and even they failed to find a flaw in his vigilant integrity. He commanded his full force, mental and physical, for anything which he deemed worthy of his thought . . . and he was a refined christian gentleman. He had a womanly purity of character, transparent as light in all that related to the higher moralities. One under whose preaching he long sat said of him that he was always ready for the practical side of religion, the largest and most willing giver, to pay church debts or feed the hungry."

At the death of Mr. Walker many resolutions of respect were passed. Those of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company included the following:

"First—That they recognize in Mr. Walker a man whose high character was a perpetual assurance that the interests confided to his charge would be administered with fidelity and honor.

"Second—That among those who have aided in their several ways in the growth of this company from a struggling and feeble corporation to its present magnitude, to Mr. Walker perhaps as much as to any other, from his length of service, his high appreciation of the sacredness of delegated trusts, and his happy faculty in the management of affairs, belongs the credit of such extended growth and usefulness.

"Third—That while Mr. Walker has passed from us in the usefulness of his powers, and when we might have hoped for him years of honored ease as a crown of his laborious life, yet recognizing that life is not measured alone by length of days, we feel that, in successes achieved and results accomplished, his work has been one of conspicuous fidelity and value, and that he has entered into his rest, leaving a record worthy of the most studious imitation."

The Commercial Club, in its memorial, said that they wished to put upon record "their appreciation of the high character sustained by Mr. Walker, and the respect and esteem with which he was held in the community; their sense of the loss sustained by the city in the death of a citizen of so pure a life, so exalted a character, of such influence for good in the walks of his professional career and in the discharge of the duties of citizenship; their sorrow for the loss sustained by

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the club in the removal by death of a member so greatly honored and esteemed; and their sympathy for the family and friends of the deceased in this time of great trouble."

The Chicago bar met to honor Mr. Walker in the preparation of the memorial, on which occasion E. C. Larned said: "He was a clear-headed, keen and sagacious lawyer, of rare soundness of judgment. He combined uncommon business ability with an excellent legal mind. His views on all subjects were always tempered with moderation and his action was never governed by prejudice or passion. His temperament was equable, his address full of suavity and courtesy, and his heart swayed by the most kind and friendly impulses. His whole life was governed by a supreme and controlling sense of right and duty." On the same occasion Judge C. B. Lawrence voiced the sentiment: "He was firm in his intercourse with his equals, never surrendering a right, but courteous and winning in his manner, always gentle in bearing, and though grave responsibilities and severe labor had written, before he died, many lines upon his face, and made its habitual expression one of gravity, yet, when a smile lighted up his features it was like a flood of sunshine breaking over a landscape. It disclosed a rich, warm and generous nature—a nature of rare capacity for loving, forgiving and befriending all around him; a nature whose influence upon society and upon all his fellows must necessarily always have been of the best and highest."

BENJAMIN C. ALLIN.

There were none who knew Benjamin C. Allin who did not enjoy spending hours in his company, for he was a man of genial nature, who read extensively, was always entertaining, and who had above all, the purposeful spirit which gives character and stability to the individual. A great facility which amounted to positive genius for making friends, a signal faculty for spreading good-will and happiness among all who came into his life in any capacity, his enthusiasm, versatility, the worth which he displayed in every relation of life, all combined to make his friends legion, and to deepen the sorrow which his death caused to his associates.

Benjamin Casey Allin was born at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, November 1, 1846, a son of Philip Trapnall and Mary Sophey Elizabeth (Hart) Allin. The Allin family is of Scotch origin, and emigrated to America in the seventeenth century, settling in Virginia. Revolutionary records show many members of the family to have been active in the struggle for independence. Thomas Allin, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a son of William Allin, of Hanover county, Virginia, and served as quartermaster in the army of the Revolution. He was on the staff of General Greene, participating in the retreat from South Carolina to Virginia, which culminated in the battle of Guilford Court House, and remained with him until the close of the war. He also served later as a captain and major of light horse under General Charles Scott at the battle of Tippecanoe. In 1781 he emigrated to Lincoln county, Kentucky, where he was appointed deputy sheriff.

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BENJAMIN C. ALLIN

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There he opened the court which was one of the first in the state, and when Mercer county was organized in 1786, he was the first to hold the offices of county clerk and clerk of the circuit or quarterly sessions court, both of which he filled jointly until his death in 1833. He also laid out the towns of Harrodsburg and Lexington, and was a member of the convention to Virginia which ratified the present constitution of the United States. Thomas Allin married Mary Jouett, daughter of Captain John Jouett, of Revolutionary fame, as having saved the Virginia legislature from capture by the British under Colonel Tarleton in his raid upon Charlottesville. Mary Jouett was an aunt of Mathew Jouett, the well known portrait painter of Kentucky.

Philip Trapnall Allin, son of Thomas and Mary (Jouett) Allin, and father of the subject of this sketch, was for many years county clerk and prominently identified with the annals of Mercer county. Save for a short interval during the Civil war, there has not been a time since the appointment of Thomas Allin in 1786 that at least one member of the Allin family has not held some one of the county offices. Philip T. Allin married Mary Sophey Elizabeth Hart, daughter of Captain William Hart and granddaughter of John Bradford, an officer of the Revolution and founder, in 1787, of the Kentucky Gazette. She was a member of the Hart family of Virginia and North Carolina, and a descendant of Thomas Hart, junior, a member of the provincial congress of North Carolina and an officer throughout the Revolution. Philip T. and Mary S. E. (Hart) Allin had three children, of whom our subject was second in the order of birth.

Benjamin C. Allin pursued his education in private schools of his native state, and when he crossed the threshold of business life, it was to enter an insurance office. In 1876 he was drawn into the energetic whirl of Chicago, where he established a real-estate and insurance agency. The spirit of enterprise which he manifested bore fruit, and not only did he win success in that field but also in mercantile circles. Seeing the opportunity for successful operation in building, Mr. Allin turned his attention in this direction and for years was prominent in this work. He created many well known structures in this city, including a number of office buildings, business blocks, and club houses. He continued actively in that business until his death, which occurred June 10, 1902.

In matters of citizenship, Mr. Allin studied interestedly the questions and issues of the day, and gave his support to the democratic party. When in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, he joined the Christian church and while still a young man, became a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias.

On the 27th of January, 1875, Mr. Allin was married to Miss Josephine A. Turner, a daughter of Judge Henry Fielding and Lucinda (Slavens) Turner of Henderson, Kentucky. The Turner family has long been connected with the history of the bar of that state, its representatives obtaining positions of distinction as attorneys and judges. One of the great-grandfathers of Mrs. Allin on her paternal side was Winthrop Sargent, major of artillery in the Revolution and adjutant general of the United States army, immediately following it, later serving as first governor of the state of Mississippi, and her grandfather was Fielding Lewis Turner, judge of the supreme court of Louisiana. On her maternal side, Mrs. Allin's great-great-grandfather, John Slavens, was in the Revolution with three sons. Her great-grandfather, Isaiah Slavens, served in that war and also

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in the war of 1812 with his three sons, of which the grandfather, Dr. John Slavens, was one.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Allin, of whom two are living at the present time and residing in Chicago with their mother. Mary Louise Allin, the first child, died in 1880. Josephine Turner Allin, the second, a graduate of the University of Chicago, after receiving her degree, continued there one year in post-graduate work, and later spent another year in Paris in the study of French and Spanish at the Sorbonne and other institutions. Since returning to this country, she has for some time been a teacher of French in the public high schools of Chicago. She is an active worker in the Chicago College Club and in various social settlement and university organizations.

Benjamin C. Allin, the third and youngest child, was born November 14, 1886, in Chicago. After pursuing a course at the University of Chicago, he became engaged in railroad-engineering work until early in 1907, when he went to the Philippine Islands as surveyor for the United States government. During the subsequent four years, in addition to his labors in that capacity, he traveled extensively in Asia, Africa and Europe, twice circumnavigating the globe. Upon his return to this country, he entered the steel business in Chicago. While in the Philippines, he compiled and copyrighted a dictionary of the most widely spoken dialect of those islands. It was published in the Philippines in 1910 under the name of Allin's Standard English-Visayan Dictionary. He is a member of the Columbia Club of Manila, the Masonic fraternity, the National Geographic Society, the Geographic Society of Chicago and the Sons of the American Revolution.

In the Allin home, the spirit of hospitality, for which Kentuckians are noted, has always been predominant and music is a frequent form of entertainment there. Mr. Allin was a student and lover of music, as are all of his family. Literature and the languages also held a prominent place, for Mr. Allin was ever a man of studious taste and habits, who read broadly and thought deeply. He had not the mere knowledge of the book-worm, but possessed a discriminating mind that enabled him to make careful selection and to enrich his conversation with points of interest. gleaned from his wide study. There were few who met him even in a casual way, who did not feel that influence of his social, genial nature and recognize in him the possession of those qualities which elicit the warm friendship and high admiration of others.

SEYMOUR MORRIS.

Important corporation interests have profited by the sound advice and keen discrimination of Seymour Morris, who justly ranks with the representative business men of Chicago. He is honored alike by the humble and the great. He was born at Utica, New York, February 15, 1863, a son of Joseph and Clara (Seymour) Morris. In a Chicago high school he acquired his education and through much of his life he has been connected with the management of important financial and business interests. He is now executor and trustee of the estate of Judge L. B. Otis, also of the estate of Charles Counselman, of L. Z. Leiter, of Albert Keep and

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of many others who in their day were numbered among the most prominent and successful men of Chicago. He is likewise a member of the reorganization committee of the Chicago Railways Company and a director of the Northwestern Elevated Railway Company, the Chicago Railways Company and of the firm of Spaulding & Company. Capable in managing important projects he quickly discriminates between the essential and the non-essential and sees the existing relation between cause and effect. His comprehensive knowledge of real-estate and business valuations make him well fitted to assume the control of the important interests that have been given to his charge.

Mr. Morris is well known in the membership of many of the leading scientific, educational and social societies and organizations of Chicago. He belongs to the American Historical Association, the New England Historic Geological Society, the American Political Science Association, the National Geographic Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Art Institute of Chicago. He is also identified with the Union League, the Mid-Day, Kenwood, Glen View and the South Shore Clubs of Chicago, Lake Geneva Country and Automobile Clubs of America. These establish his social prominence in the societies with which he is identified and give an indication of the nature and breadth of his interests and activities.

HON. JOHN BARTON PAYNE.

A distinguished representative of the legal profession, winning prominence at a bar which has numbered among its members many of the most able lawyers and jurists of the country, John Barton Payne has had wide and varied experience and at a comparatively early age has reached a position almost unprecedented, in the history of this city. He is now practicing as a member of the well known law firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw. His birth occurred at Pruntytown, West Virginia, January 26, 1855, his father being the eminent and well known Dr. Amos Payne, while his mother was Elizabeth Barton, the daughter of one of West Virginia's first families. Mr. Payne devoted the decade between 1860 and 1870 to the acquirement of an education, attending during that period the private schools of Orleans, West Virginia. After completing his law studies he was admitted to the bar in Taylor county, West Virginia, in 1876, and entered upon active practice in Kingwood, that state, in 1877. There he successfully followed his profession for five years, making steady advance in his chosen field of labor, and during the same time he was chairman of the democratic committee of Preston county, becoming recognized as one of the local political leaders. Official honors were conferred upon him in the line of his profession in 1880, when he was made a special judge of the circuit court of Tucker county, his service on the bench giving indication of his comprehensive knowledge of law and his ability to correctly apply its principles. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Kingwood, serving for a year in that capacity, and one year later he came to Chicago.

After being admitted to the bar of Illinois Mr. Payne was for ten years engaged in general law practice and his able handling of litigated interests during

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his early connection with the Chicago bar established his reputation as one of the prominent lawyers and gained for him a large and growing clientele. During 1889 he was president of the Chicago Law Institute and from December 1, 1893, until December 5, 1898, he was judge of the superior court of Cook county. His decisions were monuments of judicial soundness and insight for an evenly balanced nature enabled him to put aside all those personal characteristics and peculiarities which so often enter as a disturbing force into the decisions of the courts. On the expiration of his term he resigned to resume the general practice of law and became a member of the firm of Winston, Payne & Strawn. They were afterward joined by a fourth partner and the present style of Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw was then adopted. Thorough preliminary training and broad experience in the various departments of law have gained Mr. Payne distinction, his ability being widely recognized in the profession as well as by the general public. Moreover, he stands as an exponent of the highest professional ethics and his capability finds practical demonstration in the notable verdicts which he has won for his clients.

On the 17th of October, 1878, Mr. Payne was married to Miss Kate Bunker, a daughter of Judge Edward C. Bunker, and resides at No. 32 Astor street. He is a democrat in his political views and a prominent and popular member of various social organizations, including the Union League, Iroquois, Law and Midlothian Clubs. Only in such careers as John Barton Payne's do we find merited success and the development of high moral ethics, constituting an important feature of his professional practice, covering more than a quarter of a century's connection with the Chicago bar. In official positions his unswerving allegiance to the trust reposed in him has ever remained one of his strong characteristics, and in other relations he has proven a loyal citizen. Moreover, he has won the high regard of all who know him and the esteem in which he is uniformly held indicates that his life work has been well done and attuned to the highest principles of professional ethics and of manhood.

NATHAN JAY SMEDLEY, M. D.

Dr. Nathan J. Smedley, who for a quarter of a century has had his office at Wells and Ontario streets, and in addition to his profession is widely known because of his expert testimony in surgical cases, was born July 25, 1863, at Belvidere, Illinois. His father, Nathan Smedley, is a retired contractor, who was born at North East, Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1831, and is now residing in Chicago. He represents an old colonial family and one of the first Smedleys, who came to the United States, lost his life in the early Indian wars. The mother of Dr. Smedley bore the maiden name of Adeline D. Warren, and was born in New York. She was a descendant of General Joseph Warren, of Revolutionary war fame, the hero of the battle of Bunker Hill. Her death occurred in 1894. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children, but only three are now living: Dr. Nathan J., of this review; Dr. James E.; and Eva A., who is principal of a public school in Evanston, Illinois. Fred W., who was director of the child's study department

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Yours faithfully.

Dr. N. J. Smedley.

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of the Chicago public schools and professor of experimental psychology at Chicago University, died in 1893.

When a lad of six years Dr. Smedley became a pupil in the public schools of his native town and there continued his studies until graduated from the Union high school of Belvidere, with the class of 1884, at which time he was twenty years of age. He afterward went to the Cook County Normal, and subsequently entered the medical department of the Northwestern University of Evanston, from which he was graduated in 1887. He was a young man of eighteen years when he determined to become a physician. His grandfather, Dr. Ephraim Smedley, had been one of the prominent members of the medical profession at Belvidere, and Nathan J. Smedley spent much of his leisure time in reading his grandfather's medical works. While pursuing his college course, he devoted the summer months to teaching school and in this way assisted largely in meeting the expenses of his professional training. Following his graduation, he spent four years in Mercy Hospital as assistant surgeon and afterward was surgeon of the dispensary of the Northwestern Railway Company. He then opened an office at the northeast corner of Wells and Ontario streets, where he has remained for twenty-five years. He has gained distinction in surgical work and is surgeon for a number of large factories on the north side. He has performed more surgical operations than almost any other member of the profession in Chicago, and in addition to his practice he is a dealer in all kinds of surgical instruments, a number of which he manufactures and likewise handles everything which a surgeon uses in his professional work. He is well known to the profession throughout the west on this account. Many of the recent contributions to the equipment of the profession in the way of surgical instruments were devised by him and he keeps in his possession the original models as well as those which have been manufactured for sale. He has devised a number of new and useful instruments to aid surgical procedure, including the Erograph to test nerve endurance and fatigue; an operating chair, a douche dilator for the painless rapid cure of stricture; a bath speculum to prepare patients for operations; a spiral turette for the removal of the placental remains; a spiral flow internal douche for treating or preventing blood poison; a placental forceps adapted to the normal pelvic axis curve for assisting delivery; a powder application for the treatment of the cavities of the body; and a system of illuminating all the cavities of the body, together with many other kinds of apparatus for the cure of disease and deformity.

Although the practice of surgery has claimed most of his time, Dr. Smedley has perfected a few remedies, such as specific soluble arsenic and iodine and prelieflin anodyne liniment, which prevents a patient from becoming a dope fiend. He has also produced surgical antiseptic dressings of all usual medications. He has developed and tried these out clinically and placed them upon the market and now three hundred packages are in common use in this country. Phenol sodium salicylate, iodoform, alcohol, formalin and the corrosive chloride have been combined in varying per cent with cotton gauze and suture materials and his condensed key to prices and varieties of surgical dressings has become the standard.

Dr. Smedley is the author of many monographs and volumes, mostly on medical subjects. Among these are works on Diseases of Children, Diseases of Women, Child Nursing, Cirrhosis, Free Life and a work on temperance. He has made a

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perpetual calendar, showing without changes any day and date, past, present or future. He has also figured out a little scheme for determining the date without a calendar, showing that his ingenuity and ability are not confined entirely to professional lines. Associated with Dr. Smedley in his practice is Dr. Emma J. Warren, a cousin, who is a graduate of the Woman's Medical School, of the Northwestern University, and specializes in women's and children's diseases. They have perfected many antiseptic improvements and made three hundred changes in cotton gauze. Dr. Smedley is president of the German American Surgical Company, of New York. He has contributed largely to the literature of the profession, while his colleague, Dr. Warren, has also been a liberal contributor to the medical journals. She likewise is serving on the staff of the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children. She has been adjunct professor of diseases of women of the Illinois Medical School and chief of the maternity clinic of the South Side Free Dispensary. Dr. Smedley is widely known as an expert witness and in this connection has given testimony on a larger number of surgical cases than any other surgeon for the city of Chicago. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has been a leader and not a follower in professional work and his labors have in many respects been a distinct and valuable contribution to the practice of medicine and surgery. As the years have passed, he has prospered. His financial success came to him largely through his judicious investment in real estate. His holdings in city property are now quite extensive and he has also invested largely in the west.

Dr. Smedley is a member of Court Phil Sheridan, No. 8391, I. O. F., and many other fraternal and charitable organizations. He belongs to Union Park Lodge, F. & A. M.; York Chapter, R. A. M.; St. Bernard Commandery, K. T.; and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. When professional duties permit of leisure, he indulges in hunting and fishing, which constitute his chief pastime and source of recreation. The determination and laudable ambition which prompted him to take up the study of medicine at the age of eighteen years have constituted an effective force in all of his later life, bringing him at length to prominence in his chosen field of labor.

GEORGE M. WILSON.

Living in an unostentatious manner, quietly pursuing his business and social duties without undue show or pomp, George M. Wilson, second vice president of the Union Trust Company of Chicago has devoted his energies almost entirely to his business interests and has put forth every endeavor to do his work well. He is recognized as a strong and forceful factor in establishing an institution which today stands as a monument of solidity and reliability.

He was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1839, and is a son of G. W. and Emily L. Wilson. He acquired his early education and training in the public schools of his native city and entered business life in a retail boot and shoe store in his home town. He afterward became connected with wholesale interests of the same character and was thus engaged until 1862, when the business opportunities

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of the growing western city by the lake attracted him and he made his way to Chicago. Here he entered the employ of F. H. Rawson, who was then engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business but is now president of the Union Trust Company of Chicago. Mr. Wilson soon proved his worth and was rapidly advanced in the employ of Mr. Rawson until 1870, when the latter with others organized the Union Trust Company and Mr. Wilson received still more substantial token of the recognition of his worth and ability in his election to the office of assistant cashier of the bank. Within the comparatively short space of six years he was advanced through successive promotions to the cashiership of the bank and in 1909 was elected its second vice president, which position he still occupies. His ready adaptability, his keen insight and his prompt and faithful discharge of every duty constitute the basis of his promotions and have made him a forceful factor in financial circles.

Mr. Wilson has never married and resides at No. 5339 Madison avenue. Though an active business man and the center of a large circle of warm friends and business associates, he has led a comparatively quiet life, concentrating his attention and energies upon commercial and financial interests and upon progress in intellectual pursuits. The sterling worth of his character, however, has won him honor and influence and his life record is an exemplification of the force of probity, laudable ambition and unfaltering determination in the attainment of success. Through forty years of faithful and untiring service to the great financial institutions in which he is now one of the controlling factors he has followed a business code that has made his name respected and honored wherever known and most of all where he is best known.

ROLLIN ARTHUR KEYES.

An extended mention of Rollin Arthur Keyes would yet leave much untold that concerns the life of intense and well directed activity characterized by initiative spirit and qualities of leadership that have brought him to a foremost position in Chicago's commercial circles. As the head of the wholesale grocery house of Franklin MacVeagh & Company he needs no introduction to Chicago. The son of Rollin Webb and Abigail A. (Chandler) Keyes, he was born at Somerville, Massachusetts, December 14, 1854, and after receiving the usual educational training in the public schools he spent one year as a pupil in the Chicago Academy, of which the distinguished Professor Henry H. Babcock was then principal. At an early age he accompanied his parents to Chicago and entered business life as a clerk with the firm of E. H. Sargeant & Company. The initial step in his commercial career was, therefore, not such as would attract the attention of others but, though he started life in a humble capacity, his rapid recognition of opportunity led him continually to broaden the scope of his labors until he has attained a commanding position in commercial and financial lines. He remained with his first employers until 1872 and on withdrawing from that service entered the employ of Franklin MacVeagh & Company, wholesale grocers. His rise in that house was rapid, his ability gaining him promotion from time to time until, in 1880, he was admitted to a part-

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nership and a few years later, following the incorporation of the business, was elected to the presidency and thus became head of the company. This house, which is the largest of its class in the west, owes much to the executive ability and administrative direction of Mr. Keyes, whose wisely formulated and carefully executed plans have constituted the motive power in what is today one of the leading commercial enterprises of Chicago. He has not confined his attention, however, to this line alone but has become interested, as an official, in the management of other important business concerns, being now a director in the National Bank of the Republic, the City National Bank of Evanston and the First State Pawners Society. He is, moreover, the holder of large property interests and has become a man of wealth and influence.

Mr. Keyes was married in this city October 4, 1876, to Miss Katharine D. Officer and their children are Mrs. Frances Keyes Pearsons, Rollin Webb and Katharine Keyes. The family reside in a beautiful home in Evanston. While a man of large business interests, Mr. Keyes has by no means confined his attention to commercial lines, his labors and sound judgment constituting a helpful element in the control of various public projects and benevolent movements. He is chairman of the finance committee of the Legislative Voters League and is vice president of the Evanston Municipal Association, both of which indicate his interest in affairs that attract and should claim the attention of every citizen. He is also a director of the Evanston Hospital Association and is most generous in his support of benevolent projects. He has many social relations, being a member of the Commercial Club, a member and secretary of the Merchants Club, a member of the City Club, the Chicago Club, the Evanston Club and the Glen View Club. He has always given his political support to the republican party. For nearly half a century he has been a resident of Chicago and in all of his relations to the city has been actuated by a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He is honored and esteemed by his colleagues and associates in business, by friends he has made in social relations and throughout Chicago's commercial and financial circles there is today no man more uniformly honored and respected than Rollin Arthur Keyes.

CHARLES A. PHELPS.

Charles A. Phelps has been a member of the bar since 1901 and has practiced independently since 1904. His work as a member of the profession is unique, for no other lawyer in Chicago and probably none other in the entire country devotes his attention exclusively to practice as a representative of contractors' interests. To this, however, Mr. Phelps is giving his undivided time and attention and his work as an attorney for contractors is one which has drawn to him the attention and gained for him the recognition and regard of many prominent representatives of the law. He was born in Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, December 31, 1873, a son of Emerson J. and Lizzie (Belding) Phelps. No event of special importance occurred during his childhood to vary the routine of life for him. The duties of the schoolroom and the pleasures of the playground largely occupied his attention until he left the Johnstown high school to become a student in the

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CHARLES A. PHELPS

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Fairfield Military Academy of Fairfield, New York. He afterward attended the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vermont, and began his collegiate work in the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. Later he became a student in the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, and prepared for the bar as a student of the Chicago Kent College of Law. During that period he was also in a law office and upon his admission to the bar began practice with Joseph W. Merriam under the name of Merriam & Phelps. This relationship was continued until November, 1904, since which time Mr. Phelps has practiced alone. He is accorded a good clientage. Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won him advancement at a bar where the young lawyer must try his powers with men of seasoned strength and preeminent ability. He has talent, learning, tact, genius and industry, and has thus won his success. As previously indicated, he specializes on that branch of the law bearing upon construction work. He is attorney for the Allen Construction Company, which erected the nineteen buildings for the Cook county poor farm; is attorney for the inventor of the mushroom system of reinforced concrete and represented the contractors who built the tubercular hospital on the west side and also the contractors who did the repair work on the criminal court building and the Moser Paper Company's building at Harrison street and Plymouth court. He likewise professionally represented the contractors of the Thomas Flyer building at Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue and is consulting attorney for the bond companies that bond the contractors in construction work. He is frequently consulted and acts as attorney for contsruction companies all over the country, having built up a reputation in this connection that extends throughout the United States.

On the 14th of February, 1899, Mr. Phelps was united in marriage to Miss Sadie L. M. Gray, and they now have two children, Dorothy Louise and Gray Phelps. When in Johnstown Mr. Phelps held membership with the Methodist Episcopal church but is not identified with any denomination at the present time. He was formerly a member of the Hamilton Club, belongs to the bar association and is connected with several fraternal insurance orders. In politics he is a republican of the progressive type and was appointed by Mayor Busse a member of the Chicago Plan Commission. He has never sought, desired nor accepted office, so that his interest in the public welfare cannot be traced to any selfish motive. His fellow townsmen recognize in him a citizen of worth and one whose labors have been of material benefit in various lines of progress.

EDWARD SAMUEL LACEY.

Ever distinguished for ability and thoroughness in methods, Edward Samuel Lacey, formerly the chief proprietor in the development of the Bankers National Bank of Chicago, of which he was president, is now chairman of the board of directors of the Commercial National Bank. The processes of close reasoning as involved in the solution of intricate financial problems have ever characterized his business career and have gained him social and political distinction as well. His life record covers more than seventy-five years. He was born in the town of Chili,

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Monroe county, New York, November 26, 1885, and is a son of Edward De Witt and Martha C. (Pixley) Lacey. The family has been represented in America for more than two centuries, the first ancestor in this country coming from the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, and settling in Boston in 1704. Thaddeus Lacey removed from Boston to Connecticut. He was the father of Ebenezer Lacey, a native of Woodbury, Connecticut, who, responding to the call for troops in the Revolutionary war, served through the Virginia and Pennsylvania campaigns under Generals Washington and Lafayette, becoming an orderly sergeant in the latter's command. Major Samuel Lacey, the grandfather of Edward S. Lacey, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, and in 1784 accompanied his parents, Ebenezer and Mary (Hurd) Lacey, to Vermont. He established at Bennington the second cloth dressing works in the state and continued in business there until 1818, when he removed to Monroe county, New York, where he became a prosperous and influential citizen. He won his title during the war of 1812, serving as major of the First Regiment of Vermont Militia, which was called into service on the northern frontier. He was one of the organizers of the whig party at Syracuse, New York, in 1845, and for a long period gave to it stalwart and resultant support. His death occurred in Marshall, Michigan, May 9, 1868, when he was in his eighty-fifth year. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ruth Sigourney, was the eldest daughter of Anthony Sigourney, of Oxford, Massachusetts, one of the American soldiers in the Revolutionary war who participated in the campaign of Long Island and about New York city in 1776, and was twice wounded in battle. He was a descendant in the fourth generation of Anthony Sigourney, a prominent Huguenot who with his wife escaped from Rochelle, France, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, and became one of the founders of Oxford, Massachusetts. Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, the famous writer and poet, married a descendant of the same family.

Edward De Witt Lacey, the father of E. S. Lacey, was a native of Bennington, Vermont, and in a notable degree was the possessor of those qualities of integrity, intelligence and tenacity of purpose for which the people of the Green Mountain state are notable. When a lad of ten years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Monroe county, New York, and was educated in the schools of Henrietta, in that state. For a time he carried on merchandising in Chili and in 1842 became one of the pioneer business men of Kalamo, Eaton county, Michigan. He was recognized as one of the leading citizens of that locality and his fellow townsmen gave evidence of their trust and confidence in him by calling him to various positions of public responsibility. Moreover, his efforts contributed in substantial measure to the development and improvement of that section of the state.

When a little lad of seven years Edward S. Lacey accompanied his parents to Eaton county, Michigan, where he made his home until 1889. His public school education was supplemented by a course in Olivet College and his business training was received as a clerk in a general store at Kalamazoo, Michigan. In 1857 he returned to his home at Charlotte, Michigan, and in 1862 entered banking circles as a partner of Hon. Joseph Musgrave. They established a private bank which in 1871 became the First National Bank of Charlotte. Mr. Lacey was the first cashier and later became the president of that institution, following the death of Mr. Musgrave. From the beginning, however, he was the active factor in its management, nor did he confine his efforts alone to this line. Through many years

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he was the treasurer of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company which he assisted in organizing and in other connections he furthered the business development of that section. From 1860 until 1864 he held the office of register of deeds in Eaton county and in 1874 was made a trustee of the State Insane Asylum in which position he continued for six years.

From early manhood Mr. Lacey took a deep interest in political affairs and has ever kept well informed concerning the leading and significant questions and issues of the day. In 1876 he was made a delegate to the national republican convention and was chairman of the republican state central committee of Michigan from 1882 until 1884. The town of Charlotte honored him with local office, making him its first mayor, during which time he inaugurated an excellent system of public improvements. In 1881 he was elected to represent the third district of Michigan in congress and received indorsement of his first term's service in reelection that continued him in the office until 1885. In 1886 he was unsuccessful in an attempt to win election to the United States senate, although his candidacy showed great strength and popularity. A contemporary biographer in this connection has said: "In congress he served on the committee on postoffices and post-roads, and coinage, weights and measures; but he was distinguished chiefly through the ability displayed in the consideration of financial questions. In the forty-eighth congress he attracted wide attention by a masterly speech on the silver question. His address on the use of silver as money, delivered before the American Bankers Association in Chicago in 1885, was received with marked attention and increased his popularity among financiers. His prominence in monetary circles caused him to be recommended by friends in Michigan, New York, Boston and Chicago for the position of comptroller of the currency, to which he was appointed in 1889. This office, so far as regards national finance, is second only to that of secretary of the treasury. His administration, extending from 1889 to 1892, covered one of the most critical periods in the history of the national banking system. He pursued a vigorous and yet conservative policy, keeping in view the protection of depositors and creditors and his conduct of the office was indorsed by the ablest financiers. His integrity and ability have always been recognized and his national reputation caused his services to be sought by many of the leading financial institutions of the country. Believing in the resources and future of Chicago, he resigned in June, 1892, to accept the presidency of the Bankers National Bank of this city."

Mr. Lacey continued as president of the Bankers National until the institution was merged into the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. In the meantime the Bankers National enjoyed a substantial growth. A year after its opening its deposits were less than one million dollars, but ere it passed out of existence it had more than twenty millions upon its deposit roll. He is now chairman of the board of directors of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and he was also for some years resident vice president of the American Surety Company of New York. He has filled other positions of equal prominence and responsibility and is widely known in financial circles throughout the country.

On the 1st of January, 1861, Mr. Lacey was united in marriage to Miss Annette C. Musgrave, a daughter of his business partner, Hon. Joseph Musgrave, of Charlotte, Michigan. Their children are Jessie P., Edith M. and Edward Musgrave, who are with their parents in an attractive home in Evanston. The family

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hold membership in the First Congregational church and Mr. Lacey is identified with a number of societies and clubs. The ancestral record of the family entitles him to membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and he is also a member of the Union League Club, the Bankers Club, which has honored him with the presidency, the Evanston Club and the Glenview Golf Club. Wherever he is known his strongly marked social and personal characteristics, as well as his business prominence, gain him attention and high regard. His geniality, unfeigned cordiality and deference for the opinions of others win him warm friends, while his marked ability has caused him to be selected for public and private positions of grave responsibilities.

JOHN P. GIBBS, M. D.

Determined in youth to become a physician, Dr. John P. Gibbs never for a moment put aside that purpose but utilized every opportunity to pave the way toward this end. He was born in London, England, December 31, 1862, his parents being John and Janet (Ross) Gibbs, both of whom are now residents of Chicago. The father was born in London, on the 20th of December, 1844, and the mother's birth occurred in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 25th of July, 1842. Crossing the Atlantic to the United States accompanied by his wife and son John, the father established his home in Brooklyn, in 1863, and in February of the following year enlisted for service in the Civil war, his patriotic spirit aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union. He continued with the northern army until the close of hostilities and participated in several battles. He was twice taken prisoner and was confined at different times in Libby and Andersonville, so that he became acquainted with all of the horrors of southern prison life. Returning from the war he took up the pursuits of civil life and became connected with the cigar trade, which he has always followed, being now well known as a manufacturer in this city, to which he came in September, 1869. Unto him and his wife have been born six children: John P., whose name introduces this record; Edward T., deceased; Francis W., a resident of Chicago; Albert C., residing in Newark, New Jersey; Henry J., engaged in the practice of law in Chicago; and Seth J., who is a lawyer of Lafayette, Indiana.

At the usual age of six years John P. Gibbs entered the public schools of this city and continued his studies until he reached the age of fourteen years. He was afterward employed in his father's cigar factory, but did not altogether put aside his text-books, devoting much of his leisure and evening hours to study. He continued in the manufacture of cigars until twenty-two years of age, but never relinquished the purpose which he had formed in his youth of becoming a physician. He knew, however, that he must provide the means for carrying out this purpose, and when he had saved from his earnings a sum sufficient to carry him through school, he entered the Harvey Medical College, in 1901, and pursued the regular four years' course, being graduated in 1905. He then opened an office on Fullerton avenue where he has since remained and the years have brought him success by reason of his recognized ability. He has always kept in touch with the onward

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DR. JOHN P. GIBBS

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march of the profession, acquainting himself with the improved methods of practice and with all of the broad scientific truths which research has brought to light. Visible evidence of his success is found in the beautiful modern brick residence which he has recently erected and in which he has his office, its location being at 2750 Fullerton avenue.

Dr. Gibbs was united in marriage October 24, 1886, to Miss Carrie L. Mass, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Mass, of Chicago, and unto them have been born three children, but they lost their only son, Edward E., who was born October 12, 1887. The daughters are: Edna Cora, born July 19, 1890; and Myrtle R., born July 4, 1895. Both are receiving musical educations.

In his political views Dr. Gibbs is a republican, having always supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. His fraternal relations are with the Masons, the Woodmen and the Heptasophs, and his wife is a member of the Royal Neighbors of America, the ladies' auxiliary of the Woodmen camp. The Doctor is serving as medical examiner for the Woodmen and the Heptasophs and for several years he was on the medical staff of the Bennett Medical College and the Illinois Medical College, proving a capable educator as well as practitioner. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society and through the proceedings of their meetings keeps in touch with what is being done by the profession throughout the country. His work is always actuated by a sense of conscientious obligation, and he holds to a high standard of professional ethics.

JOHN A. LYNCH.

To be the impelling force that keeps the wheels of a great financial institution in motion, to be the head executive who guides and guards its interests and the interests of its clients, to render just and unerring judgment in times when a mistake might mean ruin and disaster are a few of the arduous responsibilities that rest upon John A. Lynch, president of the National Bank of the Republic, one of the strongest financial institutions of the west. Its progressive policy is tempered by a safe conservatism that indicates the careful management of one who brings to his duties keen discernment, unfaltering purpose and high ideals, long experience and natural adaptability both qualifying him for the solution of the intricate problems which continually arise in the daily routine of banking. He is justly classed among those who have been the builders and promoters of the wonderful commercial and financial enterprises that are features in Chicago's greatness.

The city has every reason to be proud of Mr. Lynch as one of her native sons, his birth having here occurred June 11, 1858. He acquired his early education in the public schools while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Thomas and Ann (Flanagan) Lynch. Later he was graduated from the Dyrenforth College of Chicago and following the completion of his more specifically literary course received his business training through the practical experience obtained as an employe of the distilling firm of H. H. Shufeldt & Company. Gradually his ability, diligence and trustworthiness enabled him to work his way upward

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in that connection and eventually he secured an interest in the business. Later he sold his stock in the company and turned his attention to banking, becoming one of the organizers of the National Bank of the Republic, of which he was chosen the president upon the resignation of J. B. Mallers. He is the chief executive of this institution, bending his energies to administrative direction, carefully formulating plans for the further expansion of the business and seeking in all legitimate lines to make this a growing and substantial financial concern. It is recognized today not only as one of the strong moneyed concerns of Chicago but also of the entire west, and the business policy that is carefully followed by Mr. Lynch and his associates in the bank management is one which commends the institution to the further support and trust of the public.

Mr. Lynch was married June 2, 1896, to Miss Clara M. Schmall, of Chicago, and resides with his family at No. 44 Burton place. He is identified with several of the leading clubs of the city, including the Chicago, Bankers and Chicago Athletic. His friends—and they are many—always find him genial and any caller is sure of his courteous attention when the object of the visit comes within the pale of business affairs or of the still wider interests that effect the city along many of its lines of progress and advancement. He is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Chicago and was born at a period when the city was yet in its infancy as regards the development of its commercial and financial enterprises. He has seen with the dawn of the twentieth century the culmination of such great and wonderful improvements, growth and business advancement as seldom greets the birth of a centennial anniversary. In banking and financial interests as well as other departments the advancement has been most marked during the past fifty years. In fact, this field of labor has reached a point of perfection, where it seems almost impossible to better the already high conditions that exist, and yet day by day the officials of the great moneyed institutions are formulating new plans and reaching out for new methods that will not only advance their institutions but will make them of greater worth as features in the system of Chicago's development. Mr. Lynch has kept pace with this march of modern progress and in the institution with which he is most closely allied his capable management and high business ideals have been factors in making it one of the greatest of the national banks of the west.

WILFRED F. BEARDSLEY.

Wilfred F. Beardsley, principal of Evanston township high school, was born in Albion, Wisconsin, in 1870, a son of Rev. Josiah and Emily (Bingham) Beardsley, who are natives of Ohio, where they were reared and married. Soon after their marriage they removed to Wisconsin. The father is a minister of the Congregational church and for many years held pastorates in Wisconsin.

Mr. Beardsley graduated from Northwestern University with the class of 1893. He afterward took up the profession of teaching and for five years was one of the instructors in Evanston township high school. He then went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he attended Johns Hopkins University, doing post-graduate work for one year. At the expiration of that period he returned to Evanston, hav-

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ing been chosen assistant principal of the high school, and later associate principal, in which positions he served under Professor Henry L. Boltwood from 1899 until 1906, and following the death of his superior officer became his successor in the office of principal.

Mr. Beardsley holds membership in the University Club of Evanston and in the University Club of Chicago.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

The life work of Benjamin Carpenter has been in connection with the management and development of the business conducted under the style of George B. Carpenter & Company, a house that has stood for seventy years as an exemplification of all that is substantial and progressive in commercial lines. A Harvard man, he came to the starting point of his business career well equipped and in the control and direction of the affairs of the house he has so utilized his time and talents that its trade relations have been extended and its success assured. It is today known as the leading house in vessel and railway supplies in the west, with well established branches at Seattle, Washington, and South Chicago, Illinois. While entering upon active connection therewith at the outset of his business career and giving his attention thereto through the years that have since elapsed, Mr. Carpenter has also become financially interested in other corporations and in some of them has voice in the management.

A native of Chicago, Benjamin Carpenter was born September 16, 1865, and is a son of George B. and Elizabeth Curtis (Greene) Carpenter. He acquired his early education in the public schools and afterward became a student in the University of Chicago, while later he was graduated with the Bachelor of Science degree from Harvard University in the class of 1888. Returning to Chicago he then entered the house of George B. Carpenter & Company which was founded by his father in 1840. In this business he afterward obtained an interest and was subsequently made treasurer of the company. His connection therewith has continued up to the present time and his attention has largely been given to furthering the interests of this concern. The business has kept abreast with the demands of modern trade in railway and vessel supplies, with a house at South Chicago and at Seattle, Washington, and its patronage is now most extensive, making it the leader in this field in the west. It was founded upon a safe substantial basis and the policy of fair dealing was inaugurated from which there has been no swerving as the years have gone by. In addition to his connection with the company of which he is now the treasurer, Benjamin Carpenter is a director of the Elk Rapids Iron Company and is president of the Anniston Cordage Company; treasurer of the Chicago Net & Twine Company and treasurer of the South Chicago Ship Chandlery Company. He is also a director of the Lunde & Erland Company of Seattle, Washington. His interests here named and otherwise are widespread and in the selection of his various investments he has exhibited rare judgment and keen insight.

Mr. Carpenter was married in Chicago, September 18, 1893, to Miss Helen Graham Fairbank and their children are: Benjamin Jr.; Cordelia Fairbank; Eliza-

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beth Webster; and Fairbank Carpenter. The family residence is a beautiful home at Winnetka, Illinois.

In politics Mr. Carpenter is a strong republican, believing that the safety and perpetuation of the American government lies in the adoption of the party principles. He holds membership in the Unitarian church and his benevolent spirit is manifested in his activity in the United Charities of Chicago, of which he is a director. Prominent in social, church and club life, he has many true and admiring friends in all of his connections. He is an active member of the Chicago Club, the University Club, the Harvard Club, the Skokie Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Columbia Yacht Club, the Merchants and Commercial Clubs and also of the Harvard Club of New York. He is deeply interested in the projects which have led to the organization of the Merchants and Commercial Clubs, putting forth earnest effort in cooperation with other leading business men in promoting the trade interests of the city and in working for a greater and more beautiful Chicago. Intent in purpose and undaunted in spirit, his well directed influence and capability are elements in the growth and progress of the city. In none of the walks of life into which he has directed his labors has he ever regarded a position as final. When one result is achieved he starts out to accomplish others and thus his record has been characterized by a continuous progress. that has made Benjamin Carpenter one of the leaders among the young men of the city.

GEORGE JOSEPH SPENCER, M. D.

Dr. George Joseph Spencer is one of the more recent additions to the medical profession of Chicago, having engaged in practice here only since 1908, but in that period he has become well established as one who follows the most modern scientific methods. He was born December 21, 1877, in Severance, Kansas, and was one of the eleven children of Matthew S. and Bridget (Lavin) Spencer. His father, who was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, November 21, 1847, was a railroad contractor and died April 6, 1900, having for about seven years survived his wife, who was born January 17, 1857, in Kilkelly, County Mayo, Ireland, and died October 28, 1893. Their children were: George J., of this review; William, an engineer of Chicago; Mary J., deceased; Josephine J., the wife of Spencer E. Blanchette, of Frankfort, Kansas; Matthew, engaged in engineering in Chicago; Agnes E. and Mary I., living in Chicago; James R., a plumber of this city; Richard J., who has passed away; Thomas, living in New York; and Frances, who makes her home in Chicago.

When a lad of six years Dr. Spencer began attending the public school in Sterling, Colorado, but only pursued his studies there for a year, as his father's construction work carried him from place to place. For five years he was a pupil in the school of Sedgwick, Colorado, and for one year at Chappell, Nebraska. In 1894 he joined his father in the live-stock business on their ranch near Idaho Falls, Idaho, continuing in that connection for five years. After his father's death, in 1900, he came to Chicago and for a time was employed by Marshall Field & Company. He afterward spent a year with the Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Company.

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DR. GEORGE J. SPENCER

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and later was with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for four years in the motive power department. Laudable ambition, however, prompted him to prepare for professional activities and in 1905 he entered the College of Physicians & Surgeons of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1908. Following his graduation he was assistant to Dr. A. H. Brumback in surgery for a few months and in August, 1908, opened an office for the general practice of medicine and surgery. He has won very gratifying success and is now instructor in senior medicine at the College of Physicians & Surgeons and attending surgeon at St. Ann's Hospital.

Dr. Spencer was married, September 25, 1907, to Miss Lina M. Raible, a daughter of Gebhard and Elizabeth Raible of Rock Island, Illinois. Her father, who was one of the directors of the Rock Island Brewing Company, is now deceased and the mother lives with Dr. and Mrs. Spencer. The family residence is at No. 4117 Washington boulevard and Dr. Spencer has his office at No. 5 North Wabash avenue. On July 17, 1911, he was appointed city physician by Mayor Harrison and he belongs to the Chicago Medical Society and is interested in everything which tends to solve the complex questions which continuously confront the physician. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to the Knights of Columbus and to the Phi Rho Sigma fraternity. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and his political views are in accord with the principles of the democratic party. His varied experiences constituted a valuable preparation for his professional work and in the practice of medicine and surgery he has displayed keen discernment in the diagnosis of cases, together with marked ability in the use of remedial agencies.

EDWIN FREDERICK MACK.

Edwin Frederick Mack is one of the practical working bankers of Chicago, whose individuality has made him well known and efficient in the line of his duty. It is not too much to say of him that he is today one of the best informed financiers of the west. Not only does his knowledge cover experience and a close acquaintance with all banking progress but his information as to the basis of bank credits and the precise financial standing of corporations and individual clients is an element that has made him a valuable factor in the line of his chosen life work.

Mr. Mack was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 6, 1860, and is a son of Christian and Marie (Schmid) Mack. His early preliminary education was supplemented by a course in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1883. Thus well equipped by liberal intellectual training for the duties of a responsible business career, he entered commercial circles as cashier of the Barnum Iron and Wire Works. His training in that connection proved a valuable experience to him when a year later he entered the service of the Citizens Savings Bank of Detroit, and from 1885 until 1888 was successively teller, assistant cashier and cashier of that institution. The following year he came to Chicago to accept the cashiership of the Royal Trust Company, which he thus represented until 1903, when he was elected both cashier and vice

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president, occupying the dual position until 1907, when the Royal Trust Company was absorbed by the Central Trust Company and he was chosen vice president of the latter institution. He is also president of the Cook County Savings Bank and vice president of the North Side State Savings Bank. He is thus closely associated with the financial interests of the city and his influence is always on the side of a safe, conservative policy which benefits not only the institutions with which he is connected but constitutes a feature in the strong business condition of city at large. He has come to be recognized as a leader in his field of labor. He possesses an initiative spirit that contributes much to success and yet his plans are carefully devised and conservative. He stands firmly for his convictions, is quick and definite in his conclusions and is reliable and expert as an executive.

Mr. Mack is a member of the Union League Club, Chicago's most prominent social organization, and he resides at No. 171 Lake View avenue. His record needs no comment for it is the proof of his individual worth and through his inherent talents and utilization of his opportunities he has come to be classed with that group of leaders who have made history for this community along the line of permanency and progressiveness in banking.

HERBERT F. PRASCH, M. D.

Dr. Herbert F. Prasch, physician and surgeon, was born at Burlington, Wisconsin, December 15, 1878. His father, Martin G. Prasch, was also a native of that place, born November 9, 1859, and for many years was a prominent druggist there, continuing in business until his death on the 22d of November, 1904. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Cass, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, and with seven of her children now resides in North Yakima, Washington. The children of Martin G. and Elizabeth Prasch are: Herbert F., of this review; Ella and Rudolph, both living at North Yakima, Washington; Otilia, the wife of J. B. Ernstoff; Florence; Martin; Julia and Urban.

When a lad of six years Dr. Prasch became a pupil in the parochial schools of Burlington, where he continued his studies until thirteen years of age and then entered St. Francis Academy at Milwaukee, devoting four years to study there and receiving his diploma in 1898, when eighteen years of age. In the same year he began preparation for the practice of medicine as a pupil in Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1902. His first professional experience came to him in eighteen months' service as interne in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, after which he again went to Burlington, Wisconsin, where he opened an office and continued to follow his profession until the death of his father. He next went to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where he remained for five years. In 1909 he arrived in Chicago, opening an office at No. 800 Milwaukee avenue, where he has since remained. He made no mistake in choosing the larger city as the field of his professional labor, for here he has won recognition as an able physician and is making gradual and gratifying advancement in professional circles. He was for several years medical examiner for the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company of Milwaukee, but owing to the increasing demands of his private practice, he had to resign that position. He holds

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membership with the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On the 31st of July, 1906, Dr. Prasch was married to Miss Marie T. Thilo, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Thilo, of Chicago. Her father, who for years was one of the most prominent physicians on the northwest side of the city, died March 23, 1910. His widow still survives and yet makes her home in Chicago. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Prasch has been born a little daughter, Margaret M., born April 22, 1909.

Dr. Prasch is a Catholic in religious faith and a republican in his political views. He belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and to the Royal League and during the period of his residence in Chicago he has gained many friends by reason of his professional, his church and his fraternal relations, while his personal worth enables him to retain the friendship and high regard of those with whom he comes in contact.

JAMES WILLIAM STEVENS.

A man who has successfully coped with large business enterprises, who has made the best of and used in the most beneficial way the opportunities of life, a man of clear business record, sound judgment and strong intellectuality is James William Stevens, now president of the Illinois Life Insurance Company. He was born at Colchester, Illinois, May 25, 1853, was educated in the public schools of McDonough county, this state, and is a son of Socrates and Amanda Jane Stevens. His people were of that sturdy and reliable class that all might be proud to claim as ancestors, and the business career which he has pursued has brought out the qualities which make the successful business man. He was married in Colchester, February 26, 1873, to Jessie Louise Smith and their children are: Raymond W. and Ernest James Stevens.

The family life has always been a most interesting phase in the history of Mr. Stevens and at the same time he has in business affairs achieved a position which ranks him with Chicago's prominent citizens. He started out in business as a representative of the dry-goods trade soon after he had finished his education and after building up a successful business in his native town he left Colchester in 1888 to come to Chicago, where he entered the commercial field as a member of the firm of Charles A. Stevens & Brothers, at first establishing an extensive silk house but gradually extending the scope of the business until their's is today one of the best known dry-goods emporiums of the city. In 1895 James W. Stevens took an active part in organizing the Illinois Life Insurance Company, of which he has since been president and director. This institution, which has stood for nearly fifteen years as a monument of integrity and business probity, is one of the foremost companies in the insurance fields in the city and its success is largely due to the honest efforts and untiring industry of Mr. Stevens, who is head official and active manager. He is also a director in the Western Trust & Savings Bank and the Prairie National Bank. Moreover, he is a prominent member of the Union League, the Washington Park, the Chicago Athletic, the Hamilton and the Chicago Automobile Clubs. In politics he is a stanch republican and is a member of

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the Christian church. He resides at 4601 Michigan boulevard, with offices at No. 184 Monroe street.

In a review of Mr. Stevens' life it will be seen that it is one of marked success. His ambition has been high and worthy. He has not only been active in building up one of the leading mercantile houses in Chicago but has brought to high financial standing a home insurance company and, moreover, has been the main mover in the erection of the splendid edifice known as the La Salle Hotel. This notable caravansary in the very heart of the city bears a name truly historic and occupies a site locally notable. In the early part of the century many pioneers lived within the square where the La Salle Hotel now stands. The entablature of the Stock Exchange building, which it joins on the north, shows the original building which was the model residence of the city for years. The first churches, public buildings, the old circus grounds and early theaters of the city were only "across lots" from this early settled block. The La Salle Hotel has been built as a permanent, substantial edifice and one hundred years from now will in its turn be doubly historic. This and other large undertakings are monuments to the preseverance and intelligence of Mr. Stevens, who has built up vast enterprises as the city has builded. His contributions to the material welfare of his adopted city have been in the line of vital progress and public-spirited advancement.

ANDREW SIMPSON.

Andrew Simpson is still remembered by many of the residents of Evanston, where for some years he was engaged in the meat business, gaining a wide acquaintance through his trade connections and also by reason of his activity in fraternal and church circles. He was born July 29, 1845, on his father's farm in Lake county, Illinois, five miles southwest of Waukegan, and his death occurred on the 13th of October, 1908. His parents were Robert and Rose Ann Simpson, natives of Edinburgh, Scotland, and when the father came to America he settled on the farm where his son's birth occurred. Two years later his wife and family followed him, it requiring six weeks to make the journey. The mother was accompanied by their six children who were soon established upon the home farm which the father had prepared in Lake county and which continued to be his place of residence until his death.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Andrew Simpson attended the district school and when not busy with his lessons assisted in the work of the farm, early becoming familiar with the task of plowing, planting and harvesting. The schoolhouse was a little log structure and blocks of wood served for seats, for such was the primitive condition of the educational system of Illinois at that day. His opportunities for pursuing his studies, however, were very limited for his services were needed at home and following his father's death he continued upon the home farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1871, when he leased the property and took up his abode in Evanston, where he embarked in the market business. He won a good patronage but at length ill health forced him to retire from that business, at which time he entered the real-estate and insurance field. Again success

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ANDREW SIMPSON

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attended him for his energy and determination were such as would win advancement in any connection. He conducted his real-estate and insurance office up to the time of his death and enjoyed a good clientage, writing a large amount of insurance annually and also negotiating many important property transfers.

On the 9th of May, 1883, Mr. Simpson was united in marriage to Miss Virginia West, a daughter of William A. and Catherine, Ann (McCleary) West, who were natives of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where her father was engaged in the dry-goods business. He was a veteran of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, serving throughout the war, and the last years of his life were spent in honorable retirement.

Mr. Simpson voted with the republican party, finding that its platform embodied the political principles in which he most firmly believed. In Masonry he attained high rank, holding membership with Apollo Commandery, K. T., of Chicago, and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belonged to the First Methodist Episcopal church of Evanston, to which he was a generous contributor. Mr. Simpson was widely recognized as a splendid type of the self-made man. While he took every legitimate opportunity for bettering his own conditions he at the same time generously assisted others and was constantly extending a helping hand. Honesty and integrity were his watchwords and his life at all times expressed those qualities, winning him the admiration and respect of all who knew him. His was a character that reflected credit upon his own and upon future generations. He was a most genial, social man and those who knew him outside of business relations found him most hospitable. He was devoted to his family and friends and his home was ever open for the entertainment of the latter. He greatly enjoyed travel and outdoor life and was a lover of nature. While firm in his determination and conviction he was also amenable to reason and argument and quick to admit his mistake if he felt that he had been holding the wrong position. His word was always to be depended upon, whether given in a business connection or in the social relations of life. With him character was above wealth and he always valued his own self-respect and that of his friends above success and position.

WILLIAM MELANCTHON HOYT.

Few, if any, of the living men of Chicago today can be any more consistently classed among the city's builders than Mr. Hoyt. A resident for more than fifty-seven years, his identification with the building up and development has been continuous. One of the leading wholesale grocers of the country, and a stanch Chicagoan, he was one of those heroic business men who lost all but their faith and pluck in the historic conflagration of 1871.

W. M. Hoyt was born in New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, on the 26th of July, 1887, being a son of Carlos M. and Lydia Ann (Buttolph) Hoyt. He is of the tenth generation of the American branch of the family, and a direct descendant of John Hoyt, who was one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Connecticut. Seth Hoyt, his grandfather. was a soldier of the Revolution, a justice of the

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peace in New Haven, Vermont, and one of the censors whose duty it was to pass upon the legislative acts and laws of the commonwealth.

The early life of W. M. Hoyt was spent upon the home farm and in obtaining an education in the public schools and the Ten Broeck Academy at Panton, Vermont. In 1855, at the age of eighteen, he located in Chicago, securing employment in a grocery store conducted by a Mr. Bevans. Eighteen months in this work was followed by a course of study in Bell's Commercial College, from which he graduated. After a service of another year on a salary, in the employment of a fruit dealer, he started business for himself with a capital of eighty-nine dollars, occupying a room for which the rental was one thousand one hundred dollars per annum. This was the real beginning of his notable business career. Opening as a small dealer in fruits, he later developed into a wholesale grocer, whose trade reaches all parts of the northwest and many sections of the United States.

In 1865, Mr. Hoyt bought the business of James A. Whitaker, at No. 101 South Water street. The great fire of 1871 not only swept away his store at the foot of Wabash avenue, but two stores which he then owned on Dearborn avenue. It was early in the forenoon of October 10 (the day after the fire) when he appeared to sign the lease with Mr. Welsh for the store at No. 68 South Canal street, whereupon the landlord remarked as he looked out of the window and saw the fire raging across the river, "Would it not be well to withhold our signatures until we know that this property may be destroyed?" To which Mr. Hoyt replied: "No harm in executing the lease now, as in case the store goes the lease will go with it." It was signed, and after a few days he was offered a bonus for it, which was necessarily declined.

"On the evening of the same day," says a published account of his participation in these troublous times, "Mr. Hoyt took a train for New York, where he met his creditors, who were in great doubt as to what would be the outcome of their Chicago business. After a short conference, in which Mr. Hoyt stated that he could not say how he stood as payment of insurance was in doubt and his books not balanced, but one thing was certain—he had a store rented and wanted stock with which to start. The creditors were unanimous in the opinion that it would be best to furnish the new supply and await further developments. The result was that remittances came in so freely that the creditors got all their dues promptly and one hundred cents on the dollar. The New York Times in an editorial announced Mr. Hoyt as the first arrival from Chicago since the fire, and mentioned the good results of the conference in which Chicago pluck would be met by New York generosity."

In 1872 Mr. Hoyt purchased the site of old Fort Dearborn at Michigan avenue and River street, opposite Rush street bridge, which he sold in 1910, and here he erected large salesrooms and warehouse. In addition, the company owned the building opposite, on River street, which contained its coffee and spice mills. Because of the historic site of its main building, Mr. Hoyt built into one of its walls fronting the river a memorial tablet on which is engraved a sketch of the forts (built 1803-4 and 1816) which once occupied this ground. A reproduction of this tablet will be found elsewhere in this work.

The William M. Hoyt Company was incorporated under the state laws in 1883, with the members of the old firm as stockholders, and its present officers are

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as follows: William M. Hoyt, president; R. J. Bennett, vice president; Phelps B. Hoyt, secretary and treasurer; Albert C. Buttolph, N. Landon Hoyt, Otto C. Mattern and Frank A. Allinger, directors.

In 1910 this company erected at Twenty-second street and the river, one of the largest and probably the best arranged building devoted to wholesale grocery trade in the country. It has ideal shipping facilities by rail or water and affords accommodations for the various branches of the business.

On April 9, 1860, Mr. Hoyt married Miss Emilie J. Landon, daughter of Nelson Landon, of Benton, Lake county, Illinois, and they had four children, as follows: William Landon, who died when five years of age; Emilie Lydia, who died in 1908; Nelson Landon; and Phelps Buttolph, now deceased. The last named graduated from Yale University in 1893, was then engaged in the management of his father's real estate and later was identified with the wholesale grocery business. Nelson Landon Hoyt is also an active manager in the business. Outside of his great house, Mr. Hoyt is best known as the founder, in 1872, of the Grocer's Criterion, which has developed into the leading trade journal of its class in the United States.

Mr. Hoyt is an extensive owner of Chicago real estate, particularly in the down town district, and though well past the allotted three score and ten, he gives no small amount of personal attention towards the management and direction of those interests unusually well preserved and with scarcely any perceptible diminution in his capacity for work, he is able to consult his pleasure in the matter of business application.

Inheriting a robust constitution, and naturally of great energy, the influence and aid of these characteristics, has been augmented by a life of regular and temperate habits, whose reward is founded in the vigor and vitality of one twenty years his junior. The following is so just an estimate of Mr. Hoyt's character that it is here reproduced: "Mr. Hoyt has been helpful to scores of young men who have gone to him for assistance. Many have been aided and encouraged by his counsel; others, through his interposition, have secured positions of responsibility; and still others have obtained from him the necessary means to embark in business. His present partners were former clerks in his employ and were promoted to their present positions on account of business ability and valuable service. Partners with capital cut no figure with him. Honesty, good morals and good business ability he regards as far more valuable than cash capital. In this connection, Graeme Stewart (now deceased) was for many years one of the prominent and active members of the company. His liberality in matters of charity is directed toward helping others to help themselves, and many deserving charities find in him a liberal contributor. Though not a member of any church, he sympathized in a practical way with the charitable and Christian work of his wife." He erected the beautiful memorial church in Winnetka in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Fox, and her three children, who perished in the Iroquois fire of December 30, 1903.

In politics Mr. Hoyt was a republican up to the time of Grover Cleveland's nomination. He then changed his party and helped elect the democratic candidate. He is a home man, having given up all his memberships in the various city clubs to which he was formerly a member. In this we must except the Skokie Golf Club—the game of golf is very popular with him. He feels that the exercise and

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outdoor life that he gets at the game is what has given him health as well as much pleasure. Mr. Hoyt's summer residence is in Winnetka, Illinois, and his winter home at Green Cove Spring, California.

AUGUST SCHILLINGER.

August Schillinger, Imperial German vice consul at Chicago, with headquarters in the People's Gas Light building, was born at Miesbach in Upper Bavaria, September 21, 1876, a son of A. Schillinger, D. Ph. Liberal educational advantages were afforded him, his course of study being pursued in the University of Munich and the University of Erlangen, from which he was graduated LL. B. as a member of the class of 1900. Upon graduation he was appointed to practice in the courts and the civil service administration and was stationed at different times at Reichenhall, Traunstein, Berchtesgaden, and Munich. He then took the state examination at Munich, after passing which he went to London, England, for making studies in national economy. Afterward he returned to Germany and entered the foreign office in Berlin.

For two years he was stationed there; then he was sent to Frankfurt to the Handelshochschule and later attached to the consulate at Paris. In 1907 he was given the office of Imperial German vice consul at Chicago and has since occupied that position. His entire life has been devoted to government service and in the various positions he has filled, his loyalty and ability have constituted evenly balanced factors. Mr. Schillinger is an officer of the Second Bavarian Royal Lancers with the rank of first lieutenant. During his residence in Chicago he has become a member of the leading clubs of the city and resides at the Chicago Club and at the Onwentsia Club. He is an accomplished linguist, speaking several languages with more than ordinary fluency, and the nature of his studies and experiences has developed in him the diplomatic power which well qualifies him for the position he is filling.

His liberal culture and his unfeigned cordiality have gained for him marked social recognition and in the period of his residence in Chicago he has gained a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

EDWIN F. BROWN.

Edwin F. Brown, who died on the 15th of February, 1912, was then serving as president of the Monroe National Bank. He was born in Auburn, Maine, January 26, 1862, a son of Edwin Lee and Mary Lapham (Babcock) Brown, and was descended from an old New Hampshire family of English origin, being a representative of the ninth generation of the descendants of John Brown, who came from England in 1635. He married Sarah Walker and their son, Jacob Brown, was the direct ancestor of Edwin F. Brown in the second generation. He married Sarah, daughter of William Brookin, of Portsmouth, and they had nine children.

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AUGUST SCHILLINGER

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John Brown, of the third generation, was a resident of Hampton Falls and married Ruth Kelly. Their son, Caleb Brown, of Stratham, had four children, including Theophilus Brown, of Tamworth and of Pittsfield, who married Jemima Hoyt. Of their family of ten children their son, Caleb Brown, was of the sixth generation of the direct ancestors of Edwin F. Brown. He married Polly Mason and they had seventeen children, including Walter Brown, who was the grandfather of Edwin F. Brown. He removed to Maine, married Sarah Quimby and had three children.

Edwin Lee Brown, father of Edwin F. Brown, was a native of Milo, Maine, and was the second in order of birth in his father's family of three children. He married Mary Lapham Babcock, a daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Wyman) Babcock, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. In the early '60s Edwin Lee Brown brought his family to Chicago, where, in connection with his brother, Franklin B. Brown, he founded the Brown Brothers Manufacturing Company, of which he was president until his death in 1891. Unto him and his wife were born four children, namely: Frances L., Walter Lee, Edwin F. and Archibald L.

On the maternal side Edwin F. Brown was also descended from a very old New England family, being a descendant in the tenth generation of James Babcock, of Taunton, Massachusetts, who came from Essex county, England, in July, 1628. The line of descent is through James (1), James (2), John, James, James, Timothy, Timothy, and Archibald to Mary Lapham Babcock.

Brought to Chicago in his infancy, Edwin F. Brown was educated in the Evanston high school and in the University of Illinois. In 1880 he entered the employ of John M. Fairfield, agent for the Hartford Sewing Machine Company, and spent one year in the shop. He then represented the bicycle department of the John Wilkinson Company until 1883, when he went into business for himself as northwestern agent for the Caligraph Typewriter Company, which he represented for a year. In 1884 he entered the Brown Brothers Manufacturing Company and upon the death of his father, in 1891, became president, holding that office and owning a controlling interest in the business until May, 1903, after which time he was the vice president. In that year he organized the Brown Specialty Machinery Company for the manufacture of special machinery and of this company was president and owner. If Mr. Brown's characteristics were to be summed up in a single word, that word perhaps would be versatility. His early training developed his mechanical genius and ingenuity and his long experience brought forth business ability and executive force of superior order. He turned his attention to many lines of activity and in each carried forward his operations to successful completion. Yet these represented a variety of interests, calling forth many lines of business ability and most comprehensive understanding of different phases of business life.

In 1896 Mr. Brown was appointed national bank examiner and so served until 1900. From 1900 until 1903 he was receiver for over twenty national banks—a fact which needs no comment, illustrating as it does his splendid ability in that direction and the high regard entertained for his business integrity. Having developed a liking for the banking business, he sold a half interest in the Brown Brothers Manufacturing Company and established a private bank in the spring of 1903, under the name of the Manufacturers Bank, with a capital of twenty-

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five thousand dollars. Within a few months its deposits had grown to one hundred thousand dollars. On the 12th of October, 1903, this was organized and incorporated as a state bank and the capital was increased to two hundred thousand dollars. Soon the institution had deposits amounting to a half million. In 1906 this was converted into the Monroe National Bank, which now has deposits of one million six hundred thousand. After its establishment, in 1903, Mr. Brown served as its president and gave his attention almost entirely to its upbuilding until his death. He was also a director of the Union Gas & Electric Company and various other enterprises.

On the 10th of September, 1885, in Chicago, occurred the marriage of Edwin F. Brown and Miss Sarah B. Vowell, a daughter of Stuart B. Vowell, a prominent marble manufacturer of Chicago. They had one daughter, Lucile Vowell Brown.

In his political views Mr. Brown was a stanch republican and was sub-treasurer of the republican national committee in 1896, 1900 and 1904. He was an active member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, a charter member of the Chicago Bicycle Club and was its captain for two years. He was also a charter member and vice president of the Chicago Automobile Club, a charter member of the Evanston Country Club and was its secretary five years. He was likewise a charter member of the South Shore Country Club, of which he was secretary for two years, and a member of the Chicago Athletic, Chicago Yacht, Columbia Yacht, Germania Maennerchor Clubs and the Chicago Society of Etchers.

One was constantly impressed not only by Mr. Brown's business ability but by his remarkable versatility. He seemed to accomplish anything to which he turned his hand and his interests were many. The Chicago Banker of March 9, 1907, contained the following article: "Edwin F. Brown, head of the Monroe National, besides being the tallest bank president in Chicago, is one of the most 'all-around' of the versatile men of this city. He is a banker, a manufacturer, an expert on Navajo blankets, an art critic, a noted collector of rare ceramics, a famed automobilist, an inventor, a printer, a rhymester and an athlete. When but a lad he built a high-wheeled 'ordinary' and later a safety bicycle. This he folowed with a water bike which used to skim the waters of the lake off Evanston. He has designed and built several automobiles and was one of the first men in this city to own a 'devil wagon.' He is always getting out something out of the ordinary, and the latest is just from the press. It is a dainty book bound in soft brown leather, the leaves of handmade Japanese paper. It will go into a vest pocket, and each leaf bears an observation by the author directed toward banks or bankers. The edition is limited, each copy is No. 1, and the imprint shows it is published by 'The Brothers of the Book.' It is entitled 'Mites.'"

The foregoing gives only a faint idea of the versatility of the man, and the success attained and the proficiency displayed in each individual effort are as interesting to note as the great number and wide diversity of his interests and enterprises. While he always had important business affairs to manage, he found time to direct his mind and activities into a thousand different channels. He was never idle but when he became tired out at one thing, took up another for rest. Even his business hours at the bank were constantly broken into by friends or even strangers wishing counsel on some question involving business foresight, mechanical knowledge or artistic taste, in which he had no personal interest, and such visitors

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never went away dissatisfied. His inventive ingenuity was again and again called into play. He placed upon the market boxes for cigars and for coffee, which were most artistically and attractively gotten up and both of which he called Driftwood. These he sold to the dealers who handled such products, and from his royalties he was more than enabled to supply himself with all that he needed of those commodities.

Blessed with an unusually fine physique, Mr. Brown was a leader in athletics while in school, especially in baseball. He was a member of the Evanston Resolutes and one of the first to pitch an underhand curve. He was the first bicycle rider in the state and in 1881 won the championship of the northwest on the high wheel. Having had a love for mechanics since early boyhood, he made a high wheel when but a lad and later a safety and was one of the pioneers in the invention and construction of self-propelling vehicles. As early as 1884 and up to 1891 he built and operated three distinct machines operated by steam, all widely different in pattern. He afterward designed and built several automobiles and was responsible for some of the most valuable inventions associated with the modern automobile. He took out twenty-five or thirty patents in this and other lines. Some years ago he established a shop near his Evanston home, "Windiknown," which he called the "Windiknown Shop." His purpose was the development of genius in mechanical invention and artistic designing and his shop was open to all and his assistance gratuitously given to anyone who had an exceptionally good idea to be worked out. In pursuance of this idea he endeavored to promote a movement for the establishment and maintenance of such an institution by the government, which created considerable favorable comment at the time.

Mr. Brown was an authority on Japanese antiques and a collector of ceramics, having one of the best collections of pottery in the west. He was the author of several volumes which are not only original and masterful from a literary point of view but also in the style of their printing and binding, of which he was the designer. In writing he displayed a great diversity of style. Though not familiar with Shakespeare, he produced in the same style short compositions that compare favorably with those of the master of English drama, and with equal ease the short, pointed paragraphs of Elbert Hubbard. In drama and music he also had talent, both as a composer and performer, and was well known for the readiness, originality and versatility which he displayed in responding to a toast. He was a frequent contributor of short stories and articles on various topics to current publications. The last application of his genius and one that afforded full play for both his mechanical and artistic temperament was Driftwood, his houseboat residence. As a youth he was expert as an amateur boat builder and after becoming interested in houseboats probably acquired the most complete library extant on that subject. He established a most unique but altogether attractive home in the building of a houseboat which won international fame. He called the boat Driftwood and he was the pioneer in using an automobile for the motive power. It was said that on each business day, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a strikingly handsome roadster came to rest at the curb of the La Salle street side of the Monroe National Bank. It was one of those long, low gasoline greyhounds whose every line indicated speed and power. The difference between this and other high-class cars was a spiked collar ornament which girdled the hubs just

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outside the spokes. In truth these were sprocket wheels and marked the automobile as the only machine of the kind in the world. In this car Mr. Brown went on board the Driftwood, where the car furnished the motive power for the houseboat. Mr. Brown said that the mechanical arrangements were simple, and yet notable ingenuity worked out the plan. After the rear axle was jacked up so as to lift the tires clear of the deck, link belt chains could be looped around the small sprocket wheels on the hubs to larger sprocket wheels which were keyed to the end of the paddle wheel shafts. The paddle wheels were independent of each other. By an ingenious device one of the paddle wheels could be revolved while its opposite was stationary, or both could be turned at the same time. If one wheel alone was driven the equalizing gear of the car automatically made the necessary adjustment, so that by revolving the port paddle the bow of the houseboat was shoved around to starboard. Driftwood measures seventy-five feet in length, with a width of sixteen feet and five inches. The house proper is fifty feet long and the full width of the boat. The ventilating system employed keeps a current of air passing through the hull, which is made of tank pine and Oregon fir. The house has three sleeping rooms, a bathroom, kitchen and combination dining and sitting room. It carries a gasmaking machine which supplies the gas for illumination and cooking and has a water filtering system. The roof of the house has been converted into a garden, covered with an awning. Driftwood, the name of this remarkable craft, is also the motive for the color scheme of the boat, for French grays, water green and river browns carry the idea of weather-beaten, water-bleached driftwood into the wall tints, the window glass, the hangings, rugs, curtains and decorations. Mr. Brown spent months at a time upon the houseboat and many have predicted that this is but the pioneer in a fleet of houseboats which will eventually accommodate a large floating population, such as is found upon the Thames in England.

FREDERIC PERRY VOSE.

Frederic Perry Vose, attorney at law, was born in Chicago, May 4, 1870. His father, William Merchant Richardson Vose, who came to Chicago in 1866, is a native of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and is a descendant of Robert Vose, who in 1640 came to America from London, England, and settled in Boston. Representatives of the family have figured prominently from time to time in connection with the public affairs of New England. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Patience E. Watts, is a representative of an old Rhode Island family. The family home has been at Evanston since May 1873.

In the public schools of Evanston Frederic Perry Vose pursued his education until graduated from the high school with the class of 1890. He afterward spent some time in the College of Liberal Arts of the Northwestern University and was graduated from the law department of the university with the LL.B. degree in June, 1894. Upon passing the required examination he was admitted to the bar in December of the previous year and at once entered upon the active work of the profession, becoming a partner of the firm of Vose & Poppenhusen, which relations were

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FREDERIC P. VOSE

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maintained for a year. He was afterward associated with James Frake, one of the old leaders of the Chicago bar for one year, and with Parker & Pain for four years. In 1902 he became asociated with Judge Charles M. Osburn and Hubert E. Page. The former retired four years ago, at which time the firm became Vose & Page. Their practice has been largely in the field of corporation law and Mr. Vose has specialized particularly as counsel for the electrical manufacturers and jobbers, now representing a number of large corporations in those lines. His clientage is extensive and his work in connection with the courts is of a most important character. He has pleasant associations with representatives of the bar as a member of the Phi Delta Phi, a law fraternity, the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, the Commercial Law League of America of which he is recording secretary and the Law Club of Chicago. While attending Northwestern University he was also a member of the Sigma Chi, an academic fraternity. He is officially connected with numerous financial and commercial interests as a director or a member of executive committees, and his sound judgment proves a potent element for success in the conduct of various business enterprises.

While professional duties make heavy demands upon the time and energies of Mr. Vose, he yet finds opportunity to cooperate in many interests of a public character and Evanston has found him a worthy representative of those projects which count most for the intellectual, moral and aesthetic development of the city. He is a lover of music and was one of the charter members and a member of the executive committee of the Chicago and North Shore Festival Association which has given three annual festivals which were epoch making events in the musical history of Chicago and its suburbs. He has served as a member of district No. 76 of the board of education of Evanston for seven years and for three years was its president. He has also been interested, either actively or as a contributor, in every public movement that has had for its object the benefit of the city. For some years he has been a director of the Evanston Hospital Association and is a member of its executive committee. He was also an organizer and charter member of the Electric Club of Chicago and acted as its president during 1909-10. He is general secretary and also general counsel of the National Electrical Credit Association which position he has occupied since its organization in 1898. He has also been secretary and treasurer of the Electrical Credit Association of Chicago since its organization in 1896. In 1898 he drafted the constitution and by-laws of the Electrical Jobbers Association and for three years was the commissioner of that association. Out of that movement have grown associations in the electrical manufacturing and jobbing trade that cover the United States and Canada. For two years he was supervisor (the executive head) of the Electrical Contractors Association of Chicago. He has been considered an authority and has acted as arbitrator on complicated electrical questions not only in this city but throughout the country, and it has logically followed that in the practice of law his attention has largely been confined to electrical interests.

On the 30th of January, 1900, in Evanston, Mr. Vose was married to Miss Lucy B. Mason, and they reside at No. 1131 Ridge avenue in that city. They are both very active in good works, especially those of a charitable nature. Mr. Vose has been identified with many philanthropic institutions and for many years was a director of the Evanston Young Men's Christian Association and officially connected with various other projects for moral progress or for the benefit of his fellowmen through

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benevolent channels. He and his wife hold membership in the Second Presbyterian church of Evanston, in which he has served as an elder and is superintendent of the Bible school. The social phase of his life finds expression in his membership in the Union League Club, the University Club of Chicago, the University Club of Evanston, the Evanston Golf Club and the Masonic fraternity. He is a lover of outdoor life and spends a portion of each summer in hunting and fishing. His life has at all times been honorable and upright, characterized by unfaltering adherence to those principles which, aside from any professional or social distinction to which he may attain, win for the individual the unqualfied respect and trust of his fellowmen.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS POTTER.

Edwin Augustus Potter stands in the foremost rank of Chicago bankers by right of experience, ability and a long record of honorable success. There are few men who more thoroughly express the genius of an able financier, whose work compasses not only a thorough routine training but is also the exponent of an initiative spirit, which seeks success along original yet entirely safe lines. The American Trust & Sav-Bank owes its advancement and development in large measure to the talent, energy and integrity of Mr. Potter. A native of Maine, he was born in Bath, on the 18th of September, 1842, and is a son of William and Pamelia (Gilmore) Potter, the former for many years prominent in the lumber and shipbuilding industry of Maine. The son acquired his education in his native city, where he attended the graded and high schools and at an early age entered the employ of his father, with whom he remained in the lumber and shipbuilding business until he had reached the age of thirty years.

His identification with commercial interests in Chicago dates from 1872, in which year he established in this city a branch of the china and glassware business of A. French & Company. The enterprise was later incorporated under the name of the French & Potter Company, Mr. Potter having attained a heavy interest in the concern. Along well defined lines and in harmony with the highest commercial ethics the business was conducted until 1890, or for a period of eighteen years, when the firm sold out and Mr. Potter became identified with the piano house of Lyon, Potter & Company, of which he was one of the organizers and original stockholders. He remained in that connection until January, 1898, at which date he was elected president of the American Trust & Savings Bank. For twelve years he has now devoted his energies to the upbuilding of the institution, handling complex and important monetary transactions on a high commercial plane. While essentially conservative in his methods so that the interests of the bank and its patrons are fully safeguarded, he has yet introduced many progressive methods, which have received the indorsement of the prominent and thinking business men of the city.

On the 15th of October, 1878, Mr. Potter was married to Miss Harriet A. Berry, a daughter of the distinguished Colonel Alfred Berry, of Georgetown, Maine, and they reside at No. 4882 Madison avenue. Mr. Potter is a well known and popular club man, being an active member of the Chicago Club, the Union League Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Midlothian Club and the Kenwood Club, of which he was

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formerly president. Appreciative of the social amenities of life, he holds friendship inviolable and quickly recognizes true worth in the individual. The thirty-eight years of his residence here have established him in a prominent position in commercial and financial circles, and in the more recent period of his identification with the city his labors have been a potent element in winning name and fame for the American Trust & Savings Bank, gaining for it classification with the strongest and most reliable monetary institutions of the city.

ALBERT ARNOLD SPRAGUE.

In every line of business there is an individual or firm corporation that sets the standard for activity in that direction and the name becomes a synonym for all that is most progressive, resourceful and resultant in that particular field. The house of Sprague, Warner & Company occupies such a position in connection with the wholesale grocery trade of Chicago, in which field Albert Arnold Sprague has labored from a pioneer period in the development of the commercial interests of this city. He has kept in touch with the trend of development in commercial circles, manifesting at all times a spirit of enterprise that has led him beyond the bounds that others have reached, while his sound judgment has been proven in new and hitherto untried fields in the inauguration of original methods and an expansive policy. He came to Chicago from New England when a young man. His birth occurred at Randolph, Vermont, May 19, 1835, and his youthful days were passed upon the home farm of his parents, Ziba and Caroline M. (Arnold) Sprague, who, realizing the benefits of education, provided their son with excellent advantages. He supplemented his common-school course by study in Kimball Union Academy to his graduation with the class of 1854. The following year he registered for the classical course at Yale and was graduated from that institution in 1859. During his college days he had cherished the ambition of becoming a member of the bar, but ill health suggested the wiser course of spending three years in outdoor life upon the home farm in Vermont. Then, like many another New England young man, he heard and heeded the call of the west and became a factor in the business circles of Chicago in the spring of 1862.

When he made his trip to the city by the lake he had not definitely decided it should be his future home, but, recognizing the spirit of business activity and progressiveness already manifest, he became connected with the wholesale grocery trade and from that time to the present, covering a period of forty-eight years, has been a prominent representative in this field. He joined Z. B. Stetson in organizing the firm of Sprague & Stetson and, though the original capital was limited, the new venture proved profitable from the beginning, its profits being used to secure an enlarged stock and thus meet the growing demands of the trade. At the end of a year Mr. Stetson retired and was succeeded by Ezra J. Warner in a partnership relation that has continued to the present time, making this the oldest firm in the wholesale grocery trade in the city. They admitted the third partner in 1864 when O. S. A. Sprague, a younger brother, joined the company, having recently returned from the war. At that time the style of Sprague, Warner &

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Company was assumed and the name and success of the house have continued without change for more than forty years. The personality of its founders has permeated the establishment from the beginning, making it one of the most reliable as well as one of the most prosperous wholesale enterprises of the city. The house is today without a parallel in the volume of its trade in Chicago and is scarcely equalled in the entire world. Its territory covers the entire middle west from north to south with extensive trade relations in the northwest and in the south in Georgia and the Carolinas. The policy of the house has at all times conformed to the strictest commercial ethics. Regarding satisfied patrons as their best advertisement, they have given to their customers a service that has secured a continuation of the trade and at all times they have maintained the highest standard in the personnel of the house, in the quality of the output and in the promptness with which orders are executed. Not alone in the mercantile field, however, has Mr. Sprague directed his energies, for he is a director of the Chicago Telephone Company, the Edison Electric Light Company and the Northern Trust Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He is prominent among those men whose business activity has constituted the substantial foundation of financial responsibility in Chicago.

On the 29th of September, 1862, Mr. Sprague, having returned to New England, was married at Royalton, Vermont, to Miss Nancy A. Atwood, a daughter of Ebenezer Atwood. With his bride he returned to Chicago and they have since been well known in the leading social circles of the city as is their only daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Coolidge. Mr. Sprague is a member of several of the most prominent clubs and societies of the city, including the Chicago, University, Onwentsia and Homewood Clubs and the Pelee Club of Canada. He is likewise identified with the Chicago Literary Society and became a charter member of the Commercial Club, which he served as president in 1882. The cosmopolitan nature of his interests is further indicated in the fact that he is a director of the Art Institute, a trustee of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the Presbyterian Hospital and the Rush Medical College. Since 1878 he has been a director of the Relief and Aid Society, of which he was president from 1887 until 1890. In the field of philanthropy his activity has also been conspicuous, for he has made generous response to the call of organized charity and of individual relief. He is quick to note the needs of his fellowmen and, while he does not believe in an indiscriminate giving which promotes vagrancy and idleness, there are few men who realize more fully or meet with greater readiness the responsibilities of wealth.

CLARENCE L. CROSS.

Clarence L. Cross, for nearly forty years engaged in the lumber trade of Chicago and the middle west, and an esteemed citizen of Riverside, a suburb of Chicago, died on Sunday, December 31, 1911, having attained the fifty-seventh year of his age. His name long carried weight in lumber circle, his extensive interests in that connection enabling him to speak with authority upon many questions relative to the trade. He achieved success by the intelligent utilization of opportuni-

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C. L. CROSS

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ties which were not offered to him alone, but which might have been improved by many. It was the fact that he recognized and utilized these that led to his prominence and success. A native of New York, Mr. Cross was born in Binghamton on August 5, 1854, and in 1857 was brought to Chicago by his parents. Alfred J. and Francelia (Harvey) Cross, making his home in this city until his death more than a half century later.

On the paternal side the family comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry and was established on American soil at Londonderry, New Hampshire. A sketch of the father, Alfred J. Cross, is given elsewhere in this work. He was one of the best known commercial gentlemen of Chicago in his day. His wife, who died in 1891, was a daughter of Lyman Harvey, of Hamilton, New York. The Harvey family is of English lineage and the maternal grandmother of Mr. Cross was a Madison, related to the family of James Madison, the fourth president of the United States. Some of the ancestors of Clarence L. Cross were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. The family of Alfred J. and Francelia Cross numbered four children, of whom Clarence L. was the eldest. Only one sister, Mrs. C. F. Ames, of this city, survives. Mrs. C. O. Gregg and Mrs. M. C. Chambers, both of whom were residents of Riverside, are deceased.

At the usual age Clarence L. Cross entered the public schools of Chicago, attending Mosely grammar school and the West Side high school. Subsequently he completed a course by graduation from the old Chicago University. At the age of eighteen years he made his initial step in business life as a clerk in the employ of T. W. Harvey, the largest dealer in white pine lumber in this city. He continued in that business with increasing responsibility until 1882, when he received substantial recognition of his worth and fidelity by admission to the firm as a partner. Upon the incorporation of the business in that year he was chosen secretary and general manager and so continued until 1892, when the T. W. Harvey Lumber Company was dissolved.

As early as 1878, Mr. Cross became interested in the lumber trade of Nebraska and in that state was associated with J. L. Tidball and H. S. Fuller, with headquarters at Crete and about fifteen yards at different points in that state. He also was interested in other yards of Nebraska in partnership with Charles A. Harvey and Oswald Oliver in Hastings and Central City, Nebraska. His knowledge of the countrywide lumber business was a distinguished trait of his character as a man of affairs, and he was a mine of information about such things, which he always was willing to dispense courteously to the inquirer.

Mr. Cross was an early member of the old Lumberman's Exchange and was associated with the several organizations that grew out of the parent body. Since 1897 Mr. Cross conducted a wholesaling and commission cypress business, with office in the Monadnock building, Chicago. Realizing the commercial value of cypress as one of the woods which would take the place of white pine, which was becoming scarcer each year, Mr. Cross pioneered and devoted his time exclusively to the introduction of this wood in the northern section. No man was better informed on cypress. For many years, under the name of C. L. Cross, he controlled the output in the central states for the Southern Cypress Lumber Selling Company, which later became the Cypress Selling Company and later the Louisiana Red Cypress Company. Mr. Cross represented this well known concern up to the time

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of his death. He also handled considerable stocks for the Louisiana Cypress Lumber Company at Harvey, Louisiana; Ramos Lumber Company, Ramos, Louisiana; Cummings-Moberly Cypress Company, Moberly, Louisiana; Riggs Cypress Company, Patterson, Louisiana; Kyle Lumber Company, Franklin, Louisiana; and the Gibson Cypress Lumber Company, Gibson, Louisiana. Mr. Cross also handled much cypress in a wholesale way. Mr. Cross was held in great esteem by all the cypress manufacturers of Louisiana, as they all felt that considerable credit was due him for the successful introduction of this wood for a great many uses in the wood-using industries. As an example, Mr. Cross was the first man to introduce this wood for the manufacture of washing machines, and of it thousands of cars are shipped for this purpose. His son, A. J. Cross, for a number of years had been prominently identified with the business and succeeded him in its management.

On the 21st of April, 1880, Mr. Cross was united in marriage to Miss Grace Sherman, a daughter of Ezra L. Sherman, of Chicago, who was a prominent pioneer of 1835 and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Unto them were born three children: Bessie, Alfred J. and Phyllis. The elder daughter is the wife of Walter Hellyer, of the firm of Hellyer & Company, wholesale tea importers of Chicago, and they have two sons, Thomas W. and Philip. Alfred J. is mentioned elsewhere in this work. The younger daughter, Phyllis, is at home. Mr. Cross' family have a handsome and well appointed home, with ample surrounding grounds, in the beautiful suburb of Riverside, southwest of Chicago, in which he took much pride and delight. He was always considered a public-spirited, helpful citizen of the suburb and did much for its improvement and general welfare. He was a man of high moral and patriotic character, which he emphasized in all his public and social acts. In his social contacts he always was courteous, pleasant, self-respecting and demanding respect from others—in fact, a typical American gentleman of an enviable New England ancestry. Golf and fishing were his principal sources of recreation and he went as far as the Gulf of Mexico on the south and to the northern lakes on fishing trips.

The long residence of Mr. Cross in Chicago brought him wide acquaintance among the leading business men of this city and the policy he always pursued was such as to commend him to the confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries. He was a director and a member of the Chicago Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, belonged to the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Dealers Association and was a director and treasurer of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange. He was also a life member of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos.

In his political views Mr. Cross was always a stalwart republican but with no ambition for office. He served, however, for one year as president and for eight years as trustee of the village of Riverside, Cook county, Illinois. Although not affiliated with any church, he contributed liberally to church work. He was prominently identified with the building of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Riverside, of which he was treasurer and vestryman for many years, having secured the materials for its construction and with Mr. Havemeyer raised funds to clear all its indebtedness. His membership relations were with the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Riverside Golf Club and as a member of the Union League Club of Chicago his splendid social qualities and his character as a thorough gentleman and accomplished man of the world were well recognized. In all respects

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he was the ensemble of manhood, one whom his neighbors, his fellow citizens, his church, his club and his numerous business acquaintances will poignantly miss. Energetic, prompt and notably reliable, he ever seemed to possess a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, which was joined to every-day common sense—a quality too often lacking in the business world. While a representative of the trade interests of the city more than a third of a century ago, he always kept in touch with the trend of modern progress and was as typically a representative of the business life of the present as he was of the past when he entered commercial circles in early manhood.

SAMUEL INSULL.

Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, of Chicago, since the commencement of his business and professional career has been identified with some of the manifold interests which have been established by the great inventor and promoter in the amazingly expanded field of electricity. He is a native of the world's metropolis, born on the 11th of November, 1859, being the son of Samuel and Emma (Short) Insull. After receiving a thorough education in various private schools of London, Reading and Oxford, England, Mr. Insull begun his connection with the electric business as private secretary to Colonel George E. Gouraud, who, as the representative of Thomas A. Edison, was then engaged in forming the Edison Telephone Company, of London. This company was subsequently merged into the Bell Telephone Company, which, in turn, became part of the National Telephone Company.

Mr. Insull's labors in London brought him to the favorable notice of Mr. Edison, and in February, 1881, he came to the United States to assume the position of private secretary to the American inventor, in that capacity having, for many years, full charge of his broad and complicated business affairs. He represented Mr. Edison in the organization and management of the Electric Tube Company, which were the first manufacturers of underground conductors for electric lights in the world; also built and operated, as general manager for Mr. Edison, the Edison Machine Works at Schenectady, New York, as well as being his personal representative in the affairs of the Edison Lamp Company. In 1889 the various Edison manufactories and the Edison Electric Light Company were consolidated under the name of the Edison General Electric Company, of which he became second vice president, in charge of the manufacturing and selling departments, and when that company was combined with the Thomson-Houston Company as the General Electric Company he was elected second vice president of the consolidation. In June, 1892, he resigned to accept the presidency of the Chicago Edison Company; in 1897 the Commonwealth Electric Company was formed, and after the two were consolidated under the name of the Commonwealth Edison Company, he assumed the presidency of the new concern.

Mr. Insull is also president of the North Shore Electric Company, operating electric light and power plants in territory around Chicago; of the United Light & Railways Company and the Louisville & Southern Indiana Traction Company.

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He is president of the Economy Light and Power Company and director of the Union Light and Traction Company. Professionally, he enjoys membership in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the British Institute of Electrical Engineers.

On May 24, 1899, Mr. Insull was married to Miss Margaret A. Bird, and they reside at 1100 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. In politics Mr. Insull is a republican, and his remarkably broad social connections are evidenced by his membership in Chicago, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Automobile, Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle, Exmoor Country, South Shore Country and Mid-Day Clubs, all of Chicago; Metropolitan, Union League, Engineers, Mid-Day, Lawyers and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs, of New York; Pendennis Club, of Louisville; and the Devonshire, Whitehall and Royal Automobile Clubs, of London, England.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON STAHL.

At the time of his demise, which occurred November 25, 1897, Edward Livingston Stahl was the oldest druggist of Chicago, in point of continuous connection with the trade of the city, having for a half century continued in business here. He was identified with the pioneer city that developed in the middle portion of the nineteenth century and with the great metropolis which came into being after the fire. There were no sensational or spectacular elements in his career, his life, however, being characterized by that steady progress that follows close application, capable management and straightforward dealing along commercial lines.

Mr. Stahl was born in Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1830, and was a son of George and Lydia (Forney) Stahl, who were also natives of the same county. Their ancestors came from Germany, settling in the Keystone state, and there the father of Edward L. Stahl continued business as a cabinet maker. In the schools of York county Edward L. Stahl pursued his education and at an early age began assisting his father but after a short period went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he secured a position in a hat store. A little later, however, he entered the employ of Seth Hance, a druggist, with whom he remained for several years, his capability, efficiency and trustworthiness being such that his employer placed him in charge of a branch store, which he managed for eight years. During that period his industry and careful expenditure brought him the capital that enabled him to at length purchase the store and he continued in the drug business at that place until 1856.

Believing that the west held better opportunities, he came to Chicago in the year mentioned and at once entered drug circles in this city, opening a store on what is now Fifth avenue but then Wells street, a few doors south of Van Buren street; then, after one year he moved to the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Van Buren street. He conducted the business successfully until the great fire of 1871, when his place was destroyed and he lost all, having carried insurance but not being able to collect it. However, courage and determination came to the front. He erected a new building and resumed business, continuing in all for over fifty years in active connection with the drug trade in this city. He was one of the oldest

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EDWARD L. STAHL

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druggists of Chicago when death claimed him, and the business which he established is still being conducted by his son, Edward L. Stahl, Jr., on West Van Buren and Sherman streets, and has been for more than ten years in this latter location. In Baltimore, Maryland, on the 1st of April, 1852, Mr. Stahl was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Kurtz, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Holliday) Kurtz, natives of Baltimore, Maryland. They became the parents of three children, Edward L., Clara and Benjamin F. The last named is now deceased. The son, as previously stated, is his father's successor in business. He is married and has one son, Charles Edward. The daughter is now the widow of H. H. Rogers and is a resident of Chicago. She had five children: William E., Bessie A., now the wife of George Pither, of Austin; Frank Lee, deceased; Laura A., who is the wife of Charles J. Washburn, of Edgewater, New Jersey; and has a daughter Laura; and Harry H.

Mr. Stahl was a republican in his political views and while a public-spirited citizen always refused office, for he was a man of quiet and unassuming manner who preferred home life to public activity. He greatly enjoyed entertaining his friends who found him a congenial companion whose cordiality was unfeigned. He greatly enjoyed music and reading and they furnished his principal source of rest and recreation. Industry and close application were the foundation of his success which enabled him to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances. Mrs. Stahl still makes her home in Chicago and is a remarkably well preserved woman. She holds membership in the Christian church, in the work of which she has long been actively and helpfully interested.

ELIPHALET WICKS BLATCHFORD.

Eliphalet Wicks Blatchford, financially interested in the firm of E. W. Blatchford & Company, manufacturers of lead pipe, has in recent years left the active management of the business to his younger brother while his attention has been given to those activities which are a matter of interest and enjoyment to him and which in large measure have constituted potent forces in Chicago's educational, benevolent and philanthropic work. He has passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey, yet his labors still remain a factor in much that is proving beneficial to the city. His birth occurred at Stillwater, New York, May 31, 1826, his parents being the Rev. Dr. John and Frances (Wicks) Blatchford. His grandfather, Samuel Blatchford, D. D., came from Devonshire, England, to the United States in 1795, settling in New York.

In preparation for a professional career E. W. Blatchford pursued a course in the Lansingburgh Academy of New York, afterward attended Marion College of Missouri, and finally entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, from which he was graduated with the class of 1845. Some years afterward that institution conferred upon him the LL. D. degree. He entered business circles in connection with the law offices of his uncles, R. M. and E. H. Blatchford, prominent attorneys of New York, but after several years his health became impaired, owing to the close confinement of his work, and he relinquished his plans for a

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professional career and returned to the west. In St. Louis he entered upon the manufacture of lead and subsequently was joined in partnership by Morris Collins, of that city. They extended the field of their operations in 1854 by establishing a branch at Chicago, Mr. Blatchford assuming the management of their interests in this city. With the dissolution of the firm a few years later he became a permanent resident of Chicago and concentrated his energies upon the control of an extensive manufactory of lead pipe, sheet lead and shot and linseed oil to which other related manufactures were added. The keen business sagacity and executive ability of Mr. Blatchford constituted the broad basis on which the substantial success of the house was built, and upon his retirement from the active management of the business his younger brother, Nathaniel H. Blatchford, assumed control. The undertaking is still one of the foremost concerns of this kind in the city.

The home relations of Mr. Blatchford have always been most pleasant. He was married October 7, 1858, to Miss Mary Emily Williams, a daughter of John C. Williams, one of the old and honored residents of Chicago. They became the parents of seven children, as follows: Paul; Amy, who became the wife of Rev. Howard S. Bliss, D. D.; Frances May; Edward Williams; Florence; Charles Hammond; and Eliphalet Huntington.

Mr. Blatchford has long been a prominent representative of the leading clubs of Chicago, including the Union League, the University, the Chicago, the Literary and the Commercial Clubs, serving at one time as president of the last named. He likewise belongs to the Congregational Club of Chicago and this indicates one of his most active interests in life. He has throughout the period of his residence here been an officer of the New England Congregational church and is deeply interested in all of its varied lines of work and its allied activities. He became a charter member of the Chicago City Missionary Society and is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, serving as its vice president from 1885 until 1898. For nearly forty-two years he was the president of the board of directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary and has cooperated in all of the movements which have tended to promote the moral progress and uplift of the city. But the broad scope of his usefulness covers a still wider field and educational projects have also felt the stimulus of his cooperation and sound judgment. He was one of the trustees of Illinois College from 1866 until 1875, has been president of the Chicago Academy of Science, is a member of the board of trustees of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary and for seventeen years was its president. He is likewise a trustee of the Chicago Art Institute and was made executor and one of the trustees of the estate of the late Walter L. Newberry, becoming president of the board of trustees of the Newberry Library upon its incorporation. He is likewise a trustee of the John Crerar Library, was one of the founders and president of the board of trustees of the Chicago Manual Training School and is a life member of the Chicago Historical Society. He has not disregarded his country's claims for political activity and while he has never sought office he has never failed to exercise his right of franchise and thus give unmistakable evidence of his loyal support of principles in which he believes. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party and upon the organization, in 1856, of the republican party, he joined its ranks. His spirit of patriotism during the Civil war was never questioned

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and throughout the period of the struggle he devoted the major portion of his time to the northwestern branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, serving as its treasurer. A contemporary biographer has written of him as: "Not only a prominent business man of Chicago but a leader as well in the development and conduct of many institutions of ennobling influence. His keen, practical insight, his sound judgment and his disinterested counsel are still valued and generally utilized and his personality is strong, inspiring and elevating."

N. L. HOYT.

Nelson Landon Hoyt, director in the W. M. Hoyt Company, and a manager of its sales department, is a native of Chicago, born September 25, 1869, and is a son of William M. and Emilie (Landon) Hoyt. He obtained his education first at Lake Forest University, and then at Claverack College, Hudson, New York, graduating from the latter in 1888. In the year mentioned he became associated with the W. M. Hoyt Company as bill clerk, advancing successively to the position of city salesman, correspondent, and department manager. In 1899 he was elected a director in the concern and placed in charge of the sales department (including salesmen), besides being assigned to the duty of buying staple goods of the house.

On June 4, 1898, Mr. Hoyt married Miss Blanche Tompkins, of Morrisville, New Cork, and to their union have been born the following children: William M. Hoyt, 2, Sarah Elizabeth, Nelson Landon and Blanche Josephine. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt are active in the work of the First Congregational church of Winnetka, Illinois, that beautiful suburb having been for several years the place of their residence. Mr. Hoyt is also widely identified with outdoor sports, holding membership in Skokie Golf Club and the Sanganois and the English Lake Shooting Clubs.

DON ALONZO MOULTON.

Don Alonzo Moulton, a banker and well-known Chicago financier, whose record is typical of modern progress and development in this field of activity, is now vice president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, with which he has been identified for ten years or more. A native of Ohio, he was born in Wellington in September, 1852, a son of D. A. and Adeline (Wallis) Moulton. At the usual age he began his education in the public schools of his native city and afterward had the benefit of instruction in the University of Cleveland. He entered upon active connection with banking interests at a comparatively early age, putting forth his initial effort in this connection as a representative of the First National Bank of Ironton, Ohio. After several years of faithful service he resigned his position with that institution to accept a position with the First National Bank of Topeka, Kansas, remaining in that establishment until 1889. Coming to Chicago in that year, he formed a desirable connection with the Globe National Bank, which was maintained until 1897, when he transferred his interests to the Corn Exchange National Bank, of which he

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has since been vice president. He is regarded with esteem and respect in the best financial circles of the city and his labors have been of marked value to the institution which he now represents. He never falters in his adherence to a high standard of business ethics nor has he ever deviated from his purpose of making the Corn Exchange National Bank one of the strongest and most reliable among the institutions of Chicago. Throughout his entire business career he has adhered to sound and practical business principles upon which must depend the growth and progress of every worthy business enterprise.

Mr. Moulton was married in 1878, at Ironton, Ohio, to Miss Alice H. Willard and resides at No. 4812 Kimbark avenue. His political views are in accord with the principles of the republican party and he is a member of the Union League Club, the Forty Club, and the Press Club. His fellow men say of him that he has done with all his might whatever his hand has found to do and that every public and private service has been discharged with a sense of conscientious obligation.

EDWARD D. KIMBALL.

Edward D. Kimball, a pioneer iron merchant of Chicago and one of the best known representatives of the hardware trade in the city, rose to a position of prominence by reason of the possession of qualities which all may cultivate, although comparatively few have the discrimination and the ambition to put forth as strenuous and unremitting effort as brought Edward D. Kimball to the goal of success.

He was born in Hennepin, Illinois, June 2, 1849, and passed away in this city, January 11, 1912. His parents were Luke S. and Nancy S. (Roberts) Kimball, who were anxious that their son should have good educational advantages and encouraged him in his work in the public schools and the academies of Naperville and of Warrenville, Illinois. The city attracted him, and when sixteen years of age he came to Chicago, obtaining a position in the store of his uncle, J. K. Botsford, then senior partner of the firm of Botsford & Kimball. He was thus employed until 1872, after which he became a salesman for Seneca D. Kimbark, with whom he remained until 1885. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he carefully saved his earnings during that period until his capital had reached sufficient proportions to enable him to purchase a stock and open a small hardware store of his own at No. 283 Lake street. There he prospered, and in 1889 the business was incorporated under the name of E. D. Kimball & Company, the late B. B. Botsford, a son of J. K. Botsford, being a member of the firm. In 1898 Mr. Kimball was chosen to the presidency of the company, which he had founded, and so continued to the time of his demise. At that time the business was incorporated under the style of The E. D. Kimball Company and conducted an extensive business as jobbers of iron and heavy hardware materials. The house is now located at No. 159 North Market street. Because of the extent and importance of his business affairs, Mr. Kimball became one of the best known hardware men in the city and was active in all the trade associations relating to the upbuild-

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EDWARD D. KIMBALL

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ing of the business, attending the various meetings which promote cooperation among hardware men. During the last eighteen months of his life his health failed but he still transacted business whenever he could. He was president of the National Association of Hardware Manufacturers, also of the International Heavy Hardware Association, and as the result of his keen foresight and business ability he built up one of the leading enterprises of this class in Chicago.

On the 26th of June, 1889, Mr. Kimball was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Hough, a daughter of O. S. Hough, a pioneer Chicago packer, who became a prominent figure in the business circles of the city. Mr. Kimball was well known in club circles, holding membership with the Homewood Country and Kenwood Clubs. He greatly enjoyed golf and other athletic and outdoor sports and when leisure permitted, indulged in such. His political views were in accord with the principles of the republican party and he was conversant with the vital questions and issues of the day but he never sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He was a self-made man and whatever prosperity came to him was the tangible result of his intelligently directed effort. His friends, and they were many, found him a hospitable and genial host. He loved travel and art, was a great reader and possessed artistic taste. He possessed a large fund of wit and humor and enjoyed the higher types of amusement. He was also fond of animals and in fact showed an appreciation for the various phases of nature in its animate and inanimate forms. He was particularly devoted to his family and was of that type of citizenship that reflects credit and honor upon the city.

A. C. BARTLETT.

To be the witness of the growth of a business house from small beginnings to one which has a world-wide scope is to be the observer of quite a wonderful and imposing sight in the practical world; but to be both a witness and an active and leading factor in such a remarkable development is an experience accorded to but few men. This development of a great business can only be partially compared to the rising of a monumental building under the supervision of master minds; for, while in both cases those who have responsibilities of the construction watch and direct with honorable pride the countless details which must be mastered and forwarded in the working out of the general plan, those who rear the structure of a vast business are building with the ever shifting material of humanity instead of with iron, steel, stone and bricks. Immeasurably greater, therefore, is the genius of the man who deals with men and women, molding them to his purposes; who, in the guiding of his enterprise to the heights of superiority, is obliged to meet fierce competition and new conditions—than the architect or the builder, who depends for success upon the exact sciences and solid, substantial, dependable material.

Among those in Chicago to whom this comparison legitimately applies is A. C. Bartlett, president of the corporation of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, which operates one of the largest hardware houses in the world, its mammoth establishment on State street between South Water and the Chicago river, being one of

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the most conveniently arranged and finely constructed buildings for its purposes in existence. It is a fitting outward manifestation of the extent and permanence of the business itself. As would be expected, the presiding genius of this great business is a strong, broad, accurate man, endowed with remarkable mental concentration and fine logical mind; but, what is remarkable in business men of his caliber, he is also cultured and polished, an attractive writer and an easy, effective public speaker. His hard, common sense, which has brought him eminence in the business world, is also refined and mellowed by his generosity and benevolence.

Mr. Bartlett evidently inherited some of his business ability from his father, but none from his grandfather, who was notoriously a "poor manager." Born at Stratford, Fulton county, New York, June 22, 1844, he comes of brave, sturdy families, who were widely known pioneers of the central part of the state north of the Mohawk river. Colonel Ichabod Bartlett, his paternal grandfather, made a good officer in the Revolutionary war, but when it came to the more prosaic campaign of life he lacked the persistent industry which wins the average success. The family being in rather needy circumstances, one of the sons, Aaron, with the other children, obtained little schooling; it is said that a year covered the educational period of his life. This boy, who was born in 1800, was reared on his father's small farm and his experience there, as well as a short independent venture in the same line, induced him to abandon agriculture and become a partner in a country store. Unlike his brave father, he possessed a good head for business and gained such ground that he associated himself with Isaac Hyde, of New York city, in the erection and operation of a sole leather tannery, the resulting firm of A. Bartlett & Company becoming quite well known in central New York.

Nathaniel Dibell, the maternal grandfather of A. C. Bartlett, was a sturdy, thrifty New Englander, who went to New York shortly after his marriage, bought and improved a large farm, raised a family of eight girls, lived comfortably and happily, was honest and popular, served the public in various official capacities, and altogether passed what may be called an uneventful but eminently useful and honorable existence. His daughter Delia, who was born September 8, 1806, married Aaron Bartlett, and their only son was Adolphus C.

When Mr. Bartlett came to Chicago, at the age of nineteen his plan was to enter a wholesale house, obtain the necessary experience, and then embark as a merchant in some small village, using as capital a few thousand dollars which his father had left him. With this end in view he entered the employ of the hardware store of Tuttle, Hibbard & Company, as a general utility boy, with promise of a nominal salary. But his eyes were open and his brain was busy, and the more he saw of the business life of the bustling city the better he liked it; his original intention to do business in a small place in a modest way gradually and completely oozed away. At the end of the first year the firm name was changed to Hibbard & Spencer, and three years later, then twenty-three years of age, he was given a silent interest in the business. At the conclusion of another three years Mr. Bartlett was received into the firm as a general partner; on January 1, 1877, the style of the firm was changed to Hibbard, Spencer & Company, and, upon the incorporation of the business January 1, 1882, to Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, with Mr. Bartlett as secretary of the corporation. Upon the death of Mr. Spencer in 1894 he became

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vice president, and assumed the presidency January 1, 1904, Mr. Hibbard's death having occurred in the preceding October.

A simple mention is all that can be accorded Mr. Bartlett's connections with the business, financial, educational, social, political and charitable institutions of Chicago; but that mention is sufficient to indicate the great breadth and variety of his activities and how vast is his influence for the material progress and higher good of the city. He has been a member of the Chicago board of education and is a trustee of Beloit (Wisconsin) College and the University of Chicago. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club, an ex-director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and a director of the First National Bank, Northern Trust Company, Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company. He has also served on the directorate of the Chicago Athenaeum, and since 1873 has been a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. He is a trustee of the Art Institute; president of the Home for the Friendless, vice president of the Old People's Home, and has been a director of the Orphan Asylum. He is a member of the Chicago Club, and his Republicanism is indicated by his membership in the Union League Club.

Mr. Bartlett was married to Mary H. Pitkin, who died December 19, 1890, the mother of Maie Bartlett Heard, Frederick Clay and Florence Dibell. His second wife, to whom he was united June 15, 1893, was formerly Abbey H. Hitchcock, daughter of Bailey H. Hitchcock, a brother of the late Charles Hitchcock of Chicago. By this marriage there has been one child—Eleanor Collamore..

WATSON F. BLAIR.

Among those men whose names have figured prominently, the financial affairs of Chicago for two generations is Watson Franklin Blair. His father, Chauncey Buckley Blair, was for many years a leading banker of this city and one of the financial powers of the west, while the sons are today prominently identified with some of the largest financial enterprises of this city.

Mr. Blair comes of an old New England family of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, being a descendant in the sixth generation of Robert Blair, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, about 1718 and settled in Worcester county, Massachusetts. The line of descent which was through Robert (1), Robert (2), Rufus (3), Samuel (4), and Chauncey B. (5), is given more fully in a sketch of his father which also appears in this work.

Watson Franklin Blair, the youngest son of Chauncey Buckley and Caroline O. (De Graff) Blair, was born in Michigan City, Indiana, January 29, 1854. After completing his education at Willeston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts, he entered the packing firm of Culbertson, Blair & Company, with which he remained until its dissolution in 1876. In 1877 he engaged in the grain commission business on the Chicago Board of Trade, as Blair & Company, continuing until 1890, when he retired from active commercial life. However, he has not been idle during these years, but has devoted his attention to the direction of his capital into profitable channels, from which the benefits have not reverted to him alone but to the community as well, in the upbuilding of its commercial and industrial en-

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terprises. For several years he was director in the Merchants National Bank, prior to its consolidation with the Corn Exchange Bank, in 1903, when he became a director in the latter, and has a wide and varied range of other interests. Mr. Blair is a member of the Chicago Athletic, Chicago Golf and the Saddle and Cycle Clubs.

November 15, 1888, Mr. Blair married in Chicago, Alice Rose Keep, daughter of William and Frances (Rhodes) Keep, of this city. Four children have been born of this union: Beatrice, Alice Rose, Watson Keep and Walcott, of whom only the two latter are living. For a number of years Mr. Blair and his family have spent much of their time in Europe, but make their home at 164 Rush street.

WILEY M. EGAN.

Wiley M. Egan is numbered among those whose keen insight enabled them to recognize the opportunities that Chicago offered at an early day and in their utilization to advance steadily to a foremost position in the business circles of the city. He was equally prominent as a representative of the Masonic fraternity and his memory is yet honored in Wiley M. Egan Chapter, R. A. M. He left his impress upon all the different activities—commercial, fraternal, political and social—with which he was connected and each responded to the quickening touch of his enterprising spirit. He was born in Ballston, New York, on the 1st of August, 1827, a son of William and Mary Egan, who were farming people of the Empire state. He came with his parents to Chicago, arriving on the 9th of October, 1836, —about a year before the incorporation of the city. He was identified for many years with the commerce of the Great Lakes and the strength of his character, his forceful purpose and his laudable enterprise were manifest in the steady and continuous progress which characterized his business career. The interim between 1842 and 1853 was spent as sailor and master and from that time until his death as owner of sailing and steam vessels. During the period of his active connection with lake commerce he built and owned some of the best and finest vessels that floated on the inland seas, yet this did not compass his business activity nor suggest the scope of his ability. In connection with his vessel agency he conducted an extensive and important insurance business, embarking in that line in 1857. He represented many marine insurance companies, including the Corn Exchange, the Mercantile Mutual of New York, the Pacific Mutual of New York, the Boston Marine of Detroit, the Mercantile of Cleveland and the Buffalo of Buffalo, New York. During the long years of his experience as insurance and vessel agent he became widely known in the commercial circles of this city. He was the owner of twenty-five different vessels and no name has figured more prominently in connection with shipping interests in Chicago.

Although his business activity brought him prominence, Mr. Egan was perhaps even more widely known as one of the leading members of the Masonic fraternity. On the 7th of September, 1855, he became a Master Mason in Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M. He took the degree of Royal Arch Mason on the 23d of February, 1857, became a Royal and Select Master July 16, 1861, attained

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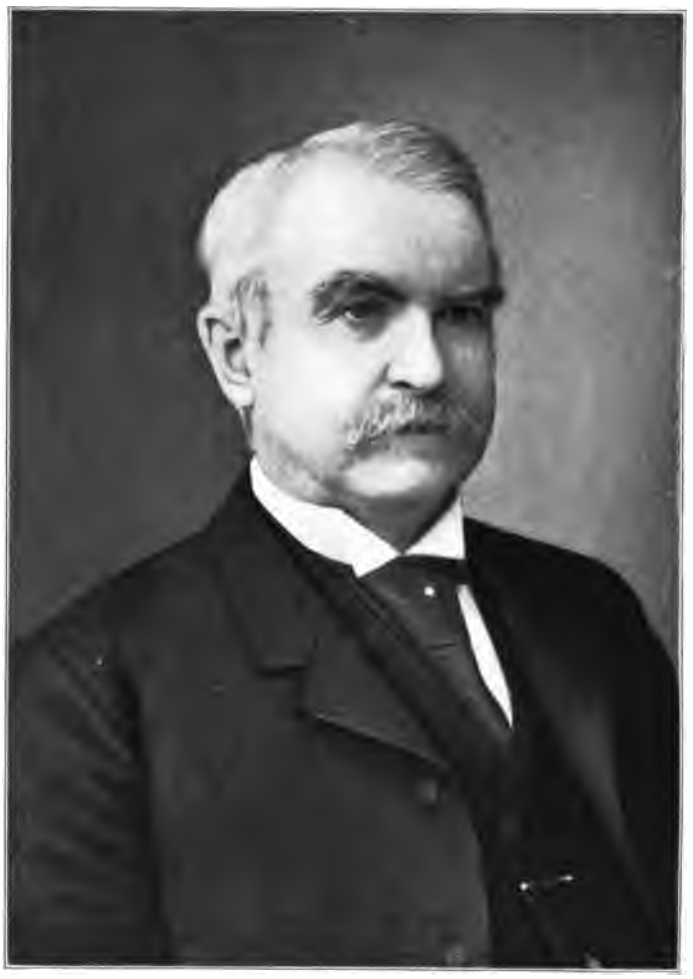

WILEY M. EGAN

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the Knight Templar degree on the 27th of October, 1857, and in the Scottish Rite proceeded through the various degrees until the thirty-second was conferred upon him in the Chicago consistory, April 22, 1864. Then came to him the added honor of election to the thirty-third degree in the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, June 18, 1870. This elevation comes only in recognition of superior service rendered to the organization. Again and again he was called to official positions in Masonry. He acted as master of Cleveland Lodge, as king and high priest of Washington Chapter and was grand high priest of the grand chapter. He was also eminent commander of Chicago Commandery and grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Illinois. He served as treasurer of the grand lodge and grand chapter, continuing in that office until his death, and was also a member of the Masonic relief committee after the memorable Chicago fire of 1871.

On the 28th of November, 1849, Mr. Egan was united in marriage to Miss Mary P. Helm, who was born January 10, 1827, in the town of Willsboro, Essex county, New York, a daughter of William and Mary (Phillip) Helm, who were natives of Scotland and settled in Chicago in the latter '30s. They became the parents of five children: William, George, Marion, Helen and Charles. Of these, two have passed away. Marion is the widow of Lucian P. Cheney, formerly a druggist of Chicago; Helen I. is the widow of S. W. Wyatt, of this city; and Charles W. is also a resident of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Egan celebrated their golden wedding in 1899. For nearly twenty years prior to the death of Mr. Egan the family residence was at 1224 North State street, where his widow still resides. He passed away on the 12th of February, 1903, at the age of about seventy-six years. Throughout the period of his residence in Chicago the city numbered him among its prominent and valued residents. He was long a member of the Board of Trade and was honored with its presidency in 1867 and 1868. His ability won recognition in political circles and he was elected to represent the ninety-fifth district in the general assembly of Illinois, where he took his seat on the 1st of January, 1871, participating in the deliberations of the first assembly to enact laws under the state constitution adopted in 1870. He was closely identified with the Union Park Congregational church, giving active support to various measures put forth for its upbuilding. Above and beyond all, he was noted and honored for his commercial integrity. In business affairs his word was never questioned and in all things his life measured up to the highest standards of honorable manhood. For two-thirds of a century he resided in Chicago and his life gave impetus to the city's substantial growth in many ways.

DR. JOHN B. MURPHY.

This eminent practitioner, who stands easily in the very foremost rank of American surgeons, and whose fame extends over two continents, was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, December 21, 1857. His boyhood was passed upon a farm, where he developed those magnificent powers of physical endurance which came to him by inheritance, and which have stood him in such good stead during a life

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of arduous, unremitting professional labor. His early educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native place, and after graduating from the Appleton high school, he at once began the study of his chosen profession. His first preceptor was Dr. John R. Reilly, also of Appleton. He subsequently completed a course at Rush Medical College, receiving his degree in 1879. In February of that year he was a successful candidate for the position of interne at the Cook County Hospital, and continued to discharge his duties until October, 1880, when he formed a partnership with Dr. Edward W. Lee, at that time an attending surgeon at the hospital, a connection which he continued for ten years.

In September, 1882, Dr. Murphy went abroad with a view to pursuing his clinical studies in the great educational centers of Europe. For eighteen months he availed himself of the opportunities afforded in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, Heidelberg, Munich and London, returning to Chicago in April, 1884. From that time until the present he has been actively engaged in practice in that city, although of late years he has devoted himself wholly to surgery.

Few of his contemporaries have achieved a higher, more widespread, or better deserved reputation as a surgeon than he. Every physician is willing to concede that the practice of surgery, like the profession of medicine, because of its very nature, cannot be reckoned as one of the exact sciences, and Dr. Murphy is one of those few, rarely gifted men, who seem endowed with an intuitive perception of probabilities, whereby he is immeasurably aided in arriving at correct conclusions. The sentiment of the profession toward him, and the recognition by its members of this rare characteristic, is well expressed by Dr. N. S. Davis, Sr., who says of him: "Dr. Murphy is one of those active, thoroughly practical surgeons who is not contrary to follow implicitly the routine prescribed by authorities. On the contrary, he boldly devises new operative procedures, such as his 'button' for uniting severed intestines, and the compression of the lung for the cure of tuberculosis, which have widened his reputation on both sides of the Atlantic."

Another equally pronounced trait in Dr. Murphy's character is the promptitude with which he acts when once his conclusion has been reached. Hesitancy is foreign to his restlessly energetic temperament, while the accuracy of his conception is unusually equaled by the brilliant success attending its execution. Speaking of his distinguished ability in this direction, Dr. Frank Billings says: "He has a striking personality. It is impossible to meet him without recognizing at once a masterful man. His natural ability and his culture are recognized by the medical world. Few men have gained so great a reputation in twenty years. His ability as a diagnostician of surgical diseases and his skill as a surgeon are phenomenal. I never saw a more dexterous operator. He has wondrous executive ability, and in consequence it is a pleasure to see the quiet, orderly, unhesitating and rapid completion of an operation under his hands, with the aid of his silent and ready assistants."

Few men of his years have had the honors heaped so thickly upon them. His unexcelled skill has won for him the chair of surgery in the Northwestern University Medical School, the Chicago Clinical School, and the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Chicago. For eighteen years he has been attending surgeon to the Cook County Hospital, and sustains the same relation to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, as well as to the West Side and Mercy Hospitals. He

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is also consulting surgeon to the St. Joseph's and the Hospital for Crippled Children. He has been a member of the International Congress of Rome and Moscow, and foreign societies have honored both themselves and him by electing him to membership—the Surgical Society of Paris and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie. Of the last named body he is a life member. Among the American organizations with which he is connected the most prominent are the American Surgical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the Academy of Medicine of Chicago, and the Chicago Surgical Society.

His principal professional writings have been: "Gunshot Wounds of the Abdomen;" "Actinomycosis Hominis" (he was the first surgeon to recognize the disease in America); "Early operation in Perityphlitis;" "Early operation in Appendicitis;" "Echinococcus Hepatis;" "Original Experimental Researches in the Surgery of the Gall Bladder and Intestinal Tract" (illustrating the utility and application of his anastomosis button.; "Ileus, its Diagnosis and Treatment;" "Surgery of the Lung, Experimental and Clinical;" "Surgery of the Blood Vessels, Resection and End-to-end Union of Arteries and Veins Injured in Continuity;" "Traumatisms of the Urinary Tract;" "Intestinal Fistulae, Pathology and Treatment;" "Surgery of the Gasserian Ganglion;" "Tuberculosis of the Testicle treated by Epididymectomy;" "Plastic Surgery of the Face;" "Surgery of the Prostate;" "Tuberculosis of Female Genitalia and Peritoneum;" and "The Year-book of Surgery."

His professional brethren have written much of him. Dr. Nicholas Senn says: "Dr. John B. Murphy is a self-made man who has reached the position he now occupies in the surgical world by his own efforts. He is an original thinker and investigator. His anastomosis button, after a long trial, remains in extensive use."

Dr. Christian Fenger wrote: "Dr. Murphy is an earnest student whose success is well deserved. His mechanical ability, technical skill and contributions to the literature have combined to make his name well known both in Europe and America."

Dr. Eugene S. Talbot writes: "Two decades ago the late Wilbur F. Story, editor of the Chicago Times, commenting upon medical students, remarked that he did not see how it was possible to make gentlemanly, refined physicians out of such hilarious, restless material. Dr. John B. Murphy was one of those students who, coming from a country home, full of life and ambition, soon became an enthusiastic scientist. Though requirements of attendance upon lectures was not as rigid twenty years ago as today, Murphy the student was always present, neglecting nothing in lecture or clinic which would be useful to the physician or surgeon in after life. His fertile brain was always ready to grasp all things that were taught, and, as history has shown, to apply such teachings to the best advantage. Ambition and restlessness made him a life long student. Not satisfied with the teachings of his college days, he has spent a lifetime in study and original research. Such ambition backed by a strong, well developed physique, has naturally given Dr. Murphy a world-wide reputation for skill and original methods of practice. Kind and charitable to his patients, affable and agreeable to his fellow practitioners, Dr. Murphy is an excellent type of the cultured American physician."

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Dr. William E. Quine writes: "I regard Dr. John B. Murphy as a great man. He is one of the good surgeons of the world, accurate as a diagnostician, expert as an operator, and prominent as a teacher of surgery. He is a student of tireless industry with a mind not bound by authority, but disposed to original research. His numerous contributions to the literature of his profession are enough to give him high standing without further effort on his part. Dr. Murphy is a man of commanding presence and conspicuous neatness, pleasing personality and the highest moral standard. He is courteous and friendly always, a genial companion and a loyal friend. He is true to every trust reposed in him. As a man of affairs he deserves to rank with the most eminent of our successful business men. As a citizen he is public-spirited, charitable and of extensive influence. He is quick and springy in every movement, and his mental processes are just as active. He is a penetrating observer, a rapid and accurate reasoner, and a quick and dauntless operator."

Perhaps no better conclusion can be given to this necessarily imperfect sketch of an eminent man than the following eulogy upon him by Dr. John Ridlon: "The most brilliant figure in surgery in the west and perhaps the most brilliant in the country, is Dr. John B. Murphy. It is no small thing to go in the front rank with the most favoring environment, but it means much more to gain that rank from obscurity, with the opposition, or at least without the support of the strongest workers in the field. Thus Dr. Murphy must be accorded greater credit for success than for the work which he has done in surgery, which work alone would place him in the front rank. By this I mean that a man may gain a place without those qualities provided he has professional skill and can do better than another those things that no other can do. Dr. Murphy can do things and do them in a way that counts for success. When I first met him, some ten years ago, he was modestly seeking the recognition which he felt his due; today, the world (of surgery) is his."

JOHN R. FRANCIS.

All who knew John R. Francis—and his friends were legion—entertained for him the feeling of one who beautifully expressed it thus: "Each year has added something to the store of golden memories that I have treasured up regarding his life and aspirations." Every day seemed to register progress and growth in his life and work and few there are who have come so helpfully into close contact with many people as did John R. Francis. He never gave large gifts in charity yet ever was a liberal bestower of his means in assistance of others. He gave to the individual and his gifts, included not only the material things but the warmth of the spirit, the hearty hand-clasp, the generous sympathy and the word of encouragement. It is these things that have made the memory of John R. Francis dear to all who knew him. He was born at New Hope, Cayuga county, New York, July 18, 1832. His father was John Francis, a blacksmith of that village. Of his mother, Nancy Francis, who died when he was but six years of age, he wrote, March 31, 1856, being then twenty-four years of age: "The death of my mother made an impression on my mind which can never be effaced. Per-

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JOHN R. FRANCIS

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haps she is my guardian spirit and can now read what her son is writing. There is something beautiful in the thought that we have over us the fostering care of a mother even after the earthly presence is no longer known."

The necessity of earning a living forced John R. Francis to leave home when quite young and at the age of seventeen he was in charge of a school not far from New Hope. Subsequently he became tutor in the family of a prominent planter of Virginia and afterward followed the profession of teaching in Kansas, but because of his religious faith, his Universalist belief being contrary to the more orthodox ideas of the people of that locality, he was not given the school for the second term. He often spoke of this as the turning point in his life, for at that time he secured a position in a printing office and throughout his remaining days was closely associated with newspaper publication and literary work. He afterward established a paper called the Quindaro Tribune which he removed to Olathe, Kansas, changing the name to the Olathe Mirror. He remained as its editor and proprietor until his strong opposition to slavery brought down upon him the unwelcome attention of Quantrell and his border ruffians, who came over from Missouri, captured the editor and practically destroyed the printing office. After escaping from his captors he raised a company of cavalry with which he served until the close of the war, being upon the staff of General McKean.

Mr. Francis occupied the position of chief clerk of the house of representatives in the first Kansas legislature and subsequently served as secretary of the senate for two years. During that period, said one of his biographers, "he was studious, energetic, courageous, fearless, impetuous even to the verge of rashness in his young manhod. Those characteristics, softened somewhat of their asperity in mature years, gave to him the power to battle for the truth as he saw it throughout the remainder of his life."

Mr. Francis became a resident of Chicago in 1869 and was connected with the Religio-Philosophical Journal up to the time when he founded and became the publisher of the Progressive Thinker in 1889. He was one of the most eminent advocates and exponents of spiritualism in America, known to the lovers of free thought and untrammeled speech throughout the continent. When he founded the Progressive Thinker he conceived the plan of giving to his subscribers a volume pertaining to the ideas and policies for which the paper stood. He was a prolific writer, discussing through the columns of the paper all the important, grave and vital problems affecting the city, the country and the individual. During the latter years of his life he followed closely the discoveries of science in the uses of radium, electricity and wireless telegraphy. It was his idea that "We are on the brink of still more marvelous discoveries, one of them a means of communicating by one of these or some yet unknown agency with those who have passed on to spirit-life as readily and certainly as we now communicate with a friend on board an ocean liner."

In 1887 Mr. Francis was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Carrie Marriott, of Wheaton, Illinois, a daughter of William and Kitty (Dodsley) Marriott. Her mother was a descendant of the famous Dodsley family of England, tracing her ancestry back to Robert Dodsley, who was born in 1703 and was a noted poet and publisher of London. William Marriott came from England to America in 1848 and after residing for a short time in New York city made his way westward to

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La Porte, Indiana, where he lived for a few years, removing thence to Chicago in 1854. He was a printer by trade and was employed on the Chicago Evening Journal. Later he removed to Wheaton, Illinois, where he died in 1866. Dr. W. S. Moffatt, of Wheaton, wrote of Mr. Francis' "devotion to Mrs. Francis and his entire confidence in her ability to act in his stead in any matter entrusted to her. Thus it came about that she often was his representative upon public occasions, as she was usually in the entertainment of his friends in their home. And she was ever his invaluable assistant in all that pertained to the detail work of a busy publishing house." Mr. Moffatt also commented upon his home in this manner: "Everything that touched in any way upon the border-line between the known and the unknown, between the material and the spiritual world appealed to him. Here were the books of all the principal religions of the world, the works of geologists and astronomers, students of archaeology and ethnology, of the great biologists and philosophers, besides several hundred volumes upon the occult sciences. Many of the latter were rare and secured after that patient effort known only to the book-lover. But not all of these were read as we are accustomed to read. He would glance through a volume, turning half a dozen pages at a time, marking here and there a thought that was new or aptly expressed, and then the book was laid aside. But it was not forgotten. Sooner or later that thought, distilled and recrystallized, would be given to the readers of his paper."

In his political views Mr. Francis was a republican, holding firmly to the high and honorable principles of the party, but at no time countenancing obscure or underhand methods for the attainment of party success. He never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon the publication of the paper in the spirit of the missionary who seeks to make known to the world the truths which are clear and evident to him. Aside from his many editorials which appeared in the Progressive Thinker he wrote for other publications and is the author of a number of printed works including "A Search After God" and three volumes of "The Encyclopedia of Death and Life in the Spirit World." He passed from this life on the 2d of March, 1910, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. At the transition services his home was crowded with friends who gathered to pay their last tribute of respect and honor. On that occasion Dr. George B. Warne said: "Our brother lived a life of purpose. He lived no aimless existence. Where the finger of conviction pointed he followed. It may be said most truthfully that he vitalized into reality the spirit of the old words:

'I live for the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrongs that need resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I may do.'

He was a man of courage. Sometimes misunderstood, many times deliberately misrepresented, he dared all, endured all, risked personal assault and injury and chanced financial failure for the sake of the cause of which he was the champion. He was a reformer by temperament and from necessity. Justice to humanity was more to him than personal consequences. Small wonder that at the threshold of manhood his voice and pen were for the freedom of the slave; a little later his

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endeavor for the preservation of our nation indivisible; and still later he pleaded for a release from the religious errors of the centuries; but his mightiest struggle was for a mediumship so safe, sane and natural that all humanity would accept it. In business he was keen in foresight, comprehensive in grasp, clear in judgment, daring in undertaking, attentive to detail and successful in outcome. He was a manly, modest man. He sought to bury his personality from the public eye. He courted no applause from the multitude. Conscience was his guide and principles his aim. Home was his temple divine; its joys his sacred service. Help of the deserving needy was to him an unparaded delight. His human mistakes were those of the head and not of the heart."

There is no better way to judge of the character and work of an individual than in the honest expression of those who were his associates and colleagues in life, or of those who were influenced by what he thought and did and believed. From all parts of the country there were sent to Mrs. Francis letters expressing what her husband had been to the writer. It was well known that he was one of the most charitable of men, kindly in thought, purpose and action. She who was so long his constant companion and associate in a most ideal married relation spoke of his liberal assistance, and of the spirit which prompted it, as follows: "A life simple, modest, home-loving; a mind alert, judicial, ready to adopt and advocate forcefully and fearlessly any new idea that might work for the betterment of humanity; a heart tender, sympathetic, pulsating for the down-trodden and the destitute; a courage that never faltered in the contest waged between honesty and dishonesty, between truth and falsehood. Our simple home was open always to those who had aught to say that appealed to his sense of right. The turbaned missionary from India presenting the truths of his religion, the black-gowned philosopher from England investigating scientific or psychic phenomena, the New England matron pleading for wider usefulness for her sex; all were welcome. He only asked to be assured that they were sincere." Mrs. Mary T. Longley, of Washington, D. C., wrote: "He was a good man; gentle, kindly, lovable; a worker for humanity. He was a great man, for he lived the good within him. His outward deeds gave testimony to this; they were not paraded before men, but were silent and sweet; a good man and a great one, because he toadied to no one and was fearless in his advocacy of justice and right as they appealed to him." One who knew him in his home said: "If there ever was a man in the world who had a mission that man was John R. Francis; and he was as conscious of that mission as though it had been portrayed to him in letters of light emblazoned on the sky. Not that he knew from the beginning the full extent of his work in the fields of spiritualism, but that he knew that his work was to be the establishment and maintenance of an organ that should express the highest and best there was in spiritualism for the enlightenment of mankind, to the end that it should be accepted of all men. Outspoken, genuine, loyal and true, the truth that was in him found vent and expression in every line and letter, in every word and act which took form and being because he lived, loved, thought and wrought." From every part of the country came a written expression of esteem and honor for John R. Francis and the life that he lived. These were not only from people of his own religious faith but also from those who, differing from him in belief, yet entertained for him the warmest friendship and the kindliest feeling, in recognition of the generous, kindly nature of

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one whom they were glad to call friend. It seems fitting that another of these tributes be added in this place to his life history and we quote from the editorial comment in Printology, Publishers Trade Journal, of Chicago: "Mr. Francis in his life represented the highest type of character, he encouraged everything that was wholesome and was implacable in his opposition to everything that savored of tyranny and oppression. His sympathy for his fellowmen knew no limit and his hand was always outstretched to the struggling. His writings demonstrated a broadness which nothing but a long life of tremendous activity could supply and he found life's opportunities the means of making the world better than when he began the career which he so highly adorned. His articles were models of rhetoric and force and he could turn his ripe faculties to a subject of profound importance with a facility of touch that was truly marvelous. The period in which he lived was to him a time of tremendous development, and he saw an advance in thought, science and invention which he regarded as a privilege to be a participant in and this made him an eager soldier to use his extraordinary endowments to place reasoning on a higher plane of usefulness to mankind in general. To have known John R. Francis was almost a liberal education in itself, for he had a mind stored to repletion with useful knowledge and his power of analyzing men and motives gave him a grasp of a subject that made victories almost assured when he entered the combat to oppose a well intrenched wrong or to overcome even the armor of long established custom. Editor Francis had a familiarity with history that gave him a power which few writers of the present day are possessed of and he made involved subjects so clear to his reading contingent that they, in turn, became missionaries in a cause where otherwise they might have remained indifferent and without a purpose. When men can enlist others in a movement by the force of the printed page that musters out established wrong their lives certainly accomplish something for the higher plane of existence, and to the facile pen of John R. Francis must be accorded a large share in the widespread interest by advanced scholars to investigation into various questions of mental and psychic phenomena. Mr. Francis lived in the lofty and stimulating atmosphere of advanced thought and comprehension and his death leaves a void in a charmed circle that will be difficult to fill. His oldest friends were his staunchest supporters and cooperators and it has been vouchsafed to but few men to help the doubting and encourage the inquiring mind to the extent which was the scene of activity of John R. Francis' honorable life of endeavor."

NICHOLAS RIGHTOR GRAHAM.

Two brothers of the Montrose branch of Grahams came from Scotland to New York, prior to the American Revolution—James had command of Fort Stanwix, at one time, and John, also in the Revolution, married Mary McClintock of Vermont. Their son, Alexander McClintock Graham, married Dorothy Rightor, granddaughter of Captain Nicholas Rightor (Richter) of the Revolution. He came to Schenectady in 1753 and built, the same year, a house, fine for its day, at Duanesburgh, where he owned several hundred acres of land. The Indians attack on this house

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NICHOLAS R. GRAHAM

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is mentioned in New York colonial history. Dorothy Rightor's mother was Catherine Cook McCollum. At the burning of Cherry Valley she was carried into captivity, when, after a two days march they were met by Brandt, who sent her back to Cherry Valley because he and her Tory stepfather were friends. Nicholas R. Graham, son of Alexander McClintock Graham and Dorothy Rightor, was born April 24, 1818, in Homer, Cortland county, New York. He was educated in the Academy of his native village, and, for several years alternated between studying law and school teaching. In 1836, when only eighteen, he paid for the painting of his own portrait, done by Sanford Thayer, the only instructor of Francis Carpenter. He studied law with Edward Quinn in Chemung county, New York, in the same office with his brother-in-law, who was afterward law partner of Stephen J. Field; and here the Hon. Francis Kernan read law, and, for a short time that great lawyer, Charles O'Connor.

Mr. Graham married Julia Whitney of Chemung county, a woman of strong mentality and many graces—of the highest old and New England lineage—with a number of royal lines. She was eighth in descent from John Whitney of Watertown, Massachusetts, a family that has sixty-four quarterings, with nobility and royalty on its shield, possessing a pedigree that was found on record; but, better than all, Mrs. Graham illustrated the value of an inheritance worth possessing—a well informed mind.

They went to Ulster county, New York and very early in the outset of his career, Mr. Graham's legal ability was recognized with the best, and he was made judge of a county, that with Oneida, was ranked as having the strongest bar in the state. At the time of the Civil war, he aided in recruiting a regiment with the intention of serving as major. He failed in this and the companies were consolidated with the One Hundred and Second New York Van Buren Light Infantry.

Judge Graham was active in the Seymour campaign and after coming to Chicago was prominent in the Greeley campaign, as a member of the state committee, directing its canvass with Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer, James R. Doolittle and others. In 1873, Judge Graham was associated with Jacob Newman in a law partnership which was dissolved when Judge and Mrs. Graham went to Dakota, where they had mining interests that were purchased by the Homestead Company.

At the solicitation of friends, Judge Graham became a member of the Illinois Legislature to give support to the two important bills—appropriations for the Drainage canal and World's Fair. Judge Graham was a very learned man—far abreast of his time—imbued with scientific knowledge and philosophic thought. He was the one to suggest, in 1873, a Philosophical Society for Chicago. He and Dr. H. A. Thomas conferred and issued a call for the first meeting—Judge Graham presiding. The society flourished for a number of years. Mrs. Graham was one of the vice presidents in 1876. Upon coming to Chicago, she attached herself to the Reformed Dutch church and worked very arduously for the extension of that denomination in the west. By her personal solicitation among eastern friends, she raised a sufficient sum to complete the beautiful edifice that once ornamented West Washington street, near Ann, but which was abandoned for lack of support. Mrs. Graham was the first to suggest a kitchen in the basement of a church, where coffee could be made when they had what were called "sociables." This was in 1853, and the idea met with as much opposition as the dreadful "fiddle" in New England.

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Judge and Mrs. Graham had only two children, a son, Malcolm, who died in 1885 and is buried at Wheaton, Illinois, where they resided for several years, owning the stock farm now in possession of Mr. Hines. Their daughter, Marie Graham, married John H. Snitzler of Chicago. She was for a number of years on the staff of contributors and authorized correspondent of the "Chicago Evening Post." She has published a humorous book called, "A Devout Bluebeard," and is about to collect her poems which are in a more serious vein. Mrs. Snitzler uses her maiden name for a pen name. She is a member of the New York State Historical Society, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a prominent member of the Huguenot Society of America, having written for publication in its proceedings, a member of Chicago Theosophical Society, and a charter member of Chicago Fellowship, recently organized. Mrs. Snitzler has traveled extensively at home and abroad and is much of a cosmopolitan, having no fixed habitation.

AUGUST C. GOODRICH.

Chicago, Illinois, August 17, 1862.
Chicago, Illinois, July 22, 1911.

"A better soul ne'er was sent into a clayey tenement"

has been quoted as applying with particular appropriateness to August C. Goodrich, for "he became just what men of his character are destined to be—a successful, honored and beloved citizen." Out of all his acquaintances—and they were legion—none have ever been heard to speak of him except in terms of praise and honor, and thus it is that the news of the demise of August C. Goodrich brought a sense of personal bereavement to his many friends. A native of Chicago, he was born August 17, 1862, and his life record spanned the intervening years to the 22d of July, 1911. His father, Peter Goodrich, was a seaman and made several trips around the world before coming to Chicago in 1849. He was one of the pioneer residents of this city, actively associated with its early development, and was an honorable, thrifty citizen, who sought for his son such experiences and environment as would develop in him a character of manly purpose. The father was twice married and passed away at the venerable age of eighty-nine years.

August C. Goodrich pursued his education in the parochial school conducted by the Rev. H. Wunder, D. D., now pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, who was an intimate friend of the father and who on the occasion of the funeral services of the son said: "While under my care at the parochial school I observed in him a remarkably ambitious, steadfast, persevering, honest youth, with a joyful, kindly disposition for which everyone loved him. As a child he tried to make everyone around him happy and his little hands and brain were continually busied 'doing something to help father.' His mother was taken when he was a mere child and as soon as he was able to realize his loss he felt it his duty to do all he could to help his father at home and partly paid his tuition at school."

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A. C. GOODRICH

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In his youthful days Mr. Goodrich met with a serious misfortune, sustaining an accident that resulted in the amputation of his right leg although physicians at the time believed it would cost him even his life. Mr. Goodrich always held the man blameless who drove the car which injured him, saying "the man could not help it" when questioned about the accident. They became lifelong friends and both passed away on the same day, Mr. Goodrich learning of the death of his friend on the morning of the day of his own demise. It was feared that his misfortune might develop in him a gloomy disposition and prove a detriment in his business career, but such fears were groundless. He remained a happy, courageous youth, with neither courage or ambition lessened, and the same qualities characterized his later life. At the age of fourteen years he left the parochial school to become a public-school student, continuing his education in the old Franklin school, from which he was in due time graduated. He afterward engaged in the commission business on South Water street. The first barrel of apples which he ever purchased he rolled along the street for several blocks to his place of business, polished the apples and then sold them. For several years he was a member of the firm of Muir, Summer & Goodrich, which won a prominent position in commission circles. The years brought success to Mr. Goodrich, owing to his indefatigable energy, his close attention and his persistent purpose. He had mercial sense—in other words he recognized the opportune moment and by his activity, combined with close conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics, he built up a business of large and enviable proportions. His genial disposition and his readiness to help his fellowmen endeared him to his business associates as well as to his many friends. He was truly a self-made man, developing rare business ability early in life. He was an expert in his knowledge of fruit, which was gained by extensive travel in this and in tropical countries, where he continually sought new and rare fruit products, which he often shipped exclusively to Chicago markets. During the last twelve years of his life he spent five months of each year in tropical countries, accompanied by his wife and his business partner, E. C. Summer, and his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich also spent various winter seasons in California and Florida, having a winter home at Delray, Florida, on the east coast, about seventeen miles south of Palm Beach. There he availed himself of the opportunity of fishing, which he greatly enjoyed. It is said that on his trips to the tropics he always returned with various kinds of native pets and displayed a deep attachment for the helpless creatures who were dependent upon him for care, food and protection.

On the 10th of February, 1890, Mr. Goodrich was married to Miss Carrie Lois Stofft, who was born on the north side of Chicago, April 11, 1869, a daughter of Henry and Carrie (Winter) Stofft, the former a native of Germany and the latter of St. Louis, Missouri. They became early residents of Chicago and Mrs. Goodrich was here reared. Mr. Goodrich was never a society man, yet enjoyed the companionship of friends of kindred interests and tastes. He ever delighted in entertaining such at his own home and it was there that his leisure hours were passed. Moreover, he was particularly helpful to young men, who found in him a fatherly adviser and friend and received from him at various times substantial assistance and encouragement. He was a great lover of horses and outdoor sports, including driving, hunting, fishing and boating and electric launch trips, all this affording

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him much pleasure and needed diversion from his strenuous life. He was very fond of music and books and the great field of literature was largely familiar to him. His interests constantly reached out along broadening lines and in his reading as in other relations of life he never chose the second best but sought that which makes fullest return for time and energies expended. He died July 22, 1911, at his home, 833 Buckingham place, survived by Mrs. Goodrich. It has been said: "The admirable characteristics he manifested when a boy, together with a keen sense of honor and justice, loyalty, earnestness, courtesy and an amiable self-sacrificing nature—all the elements of a successful life—were the stepping stones which led not only to his great success in business but gave him prestige where others often failed and opened the way for him to the very hearts of those with whom he had business negotiations or met socially at home or abroad." Countless instances are related of his kindness and his gentle, courteous consideration for the comfort of those about him.

"The best portion of a good man's life—
His little, nameless, unremembered,
Acts of kindness and love."—*Wordsworth.*

It is said that on a hot August day, when returning from the Pacific coast, just before reaching Colorado Springs an elderly New England lady became very ill and of all the able-bodied men in the coach the only one who came to her assistance was Mr. Goodrich, who on reaching Colorado Springs volunteered to remain with her while the others of both parties went sightseeing. On their return he was found reading a daily paper to his patient, content that he could be of service to another. The crowning glory of his life, however, was found in his home relations, which made him worthy of the highest tribute, for his home life was one of ideal devotion. The memory of his friendship is a cherished possession to all who knew him. Of such a one the poet wrote

"I cannot say and I will not say
That he is dead—he is just away.
With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.
Think of him still as the same, I say:
He is not dead—he is just away!"

JOHN ROBINSON GUILLIAMS.

John Robinson Guilliams, general attorney of the Chicago Railways Company and as such holding one of the most important law positions in the city, was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, February 5, 1868. His father, Tazwell Guilliams, a native of Virginia, removed to Indiana in the '50s and in 1869 be-

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JOHN R. GUILLIAMS

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came a resident of Cass county, Missouri, where he spent his remaining days. His death occurred in September, 1899, when he was seventy-one years of age. He was a pioneer of Boone county, Indiana, and also of Cass county, Missouri, and his labors were an element in the early progress of those sections where he spent his time principally in stock-raising and feeding and in farming. His mother bore the maiden name of Scott and was a native of Virginia. Tazwell Guilliams was united in marriage to Miss Mary Faulkner, a native of Kentucky, who is now living in Kansas City, Missouri, at the age of eighty years. By her marriage she became the mother of five sons and four daughters, of whom John R. was the sixth in order of birth. Four sons and three daughters are still living.

John R. Guilliams acquired his early education in the common schools of Missouri, with special instruction in higher mathematics, physiology and astronomy. In 1884-85 he pursued a special course in English and higher mathematics at the Central Normal College of Danville, Indiana, and also took a commercial course there. He afterward went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was connected with a mercantile commercial agency for two years, and in the latter part of 1888 came to Chicago, where for some time he was connected with the claim department of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company. In 1890 he resigned and entered the adjusting department of the American Casualty Insurance & Security Company and his work in these different connections aroused his interest in the study of law, so that on the 2d of September, 1892, he began reading under the direction of William C. Goudy, then general counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and for many years senior member of the firm of Goudy, Green & Goudy, one of the most eminent law firms of Chicago. At the same time Mr. Guilliams attended the Chicago College of Law, the law department of Lake Forest University, and following his graduation, was admitted to practice in 1894. For nine years thereafter or until the 1st of August, 1903, he was with the legal department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, but at that time resigned to accept the position of a trial attorney with the Chicago Union Traction Company and the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company. On the 1st of April, 1908, he was made chief trial attorney and continued in that capacity with those corporations and their receivership until after the consolidation of all the surface traction lines on the north and west sides of the city under the name of the Chicago Railways Company, of which he was made general attorney, on the 1st of March, 1911. As head of the legal department of this corporation he occupies a most conspicuous and prominent position in the legal circles of the city, a position that at once indicates his superiority in the profession which he has chosen as a life work.

In politics Mr. Guilliams is an independent democrat and nonpartisan in local affairs. He has never been a worker in political ranks yet has taken an active interest in civic affairs in Evanston, where he has resided for many years. In 1903 the city of Evanston which had been in three townships, created Ridgeville township, extending to the city limits on all sides. Mr. Guilliams was appointed the first supervisor of the new township to settle up the accounts of the old and new townships, handling the litigation involved in this task. Twice he was reelected to the office so that he continued in the position through three terms.

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On the 14th of June, 1893, in Canton, Illinois, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Guilliams to Miss Lorena Smith, a daughter of Charles and Cornelia Smith of that city. Mrs. Cornelia Smith's maiden name was Cornelia Baudouine and she was a native of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Guilliams have three children: Gordon Baudouine, sixteen years of age; Donald Faulkner, aged eight; and Cornelia, a little maiden of four years. The family residence is at No. 2428 Harrison street, Evanston. Mr. Guilliams belongs to the Evanston Club, the Glen View Golf Club and the Union League. He is also a blue lodge Mason and is a valued member of the Chicago and Illinois State Bar Associations. He is acknowledged the peer of the ablest corporation lawyers of the city, his native talents and acquired ability having won for him prestige at a bar that has numbered many eminent members. In many cases with which his earlier practice connected him he exhibited the possession of every faculty of which a lawyer may be proud—skill in the presentation of his own evidence, extraordinary ability in cross-examination, persuasiveness before the jury, the ability to secure favorable rulings from the judge, an unusual familiarity with human nature and untiring industry. His connection with the Chicago Railways Company as general attorney places him now more in the position of counselor and therein is evidenced his wide and accurate knowledge of the law.

HORATIO O. STONE.

Horatio O. Stone, one of the pioneers of Chicago and a leading citizen, merchant and real estate dealer of the city for upwards of forty years, was born on Boughton Hill, in the town of Victor, Ontario (now Monroe) county, New York, January 2, 1811, and died at his home in Chicago, on July 20, 1877. Mr. Stone was descended from a line of sturdy farmers in the eastern states. His father, Ebenezer Stone, born at Stonington, Connecticut was one of the early settlers of western New York and, with his compeers in the advance of civilization, was engaged in many of the Indian battles then frequent on the frontier. He likewise served in the war of 1812. He died in 1848, at the residence of his son in Chicago. He was a widower at the time, his wife, whose maiden name was Clarissa Odell, having died six weeks after the birth of the subject of this sketch.

Horatio Stone was brought up on his father's farm and obtained his education in the common schools of the district. At the age of fourteen years he apprenticed himself to the trade of shoemaking and incidentally acquiring the trade of tanner and currier, with which the first-named craft was generally combined in those early days. Not finding these occupations congenial, he only served out his apprenticeship, and, at the age of eighteen, struck out into a new field. The Lackawanna canal was then being constructed and he secured a position in connection with it on the canal, and later as overseer of a force of laborers. A year later he was boating on the Erie canal. Perhaps of all his occupations this was least to his taste and it was not long before he gave it up. Uncertain what to do, and no opening presenting itself that sufficiently appealed to his energetic nature, he

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paid a visit to his brother in Wayne county, Michigan. Being favorably impressed with the possibilities of farming in that state, he took up eighty acres of government land near Clinton, Washtenaw county, and established himself thereon as a farmer. During the Black Hawk war, being drafted, he served twenty-two days under General Jacob Brown. At the expiration of two years he sold his farm and, sending his family to Erie, Pennsylvania, started still farther west to seek his fortune.

On the 11th of January, 1834, after a long and toilsome journey, he arrived at Chicago. Developed from a village of a dozen houses in 1831, Chicago at the time he reached it, was, to all appearances, anything but an inviting place in which to settle. Situated on "a bleak, uninviting lake-coast of sand-hills. morasses and swamps," and containing but a few hundred inhabitants, including traders and Indian-half-breeds, it was a veritable outpost of civilization—nothing more. That its location was in its favor was at once apparent to the discerning eye of the young pioneer; and believing that with advancing years the place would rise to a position of prominence and importance, if not real greatness, he decided to make a trial of its possibilities. He lived at first at the hotel kept by Mark Beaubien on the corner of Lake and South Water streets. As a spectator in Judge John D. Caton's court, one morning, he met a Mr. Blanchard, from whom he bought a lot on Clinton street, and after paying ninety dollars therefor he had only about fifty dollars left. Immediate work was found in chopping timber on the north branch of the Chicago river, to be used in building the piers for the Chicago harbor. For this labor the government paid sixteen dollars a month and board. This work ended, he went, in the following spring, to Wisconsin, and upon reaching Sheboygan, entered a claim near the mouth of the river. After working several months in a sawmill there, he returned to Chicago in time to attend the first government land sale, held June 16 and 17, 1835. Here he sold his Clinton street lot for three hundred and fifty-eight dollars cash. With his capital he started a general store and later a hardware store at Lake and State streets, and also dealt in grain to a considerable extent. Mr. Stone remained in trade twenty-seven years. He invested largely in real estate, buying several extensive tracts of land in and near Chicago, of which, in later years, subdivisions to the city were created. His judgment in buying and selling property was almost unerring, and during the last twenty-five years of his life he stood in the very front rank as an operator in Chicago real estate.

In business pursuits he found his chief pleasure. He was active and energetic to a remarkable degree, and after retiring from trade, continued in the real-estate business. He was an earnest republican in politics, and being widely known and highly respected, he might, had be cared for office, have been elected to very responsible positions. He was still active in business at the time of his death. Through his energy and foresight he accumulated a large fortune. He was of genial disposition, gave cheerfully of his means to forward public measures for the good of all, and by an honorable and extremely useful life earned universal respect. He was married three times—first to Miss Jane A. Lowry, of Erie, Pennsylvania; second, to Miss Frances M. Pearce, of Chicago; and, third, to Miss Elizabeth Yager, daughter of David H. Yager, of Clifton Springs, New York. By the last wife, who survives him he was the father of eight children, five of whom are deceased. Those living are: Horatio O., Robert E., and Althea I.

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Mrs. Stone is a recognized social leader, and is one of the most popular and respected women in Chicago. She possesses literary, musical and artistic tastes, and has always taken a sincere pleasure in fostering art and encouraging American artists. Her liberal support of every good and charitable work undertaken in Chicago for many years has given her a warm place in the hearts of all.

COLONEL JOHN H. KINZIE.

To record the life and work of Colonel John H. Kinzie is to write in brief not only the history of Chicago up to and through the period of the Civil war but also largely the history of the upper and eastern portion of the Mississippi valley. It would be difficult to find one whose entire life was so closely and prominently connected with the development of this great region as was that of Colonel J. H. Kinzie, who was born July 7, 1803, in the little town of Sandwich, across the Canadian border from Detroit, whither his mother had gone on a visit to her sister. His father, John Kinzie, was a Canadian by birth but passed his early years in New York. When but ten years old his adventurous spirit prompted him to make his way back to Quebec. There he made friends with a silversmith who adopted the lad and taught him something of his own craft, a knowledge that served him well in his dealings with the Indians later in life. His stepfather, Mr. Forsyth, recovered the runaway in the course of two years and he accompanied the family on their removal to Detroit, Michigan. In early manhood he wedded Mrs. MacKillup, the widow of a British officer, and entered into Indian trading, having an establishment at Sandusky and at Maumee, and in 1800 founded one at St. Joseph. After the removal of the family to Chicago he moved his trading points still farther west, all, however, contributing to the parent house in Chicago. From these outer posts, from the Menominees of Milwaukee, the Winnebagoes and Pottawattomies on Rock river and the Kickapoos in the Sangamon valley, furs and pelts were sent to Chicago and thence by lake to Mackinac. In the troublous times which gave birth to Chicago and witnessed its early progress John Kinzie continued his trading with the Indians among whom he was a man of great influence. He died in this city in 1828.

The first trip of his little son, John H. Kinzie, was made in an Indian cradle on the shoulders of a French engagé to the family home at what is now the town of Bertrand on the St. Joseph river in Michigan. The carelessness of his bearer nearly cost him his life, for the cradle was set down against a tree in close proximity to a blazing fire from which a flying spark lodged in the neck of his dress, causing a fearful burn, the scars of which he carried with him to the grave. His father, having purchased the trading establishment of M. LeMai at the mouth of the Chicago river, removed with his family to that place in the following year and thus Colonel Kinzie became a resident of the city which was destined to become the western metropolis and second in size on the American continent. Some companies of infantry under command of Major John Whistler arrived at the same time—the 4th of July—and began the construction of Fort Dearborn. At his home on the banks of the river, nearly opposite the fort, the childhood of Mr. Kinzie was passed

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JOHN H. KINZIE

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until the outbreak of the war of 1812. There were no facilities for education, the children receiving only such instruction as could be given them by their parents. It was a matter of great delight to Mr. Kinzie when in his early boyhood in a chest of tea which had been brought by a schooner on its annual trip he found a spelling book. His cousin, Robert Forsyth, instructed him in spelling from that book and he said that ever afterward there was a pleasant association with the fragrance of green tea which always kept the spelling book fresh in his memory. On one occasion a discharged soldier was engaged to teach him and the children of the officers at the fort, but because of the intemperance of the man the school was discontinued in less than three months. The close friend of Colonel Kinzie in those days was Washington Whistler, the son of the commanding officer of the fort who in after years became a distinguished engineer of his own country and in the service of the emperor of Russia. When the massacre of 1812 occurred Colonel Kinzie was nine years of age but ever afterward preserved a distinct recollection of all of the particulars that came under his own observation. When the troops left the garrison some friendly chiefs, knowing what was in contemplation by their young braves, who would not be restrained, took possession of the boat in which were Mrs. Kinzie and her children and guarded them safely until the fighting was over. The next day they were escorted by Chief Robinson and other friends in their boat to the St. Joseph river, making their way to the home of Madame Bertrand, a sister of the famous Chief To-pu-nee-bie. After a short sojourn there they were conducted to Detroit and delivered as prisoners of war to the British commanding officer, Colonel McKee. After the father joined them the following winter the family home was established at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Wayne streets. The Americans suffered greatly as they were brought in to headquarters from time to time by their Indian captors. The tenderness of feeling which was one of Colonel Kinzie's distinguishing traits made him ever foremost in his efforts to bargain with the savages for the ransom of the sufferers and many of them were rescued and nursed and cared for, sometimes to the salvation of their lives, although at times they could not survive their tortures.

Colonel Kinzie's father was paroled by General Proctor but upon the suspicion that he was in correspondence with General Harrison, who was known to be meditating an attempt to recover the city of Detroit, he was seized and sent a prisoner to Canada, leaving his wife and young family to get along as best they might. After the lapse of some months the capture of Detroit by General Harrison secured for them a fast friend in that noble and excellent man. At length the father was released and restored to his family. He had then but a solitary shilling in his pocket, a coin that has since been carefully preserved by his descendants as a memento of those troublous times.

The Kinzie family remained in Detroit for four years and again educational privileges were very limited, for schools that were established, usually were discontinued at the end of the first winter. In 1816 they returned to their desolated home in Chicago and it was found that the bones of the murdered soldiers who had fallen four years before were still lying unburied on the prairie. The troops who rebuilt the fort collected and interred these remains. The coffins, however, were deposited near the bank of the river and later the cutting through the sand bar for the harbor caused the lake to encroach and wash away the earth, exposing

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the long range of coffins with their contents. These were afterward cared for by the civil authorities.

In 1818 when in his sixteenth year Colonel Kinzie was taken by his father to Mackinac to be indentured to the American Fur Company and placed under the care of Ramsay Crooks, "to learn the art and mystery of merchandising in all its various parts and branches," so said the articles of indenture. During the five years of his service with the company Colonel Kinzie was never off the island except once when he was taken by Robert Stuart, the successor of Mr. Crooks, to visit the British officers at Drummond island. During the entire period he never attended an evening's entertainment, never saw a show except one by an indifferent company that included pantomime and slight-of-hand tricks. From five o'clock in the morning until tea-time he remained in the warehouse or superintended the numerous engagés—making up outfits for the Indian trade or receiving the packs and commodities which arrived from time to time. In the evening he read aloud to his kind friend, Mrs. Stuart, who was unwearied in her efforts to supply the deficiencies which his unsettled and eventful life had made inevitable, and her explanations and criticisms of books which he read proved to him one of the chief sources of his knowledge and stimulated in him the ambition that enabled him to overcome his early disadvantages and made him the equal of many who had received school and college training. He learned to play on the violin, being instructed by a half-breed woman, and this with the trapping of silver gray foxes constituted his chief recreation. In 1824 the fur company transferred him from Mackinac to Prairie du Chien. On attaining his majority he made a visit to his parents and had returned to Mackinac on a small boat, coasting the western shore of Lake Michigan. He was the first man to set foot on shore at Waukegan, at least after the days of the early explorers. While at Prairie du Chien he learned the Winnebago language and compiled a grammar as far as such a task was practicable. From his childhood he was familiar with the dialects of the Ottawa, Pottawattomie and Chippewa Indians and he afterward learned the Sioux language and partially that of the Sac and Fox tribes.

About that time Colonel Kinzie was invited by General Cass, then governor of the territory of Michigan, to become his private secretary and in 1826 escorted a deputation of Winnebagoes to Washington to visit their "great father," the president. In 1827 he was present at the treaty of Butte des Morts. During the time of his residence with General Cass he was, by virtue of his appointment, also superintendent of the northern division of the Indian tribes, he was sent to the vicinity of the Sandusky to learn the language of the Wyandotte or Huron Indians, their manners and customs, legends, traditions, etc., and also compiled a grammar of their language. The large amount of Indian lore which he collected in these various researches was of course placed in the hands of his chief, General Cass, and it is greatly to be regretted that as far as can be ascertained not a trace of all this now remains.

In 1828 John H. Kinzie was appointed by President Adams Indian agent to the Winnebagoes and stationed at Fort Winnebago, now Portage City, Wisconsin. He was then twenty-five years of age, was thoroughly versed in Indian lore and craft and exhibited even more than his father's skill and influence over the Indians. He rendered effective service to the government by persuading the Indians not to

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join Black Hawk in the war of 1832. In 1833 Mr. Kinzie returned to Chicago and with its growth and progress was prominently and closely connected from that day until his death. His treatment of the Indians was always kind, tactful and judicious and they proclaimed him their "father." His title as colonel had been received during his service as aid to the commander in chief, Governor Cass. In 1834 Colonel Kinzie brought his family to Chicago to reside. He was the first president of the village and he was appointed collector of the tolls on the canal immediately after its completion. In 1841 he was made registrar of public lands by Governor Harrison and in 1849 General Taylor appointed him to the position of receiver of public moneys and depositary. He served as collector until commissioned paymaster of the Union army in 1861. A contemporary biographer has written: "He has been liberal, energetic, intelligent and his name will stand identified with the most important features of the early growth of this section. To give the full details of such a life as his has been, is to retrace the stages of the progressive development of Chicago. Once he filled the highest municipal office. He was earnest and ardent in the measure of building the Illinois and Michigan canal and for ten years subsequent to its completion was prominently connected with its management as canal collector in this city."

John H. Kinzie was married in 1827 to Miss Juliette Augusta Magill, a daughter of Arthur Magill, of Middletown, Connecticut, later a pioneer resident of Ottawa. She wrote "Wau-bun"—which gives a most interesting account of the Chicago Massacre, and of leading events in her husband's history and of incidents which formed part of the records of the northwest and which are becoming more and more valuable as those days recede into the past. Their eldest son, named for his father, gave his life for his country in the naval engagement of White river in the summer of 1862, while serving on the gunboat Mound City. The second son, Arthur, served through the term of enlistment of Battery A of the Chicago Light Artillery and then reenlisted as a member of an Illinois Cavalry Regiment. Arthur Kinzie was on General Washburn's staff, and was captured by General Forrest when he made his famous raid into Memphis, and was exchanged by special orders of President Davis. The third son, George, entered the United States army and died in 1892. The only daughter married William W. Gordon, of Savannah, Georgia, where she now resides.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the sons shared in the patriotic spirit of the father, who continued to serve as paymaster of the army until the close of the war. His labors were vast and wearying, for he had the supervision of Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, but he was too conscientious and patriotic to ask for aid and during the first four years in the office performed the large amount of work with the assistance of but a solitary clerk. It proved too much for his health, which became undermined, and when a tardy leave of absence arrived he started with his family on a journey, hoping that mountain air and sea bathing might prove beneficial, but he had not yet completed the first stage of his journey when death called him. He was seated in the train conversing with his usual cheerfulness when he noticed a blind man approaching, asking for alms, and with his characteristic generosity he put his hand in his pocket for a coin. While in that act his head dropped gently and thus the end came, his death occurring on June 21, 1865. At that time it was written: "The last of his contemporaries, Major Kinzie turns the final page

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in the first volume of the annals of this city and surrenders the last survivorship of those who looked out upon prairie and woodland where Chicago was to stand. It is rare that the sum of a single human life so honorably and usefully enshrines so much that pertains to human progress."

ALFRED T. EIDE, M. D.

Although one of the younger representatives of the medical fraternity in Chicago, Dr. Alfred T. Eide has already established himself in a position which many an older practitioner might well envy. He is now the chief surgeon for the Sellers Manufacturing Company and in addition has a growing private practice. He was born in Morris, Illinois, October 5, 1883, and is a son of Elling Eide, who for years was largely instrumental in the upbuilding of the Logan Square and Humboldt Park divisions of the northwest side of the city. He was born in Bergen, Norway, July 11, 1859, and came to the United States in 1878, settling at Morris, Illinois, when a young man of nineteen years. There he married Martha Erickson, who was also a native of the land of the midnight sun, and they became the parents of five children: Alfred T., of this review; Bertha C., who is living at home with her parents; Violet, who is a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, and is now teaching that art in this city; Iver O., who is studying medicine under his brother; and Irwin, deceased.

As a boy of six years Alfred T. Eide became a pupil in the old Talcott school on the west side of Chicago, where he pursued his studies until nine years of age, when his parents removed to Logan Square and in that district he continued his education to the age of fourteen years. He then dropped out of school and for a year and a half was in the employ of Charles Slack & Company, grocers. He left that place to accept a position in the office of Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the McCormick Harvester Company, continuing in that connection until 1901, when he decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, and went to Valparaiso, Indiana, entering the university there as a student in the preparatory and scientific departments. He continued his studies in Valparaiso for two years and had he remained for four months longer he would have received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1904, however, he entered the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery and was graduated in 1908. He opened an office at Logan Square, where he continued in the general practice of medicine and surgery until 1910. At that time he removed to No. 4017 Milwaukee avenue in order to be nearer the plant of the Sellers Manufacturing Company, which is located in Irving Park, one of Chicago's suburbs to the northwest. He is chief surgeon for this company, and in addition enjoys a large private practice, being regarded as one of the leading members of the profession on the northwest side of the city.

The Doctor is well known in many fraternal connections. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, holds membership with the Knights of the White Cross, the Sons of Norway, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal League, the Woodmen of the World, the Tribe of Ben Hur and the Deutsche Gilde. He also belongs to the Norwegian Republican Club (Dovere Club) and to the Alpha Nu Chapter of

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the Phi Delta, of which he was one of the organizers. He is a director of the Fraternity House Association and a member of the Chicago Medical Society. His father is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner and his mother and sisters are members of the Eastern Star. The Doctor is serving as medical examiner for the local camp of the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, also the Sons of Norway and the Knights of the White Cross. He gives stalwart allegiance to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He has always enjoyed out-of-door sports and for three years played on the college football team. He greatly enjoys travel and his interests reach out along the broader lines that are not confined by the local limitations of one's home district. He keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress, having one of the largest and up-to-date complete X-ray equipments in Chicago, and doing research work along the lines of stereoscopy; but not only takes deep interest in matters in the strict path of his profession but also along general lines of advancement.

ARTHUR BURRAGE FARWELL.

Long recognized as a leader in the movement for civic virtue, putting forth practical and effective effort toward the attainment of honorable and ideal conditions in municipal government, Arthur Burrage Farwell stands as a representative of the highest type of American manhood and citizenship, subjugating party interests to general welfare and personal aggrandizement to the good of his fellowmen. Descended from New England ancestry, he was born at Leominster, Massachusetts, October 2, 1852, and was educated in the village and preparatory schools of that town. During the periods of vacation and until seventeen years of age he assisted his father in the management of a farm owned by the family and situated near the town limits. From his youth he was interested in the study of economics and of questions of vital import to the welfare of humanity and, wishing to become a factor in life where the limitations were not as great as those imposed by the farm, he came to Chicago. His first commercial venture was as clerk in the office of the Babcock Extinguisher Company, of which his brother was then secretary. He remained in that position for a year, at the end of which time he entered the employ of J. V. Farwell & Company, continuing with that great dry-goods firm until 1876 and advancing from stock clerk by successive gradations until he became traveling salesman. He was with the house through the fire of 1870 and also through the great conflagration which destroyed Chicago's business center in 1871. After leaving J. V. Farwell & Company he connected himself with C. M. Henderson & Company, for many years recognized as one of Chicago's great factors in the wholesale shoe trade. There he remained for twenty-six years and when the Watson-Plummer Company succeeded C. M. Henderson & Company he remained with the new firm for five years. At the time of the dissolution of his connection he was one of the oldest as well as one of the most honored representatives of the house.

In the early days of his residence in Chicago, Mr. Farwell became a member of the Plymouth Congregational church and it was while connected with Dr. Bart-

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lett's congregation that he became aroused to the necessity for concerted action looking to the betterment of existing municipal conditions. He became one of the leaders in organizing the ballot box brigade, whose efforts in the direction of political reform are matters of history. In 1880 he was chosen chairman of the Young Men's Republican Club and took active part in the Brand-Lehman legislative contest in the old eighteenth ward, claiming that the saloon was no place for a political meeting and succeeding in establishing the precedent which has ever been maintained, preventing such meetings being held in saloons. In 1885 he removed to Hyde Park and five years later was made chairman of the finance committee of the Hyde Park Protective Association. In 1892 he was elected its secretary, in which position he has always contended for the enforcement of the Hyde Park ordinances and is justly proud of the fact that nine out of ten saloon cases in that district have been decided in favor of decency. Mr. Farwell has always believed that character is more valuable than life itself and has ever acted upon this principle to the benefit of the community at large. He is president of the Chicago Law & Order League and has been conspicuous in the contest for the supremacy of law, decent politics and honest administration of public affairs.

On Christmas day of 1882 was celebrated the marriage of Arthur Burrage Farwell and Miss Floretta Woodberry. Unto them have been born four daughters and two sons, one of whom died in 1888. The surviving son, Stanley P., is a professor in the Central University of Danville, Kentucky. The eldest daughter, Florence, is a teacher in Youngstown, Ohio, and Elizabeth is a student in the Lake Erie College at Painesville, Ohio, while Louise and Dorothy are pupils in the Hyde Park schools. The family residence is at No. 1454 Hyde Park boulevard. Mr. Farwell is widely known as a representative citizen and a man of high personal integrity, who, appreciative of the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship, has put forth earnest and resultant effort, counting that time well spent which promotes progress along the lines of municipal reform and improvement. His public-spirited devotion to the general good is unquestioned, for he has never sought the rewards of office nor does he seem to care for public recognition of his labors. He who keeps in touch with the history of the times, however, must recognize the fact that Mr. Farwell has played an important and helpful part in bringing about those purifying and wholesome reforms which have been gradually growing in the political, municipal and social life of the city.

LOUIS MOHR.

To see Louis Mohr in his office one would think his entire interest was concentrated upon his business affairs as secretary of the firm of John Mohr & Sons, manufacturers and engineers; to hear him discuss mining properties one could imagine that his life had been devoted to the development of mines; to discuss with him music, art, literature, political or social science, one might imagine his reading was confined almost exclusively to any one of these lines. All this is indicative of the secret of his success which lies in his power to concentrate every energy and every thought upon the things nearest at hand. In this way there have been

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no waste moments, no futile effort, and he is justly accounted one of Chicago's broad-minded citizens with whom association means expansion and elevation.

On the 27th of September, 1858, in Chicago, Louis Mohr was born, his parents being John and Theresa (Meyer) Mohr. The father, a native of Nuremberg, Germany, came to America in 1846 and in 1848 engaged in the steel-plate engineering business, establishing the house of which he continued as the head until his death in 1895. His wife's birth occurred in Strassburg, Alsace, Germany, and in 1849 she arrived in America, her residence here covering a period of about forty-four years, her death occurring in 1893. In their family were eight children and five of the sons are now associated in business under the firm style of John Mohr & Sons.

Louis Mohr, the third of the family, passed through consecutive grades of the public schools of Chicago until graduated from the grammar school with the class of 1873. He remained a student of the Central high school through the three succeeding years and was a special student in the Chicago Athenaeum from 1876 until 1878. He then entered the University of Illinois, where he pursued the full four-years course in mechanical engineering in three years but did not apply for a degree. He also spent one year in the North Chicago Rolling Mills in advanced metallurgy and has since devoted his attention to the profession of consulting engineer, remaining a member of the firm of John Mohr & Son from 1882 until 1893, when the business was incorporated, Louis Mohr becoming secretary and consulting engineer of the firm of John Mohr & Sons. As steel-plate engineers the firm occupies a prominent position, having a business scarcely second to any in Chicago. Outside of this particular field Mr. Mohr has largely placed his investments in gold-bearing property and became one of the organizers of the Whitlatch Mining Company of which he has continuously served as secretary. He was also one of the promoters and the secretary of the Gould Mines Company and the Landers Power Company. All of these are operating in Montana. He is likewise a member of the firm of Mohr Brothers and his business interests are so managed and conducted that success follows as the natural sequence.

Mr. Mohr has always given his political allegiance to the republican party. His interest in benevolent work is manifest in his service as a director of the German Hospital of Chicago. The scientific investigation and practical effort being done in engineering and mining circles awaken his deep interest and because of this he has extended his membership to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers and the Western Society of Engineers. His interests, however, seem to cover all lines of investigation which are broadening knowledge and bringing to light any information that bears upon the country or life of the people. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, the National Geographical Society, the Geographical Society of Chicago, the American Economic Association and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He belongs to the Grolier Club of New York, the Bibliophile of Boston, and was one of the organizers of the Society of Ethical Culture. He is a valued representative of the Caxton Club of Chicago, the Industrial Club, which he has represented on the executive committee, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, in which he has served on the legislative committee, and the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

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In more strictly social lines his membership is with the Union League, Calumet, South Shore Country, Germania Maennerchor, Marquette and City Clubs, and of the last named he has been a member of the legislative committee since 1908. He is also affiliated with Arion Council of the Royal League. Every movement or activity, every volume that brings to him a new thought, is of interest to him and there are few men whose life is of broader range. Music, art and literature are sources of intense pleasure to him and he has one of the finest private libraries of the city, consisting of over five thousand volumes and covering all subjects of general interest. His love of music has its origin in his own native talent and for many years he was active in musical circles. For a time he was leading first bass in the Apollo and Beethoven Society and from 1878 until 1881 was leader of the University of Illinois Orchestra and the University Glee Club. It would be difficult to meet Mr. Mohr and not find some point of contact because of kindred interests, owing to the breadth of his research, investigation and activity. It is therefore an easy matter to find the secret of his popularity and his extensive acquaintance.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MITCHELL.

The dawning of another day would have marked the ninety-third anniversary of the birth of William Hamilton Mitchell but on the 8th of March, 1910, he passed away. His were the "blest accompaniments of age—riches, honors, troops of friends." Ever a man of marked individuality, he left his impress not only upon the history of Chicago but on the state through his connection with the development of its material resources and the promotion of its business activities. Even in his advanced years he remained a factor in the affairs of life, his counsel and advice constituting elements in successful business management and at his death he was the first vice president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.

His birth occurred on a farm near Wellsville, Belmont county, Ohio, March 9, 1817. He was a poor boy, whose time was largely spent in aiding in the development of the hill farm. His parents, James and Elizabeth (McCollough) Mitchell, were among the earliest settlers of southeastern Ohio and the family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, established at an early day in the Pennsylvania settlement known as Scotch Ridge. When William H. Mitchell was about twenty-two years of age he believed that he might win success more rapidly in other lines than by devoting his attention to the farm work and with a brother went to Wheeling, West Virginia. Building a flatboat, they loaded it with flour and drifted down the Ohio river to Cairo and thence by the Mississippi to New Orleans, where they disposed of their cargo at a good profit. From that point they made their way north to Quincy, Illinois and building other flat boats continued thus to convey merchandise to lower points on the river. Two of these trips in which flour was taken from the Quincy mills to New Orleans proved so profitable as to really constitute the basis of Mr. Mitchell's fortune. Toward the close of 1848, associated with his brother John, he bought the business of the Alton Manufacturing Company, which was engaged not only in milling but also in loaning money and trading lands. However, the

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new firm concentrated their energies upon the milling business which proved very profitable but in 1849, leaving the business in care of his brother, William H. Mitchell started for California with covered wagon and ox team, arriving at his destination after traveling for one hundred and ten days. He made his way to the vicinity of the sawmill, in the tail race of which gold had been discovered, and traded his merchandise for nuggets and gold dust. He had so prospered that at the end of two years he left California, with what was considered a good capital for that day, returning home by way of Panama, and again engaged in the manufacture of flour in Alton, Illinois, and also became an active factor in the development of transportation facilities. He became an active promoter and stockholder in the Alton Packet Company, operating steamboats between St. Louis and Alton, but not long after both he and his brother disposed of their interests in that enterprise, as well as in the Alton Manufacturing Company. They were then connected with the construction of the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, but before the completion of the line it was sold to the Chicago & Alton Company. In the meantime Mr. Mitchell had become extensively interested in banking and in other local business affairs. He was one of the promoters of the First National Bank of Alton and was elected its second president. Fifteen years later the bank liquidated, paying its stockholders a dollar and sixty cents on the dollar, while in the meantime good dividends had been paid annually.

The enviable record which Mr. Mitchell had made during his connection with banking interests in Alton was recognized by the bankers and financiers of Chicago and his cooperation was eargerly welcomed, when in the spring of 1873 he became one of the organizers of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank. Soon afterward he established his home permanently in this city and in 1874 was chosen second vice president of the bank and became first vice president on the 12th of November, 1895, so continuing until his demise on the 8th of March, 1910. He was a banker of the old school, conservative, yet with keen business sagacity that enabled him to recognize opportunity. He was seldom if ever at fault in his judgment of men or moneyed affairs, a fact manifest not only in his connection with the bank but also in the many other business interests with which he was associated and which came in time to win him classification with Chicago's men of Millions. He never swerved from the high standard of honesty and integrity which in early manhood he set up for himself. He did not care for wealth that must be gained by the sacrifice of others' interests, for in the legitimate channels of business he saw ample opportunity for the attainment of what he desired. His strong and rugged honesty was one of the crowning features in a life that ever remained as an open book which all might read.

In 1853 Mr. Mitchell was married to Mrs. N. Small. In 1858 he wedded a Miss Barnes of Wellsville, Virginia, and in 1868, Mrs. Jennie L. Plaisted, of Westport, Maine, became his wife. The surviving children of his first marriage are: John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank; and Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair. Of the second marriage there was a daughter, Elizabeth, now the wife of Dr. Charles Adams, of Kenilworth, Illinois. The children of the third marriage are Guy Hamilton, Hortense Lenore and Marguerite N. An Episcopalian in his religious faith, Mr. Mitchell was for many years a communicant of Trinity church of Chicago. His political indorsement was originally given to the

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whig party and following its dissolution, to the republican party. His tastes were simple and he enjoyed the pursuits of mercantile life and simple country pleasures rather than the associations of clubs. From the hill farm in Ohio with its lack of advantages, to a foremost position among the millionaire business men and bankers is a long step but it was compassed much before the life record of William H. Mitchell was brought to a close, and the course which he pursued followed the strict path of duty, integrity and opportunity. He passed from life March 8, 1910, when he had almost completed ninety-three years, with physical powers but slightly impaired and with mental faculties keen and alert to the last, so that in the evening of life he kept in close touch with the progress of the times nor lived solely in the memories of the past as do so many of the aged who seem, as it were, to withdraw almost entirely from the environment and conditions of the present. He watched with keen interest the progress of events, knowing that the activities of today make the history of tomorrow and ever associated in spirit and interests with the onward movement.

HON. D. W. MILLS.

Various business interests successively claimed the attention of Hon. D. W. Mills, and success attended his efforts, bringing him to a prominent position in business circles. Many public duties were also intrusted to him and his activity in the field of politics and his prominence in fraternal and social circles constituted a well balanced character, to which opportunity served as the entrance way to a field in which his efforts were forceful, resultant, influential and beneficial.

It has been said that to know an individual one must know something of his ancestry. D. W. Mills, who was born upon a farm near Waynesburg, Warren county, Ohio, came of Quaker lineage and in his life of strongly marked characteristics there was found this ancestral influence as manifested in his unassailable integrity and his consideration for the rights of others. There came to him also as an inheritance from his forebears a strong constitution and an alert mind. Both of his parents, David and Susanna (Brown) Mills, were identified with pioneer life in Ohio. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Lydia (Jay) Mills. His grandfather was a native of South Carolina and came to Ohio at a very early day, taking up congress land on the present site of Cincinnati, for which he paid one dollar and a quarter per acre.

Our subject's father was reared upon a farm whose boundaries almost touched the corporation limits of the city of Cincinnati. Indian raids were common enough in those days, and while in the third year of her age Mrs. Susanna Mills was for a time held captive by savages who roamed through the forests that skirted the Ohio river. She was a granddaughter of Joseph Brown, one of the band of English Quakers who accompanied William Penn to this country in 1680. In early womanhood she was married and after a few years was left a widow in straightened financial circumstances.

The limited resources of the family made it imperative that D. W. Mills should assume many of the responsibilities of manhood when but a boy in years. He

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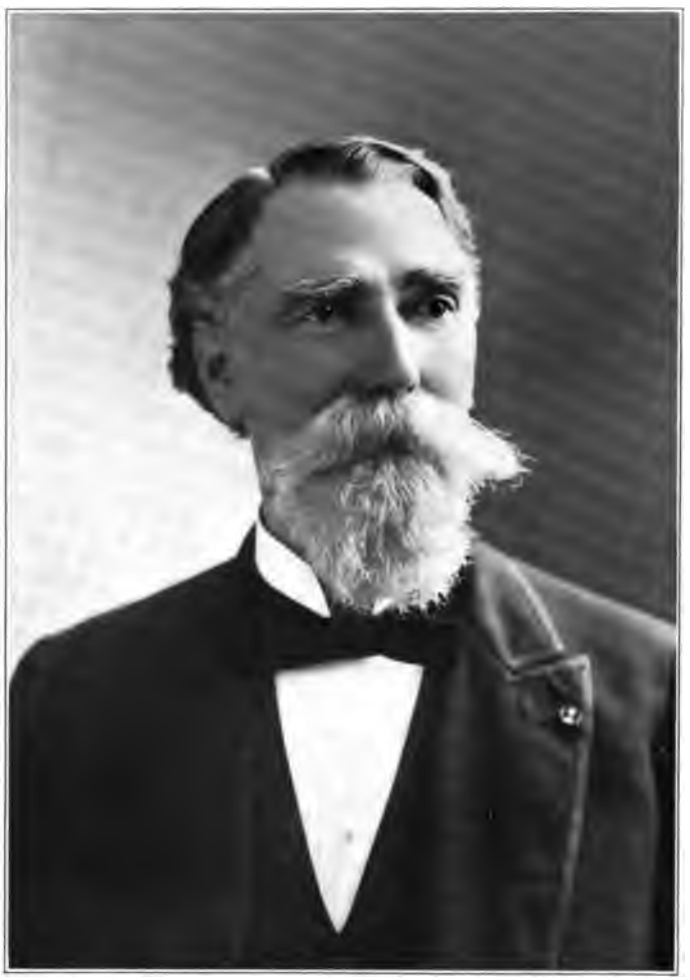

D. W. MILLS

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worked on different farms near the old home and the urge of necessity prevented him from devoting much time to the acquirement of an education, although he availed himself of every opportunity to attend school and had mastered the course taught in the village of Raysville before he had finished his nineteenth year. In the post-graduate school of experience, however, he learned many lessons, constantly broadening his knowledge through association and contact with mankind, through keen observation and from reading and research whereby he became acquainted with the vital questions of the day. When only eighteen years of age he accepted a position as clerk in a general store. Realizing that industry and economy are the basis of all honorable success, he carefully saved his earnings and on attaining his majority had a sum that, with the assistance received from Oscar Wright, a rich Quaker gentleman of Waynesburg, Ohio, he was enabled to engage in business on his own account. Mr. Wright recognized the ability and trustworthiness of the young man and gladly aided him so that he found it possible to open a general store at Corwin, Ohio. His experiences were those which usually come to the country merchant who handles all lines of goods needed on the farm and takes in exchange the produce which the farmer has raised. He extended the scope of his business by engaging in pork packing and was not long in establishing a good trade which seemed to promise success, but national interests claimed his attention.

The difference of opinion concerning the question of slavery leading at length to the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union found Mr. Mills on the side of the federal government and, not hesitating to sacrifice his business interests, he offered his aid to the Union and went to the front as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry with which he served until the close of the war, his loyalty and ability winning him promotion from the ranks to a captaincy. He participated in many important battles and the records show that he never faltered in the performance of any military duty, inspiring and encouraging his men by his own bravery and loyalty.

His officer's pay, with close economy, enabled him to save about five thousand dollars, and with that capital Captain Mills came to Chicago in the spring of 1866. In the intervening years to his death he was closely associated with the business development of this city. He first turned his attention to the manufacture of candy and built up a good trade in that connection. He was afterward engaged in lake shipping interests and then, realizing that the real-estate field promised large returns he engaged in the purchase and sale of property which brought to him substantial success, his keen discernment enabling him to anticipate appreciation in values, owing to the rapid settlement of the city, and he therefore placed his investments so that later he reaped a handsome profit from his sales.

The duties of citizenship, notwithstanding his business grew apace, were never neglected by Captain Mills who proved as true and loyal to his country in days of peace as in times of war. He stood on the firing line when the weapon was the ballot box, and never retreated an inch from the position which his judgment and conscience sanctioned as right. His natural qualifications for leadership made him a strong factor in the politics of the city and on a number of occasions he was called to public office. He served as warden of the Cook County Hospital from 1877 until 1881, and was one of the best officers ever at the head of that institution.

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He was twice elected to represent the old twelfth ward in the city council and was also chosen to represent the fourth Illinois district in the fifty-fifth congress. In the national law-making body he gave grave consideration to each question which came up for settlement and ever placed the national welfare before partisanship.

The social qualities of Captain Mills made him a favorite wherever he was known. He was never happier than when dispensing the hospitality of his own home to his many friends. On the 25th of December, 1871, he wedded Miss Lucy Morrison, a daughter of the eminent philanthropist, Orsemus Morrison, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. It was to his home that his thoughts oftenest turned and his satisfaction over his business success arose from the fact that it enabled him to surround his wife with those things which add to the comfort and happiness of life. He held membership in the Loyal Legion and Columbia Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and in Masonry gained the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He held membership in the Illinois, Menoken, Hamilton and Lincoln Clubs, and his companionship was prized by those who knew him because of his genial nature, his sound judgment and his kindly disposition. Coming to Chicago a young man of twenty-eight years, he entered fully and actively into the life of the city, in its municipal connections, its business and political interests and its social activities, and in each line left the impress of his individuality for good.

DELLA M. MacMULLEN, M. D.

Since the field of medical practice was first opened to women many of the representatives of this sex have attained distinction, proving that in all requirements they are equal to the masculine mind and skill. Indeed, it has often been said that to her understanding of the principles of medicine the woman physician adds a tenderness and an intuitive perception that few men seem to possess. In the years of her practice Dr. MacMullen has made continuous progress and is now accorded a gratifying patronage.

She was born December 18, 1869, in Minetto, New York. Her father, John MacMullen, was a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in Montreal on the 22d of June, 1831. Crossing the border into the United States, he made his way westward to Chicago in the early '50s, this being about the time the Illinois Central Railroad first placed its trains in operation. He married Ophelia Merrill, who was born in New York, February 16, 1844, and they became the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom seven are yet living, five being residents of Chicago. Mrs. MacMullen's maternal grandfather, Pliny Daggett, won distinction in the war of 1812 and his widow, who bore the maiden name of Ruth Orcutt, afterward received a pension. She lived to the extreme old age of ninety-two years. Her mother was a Miss Adams, belonging to the old Massachusetts family from which John Adams, the second president of the United States, came. Ancestors of Dr. MacMullen also took part in the Civil War.

When a little maiden of seven summers Dr. MacMullen became a pupil in the public schools and was graduated from the high school at the age of sixteen years.

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The following year she determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work and in 1888, at the age of eighteen years, she entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. Illness, however, forced her to discontinue her studies for two years so that she did not graduate until 1893. Since that time she has been in active practice and her work has been satisfactory, producting excellent results in checking the ravages of disease. She has been a close and discriminating student of the profession, keeps in touch with the latest medical literature and holds membership in the After Dinner Club, a woman's club of homeopathic physicians, the Illinois State Homeopathic Society, the Chicago Homeopathic Medical Society and the Englewood Homeopathic Medical Society, of which she is secretary.

Dr. MacMullen belongs to the Eastern Star and to the Tribe of Ben Hur and in the latter is medical examiner. Her religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and for pastime she indulges in travel. She is actuated in her work by an earnest desire to make her labors of serviceable worth in the world and, holding to high standards, she has been most conscientious and capable in the discharge of her professional duties.

RICHARD TELLER CRANE.

What the name of Marshall Field & Company is to the dry-goods trade and of Swift and Armour to the packing industry of Chicago, so is the name of the Crane Company to the iron trade. A gigantic enterprise, furnishing employment to several thousand workmen, has been built up through the enterprise, business ability and capable management of Richard Teller Crane, who for a half century or more has been a resident of Chicago and a representative of its foundry interests.

Mr. Crane was born at Passaic Falls, Patterson, New Jersey, in 1832, a son of Timothy B. and Marian (Ryerson) Crane. His paternal ancestors are traced to the original May Flower colony, which settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. His father, Timothy B. Crane, learned the carpenter's trade in Litchfield, Connecticut, and became a contractor and builder in New York city, when he erected a mansion for Governor DeWitt Clinton, with whom he was intimate. He later removed to Passaic Falls to engage in milling business and erected saw and flour mills in New Jersey, He first married a Miss Teller, a descendant of the original Knickerbocker colony, from Amsterdam, and later married Miss Ryerson, a sister of the late Martin Ryerson, of Chicago.

At an early age, being obliged to seek self-support, Richard T. Crane learned various branches of mechanical work. In 1847, an uncle procured for him a situation in Brooklyn, New York, where he remained until 1851, by which time he had acquired the trade of a brass and iron worker. He moved to New York, where he found employment with several prominent firms, among them that of R. Hoe & Company. In 1855, he came to Chicago, where his uncle, Martin Ryerson, was engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Ryerson assisted his nephew with the means, and granted him the privilege of erecting a small brass foundry in one corner of his lumber yard. A few months later, his brother, Charles S. Crane, came to the city, and entered into partnership with him, the firm name being R. T. Crane &

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Brother. They began the manufacture of finished brass goods, in a small way. Finding it necessary soon to enlarge their manufacturing facilities, they rented rooms on the north side. In the following year, they leased a lot and erected a building at No. 102 Lake street, where they put in their own power and consolidated the two branches of their business. In 1858, the firm began the manufacture of steam-heating apparatus, which they discontinued in 1877, and, in 1860, they established an Iron factory. Business was prosperous during the early part of the war, and another building, adjoining that already occupied, was erected. During 1864, they established a wrought-iron pipe mill, at the corner of Fulton and Desplaines streets. In 1865, they built their present works, and added three new branches to their business—a malleable iron foundry, the manufacture of malleable and cast-iron fittings, and a general machine shop, in which, later, steam engines were made. Their business soon doubled, and a charter was obtained from the Legislature, incorporating the concern, under the name of the North-Western Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of one million dollars of which only fifteen thousand was issued. R. T. Crane was the first president and Charles S. Crane the first vice-president. At this time, the amount of business annually transacted was five hundred thousand dollars and the number of employes about two hundred. The higher classes of employes were given an interest in the company's business. In August, 1872, the corporate name was changed to Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, owing to the adoption by other parties of the word North-Western and the consequent danger of confusion. In 1870, more room was required, and a four-story building was erected on Desplaines street, adjoining that on Jefferson street; and, during 1871, a four-story wing was added. Charles S. Crane retired from the company at this time, and the business has since then been conducted by R. T. Crane. Previous to this time, the company had commenced building steam freight and passenger elevators, of which but few were then in use in Chicago, none having been, up to that time, constructed in the west. The company's first passenger elevator was placed in a hotel on the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street. In 1874 the manufacture of hydraulic elevators was undertaken, and has since grown steadily, and this branch of the business is conducted under the name of the Crane Elevator Company. It, too, has grown to the proportions of leadership in that line and there is today no civilized country on the face of the globe where the Crane elevator has not been introduced. During 1880, the company established agencies in other states, and they have been especially successful in New York city, despite the disadvantages always attending competition in a distant and thoroughly occupied field. Shortly after the building of steam elevators had been commenced, an accidental discovery showed that the machine was adapted to the hoisting of material for blast furnaces. The company at once set to work to design an apparatus still better suited for this class of work; the result was a great improvement on everything theretofore built. In 1880, the pipe manufacture had entirely outgrown the capacity of the mill erected in 1864, and a new mill was erected, on the corner of Canal and Judd streets. The company employs more than eleven hundred men. The capital invested is about one million three hundred thousand dollars, and the value of the manufactured product—in a comparatively dull season—aggregates two million dollars. Mr. Crane's success is attributable to his own practical knowledge of the machin-

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ist's trade, his ability to surround himself with a corps of able assistants and his power of coordinating and combining forces into a harmonious whole.

The development of this vast enterprise would alone entitle him to mention as one of the most prominent factors in the life of Chicago, but Mr. Crane has also become widely known by reason of his activity in philanthropic, benevolent and humanitarian movements. He was associated with John W. Doane, Marshall Field, John Crerar, N. K. Fairbanks, E. W. Blatchford and O. W. Potter on the pledge of one thousand dollars for the building of the Chicago Manual Training School, and one of the largest institutions of this character, situated on Van Buren street and extending from Irving avenue to Oakley boulevard, has been named in his honor. Many of his practical ideas have been embodied in the conduct of the manual training schools of this city, which have found in him a stalwart champion and firm friend. With the exception of Potter Palmer he was the largest subscriber to the Chicago Interstate and Industrial Exposition Company, which was organized in March, 1878, to hold expositions on the lake front. These continued for many years, one of the most attractive features in the public life of the city, drawing to Chicago hundreds of visitors annually and proving a decided stimulus to trade. Many other instances might be cited of Mr. Crane's kindly spirit and generous nature. To his financial assistance and intelligently devised plans many great movements and organizations owe their success today. He is particularly well known because of his advocacy of manual training as opposed to training in the sciences and languages and his own success is a proof of the value of the former. He is an ex-president and member of the Illinois Club and resides at No. 2541 Michigan avenue.

Since the above sketch was written, Mr. Crane passed away in 1912.

CHARLES RICHARD CRANE.

Charles Richard Crane, first vice president of the Crane Company, with offices in an extensive plant on South Canal and Twelfth streets, is a son of R. T. and Mary (Prentiss) Crane. He acquired his education in the public schools of Chicago and through personal study, and after leaving school he entered the service of the Crane Company, manufacturers of iron pipe, fittings, boilers and elevators—a business which, organized by his father, has grown to be the most important enterprise of this character in the west. Here his rise was rapid and advancing through intermediate positions, he was at length elected first vice president in 1894, since which time he has continued as the second executive officer of the company. This does not limit the extent of his activities, however, for he is a director in the National Bank of the Republic and is allied with various organizations and movements of which the public is a large direct beneficiary but which returns him no profit. He is now the president of the Municipal Voters League and is a member of the American Economic Association. His identification with these indicates his deep interest in the questions which are of vital significance to the city. He is independent in politics, giving his support where he believes the best interests of the city, state and country will be conserved. He belongs to the Presbyterian church

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and has long interested himself in worthy philanthropic and charitable movements which have come under his observation. His service in this connection, too, is of a most practical character and is attended with no outward display or ostentatious parade. He belongs to the Chicago Literary Club, the Chicago Club, the Calumet Club, the University Club, the Chicago Athletic Club and the Iroquois Club, and is regarded as a valuable acquisition to these organizations.

Mr. Crane was married at Paterson, New Jersey, to Miss Cornelia W. Smith, and resides with his family at No. 2559 Michigan avenue. While he had the advantage of starting upon a business already established, he has contributed to its further development and upbuilding, and is recognized as a strong and forceful factor in manufacturing circles and a most valuable activity in connection with those movements which are a recognition of the responsibilities and obligations of wealth.

GEORGE ALFRED SEAVERNS.

George Alfred Seaverns was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 1st of May, 1838. His parents, Abijah and Sophia (Taft) Seaverns, were married in 1830 and were of English descent. Their ancestors for several generations back, however, lived in this country, as the original American progenitor landed from the ship Elizabeth in the year 1684, in New England.

George Alfred Seaverns was a thorough Yankee, evincing the characteristics of that class, while yet a boy, by his liking and ability for business pursuits. His father let him have the use of a four-acre tract of ground at Jamaica Plain, five miles from the Boston statehouse, on which he raised vegetables and carted them in to Faneuil Hall market in the early morning hours, for several years, receiving handsome returns for his industry. In 1858, at the age of twenty, he decided to abandon his small farm and go west. Having a brother already established in business in Chicago, he came here, finding a young and thriving city, with whose business and commercial progress he became prominently identified. He went to work at first in Hough's packing house at one dollar per day. After three months' experience there he took a position as bookkeeper with Gurdon S. Hubbard & Company, who were engaged in pork packing, besides doing a real-estate and insurance business. He remained with this firm until 1855, when he went into business for himself.

During these two years, with true Yankee spirit, he was looking for opportunities to make money and became a firm believer in the future value of Chicago real estate for investment and speculation. His maiden trade, which proved his keen discernment and judgment, was made soon after his arrival in Chicago. He detected an opportunity in a piece of real estate near the proposed site of a Catholic church. He paid seventeen hundred dollars for the land, and, not being of age, the title was vested in his brother Charles. He then subdivided the property and sold the lots to people moving into the parish. He disposed of all of the lots in a short time, realizing on the transaction a profit of seventeen thousand dollars. With every confidence in the future greatness of Chicago, he continued buying real estate—some to divide and sell and some for permanent investment.

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GEORGE A. SEAVERNS

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In 1855, when Mr. Seaverns started in business for himself, he bought property and erected a warehouse on Clark street near Fourteenth street, for general storage purposes and the handling of broom corn. Owing to the panic of 1857, the broom corn business proved unprofitable and he joined the Chicago Board of Trade, paying five dollars for his membership, and started in the grain business. In examining samples of grain on the Exchange, he noticed the difference in the prices of clean and dirty grain, frequently ranging from twenty to thirty cents per bushel. Believing it practicable to extract the foreign matter from the grain by using hand fanning mills, he made the test, found it successful and from that time on became the largest handler of low grades of grain, as well as the originator of cleaning and mixing grain by fanning mills (in a wholesale way) to raise the grades. As this was before steam power was used extensively, the entire work was accomplished by Italian labor, he frequently having as high as one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men turning the mills and carrying the sacks of grain on their shoulders. This business ultimately developed into his owning modern elevators having a capacity of three million five hundred thousand bushels, which he continued to operate until 1901, when he rented the plants to the Alton Grain Company and retired from active business. While still in the grain business, he continued to buy and subdivide acres and built hundreds of small houses, which he sold on easy terms to all classes of people. Although he was constantly active in business and had many interests, their cares did not prevent him from having a sunny and social disposition and a kind word for all.

On the 2d of December, 1860, Mr. Seaverns married Susan Jerusha Updike, eldest daughter of Peter Lewis and Mary Updike, pioneers in Chicago, a sketch of whose lives appears elsewhere in this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Seaverns were born three daughters and two sons. The three now living are: George Alfred Seaverns, Jr., Mary U. Mabbatt and Adele Louise Seaverns.

In politics Mr. Seaverns was a stanch republican all his life. In religious faith he was a Universalist, belonging to St. Paul's church, in which he served as a trustee for many years. He was likewise well known in musical circles, possessing a fine tenor voice which was often heard in church choirs and social gatherings. During the fifty-one years of his life in Chicago he saw a small town grow to be the second city of the Union. He was one of the early members of the Chicago Club, joining that organization in 1878 and resigning therefrom in 1901. He died November 20, 1904, his wife and the three children named surviving him.

FREDERIC WILLIAM UPHAM.

Frederick William Upham was born January 29, 1861, at Racine, Wisconsin, a son of Calvin H. Upham. The early ancestors of the family were prominent figures in the Revolution. He obtained his education at Ripon College, from which institution he graduated, and then went to Marshfield to his uncle, who was in the lumber business, and who was later elected governor of the state. In 1894 he moved to Chicago, where he entered business for himself. Mr. Upham received the nomination for alderman and was elected by a large majority. He distinguished

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himself by contributing his salary to his constituents who were in financial need. He was appointed member of the board of review of Chicago and chosen president of that body, which office he still holds. His service to the city in this capacity has been conspicuous for fearlessness and justice. Totally disregarding the present impractical tax laws of the state, he has directed the work of this body in such a manner as to fulfill the mission for which it was created, being governed only by his keen sense of justice and the best interests of the community which he represents. Mr. Upham will always be remembered as being active in compelling the corporations to pay every dollar owing to the city by them, and at the same time considering their rights as fairly as those of the city or the individual. He was a delegate to the national republican convention in 1892, and was vice chairman of the committee on arrangements of the republican national convention in 1904. He was chairman of the same committee in the convention of 1908, which nominated President Taft. He was assistant treasurer for the west of the Taft campaign.

Mr. Upham is the principal owner of the Upham & Agler Lumber Company; he is president of the City Fuel Company; president of Simplex Metal Board Box Syndicate, and a director in the Peabody Coal Company, the Chicago & Illinois Midland Railway, the Knickerbocker Ice Company, the Calumet Insurance Company, the Security Life Insurance Company, the American Surety Company, the Western Trust & Savings Bank, the Single Service Package Corporation of America, and a trustee of Ripon College. Mr. Upham is a member of the Chicago, Union League, Commercial, Chicago Athletic, Hamilton, Mid-Day, Marquette, City, Press, South Shore Country, Glen View Golf, Exmoor Golf and Chicago Golf Clubs, all of Chicago, also of the Lambs, the Union League and the Automobile Club of America, of New York city, and of the Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C. He is in addition to those mentioned a director and past president of the Illinois Manufacturing Association, chairman of the executive committee of the National Business League of America; member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, New England Society and Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Upham married Miss Helen Hall of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WALTER MATTHEW HILL.

The reputation of Chicago as a manufacturing and commercial center is widely acknowledged, but during recent years the world has begun to realize that the great city of the west is also a center for music, art and literature, the educational institutions of this city now ranking with the best in the land.

It remained for Walter Matthew Hill whose name stands at the head of this sketch to attract attention to Chicago as a competitor with London, Paris and New York in the collection and importation of rare books. Mr. Hill has accomplished more than any other individual in Chicago in building up a large business along the line indicated and his name is known to book collectors throughout the United States and also in other countries. He is a native of Bristol, England, born October 10, 1868. His father, Joseph Dean Hill, was born in Hereford, England, and engaged as a dry-goods merchant and draper at Hereford and Bristol. He

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WALTER M. HILL

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died at Hereford twenty-five years ago. The mother, whose maiden name was Jane Whittaker, was born in Bath, England, and is now living at Birmingham. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hill were six children, five of whom still continue in the old country, the subject of this review being the only one that has come to America.

After receiving his preliminary education in the private and public schools of Bristol, Walter M. Hill at the age of fourteen entered the employ of a prominent bookseller of Bristol as errand boy, continuing with this firm for four years. At eighteen years of age he came to America and three days after landing in New York city entered the employ of J. W. Bouton, a bookseller on Broadway. Six months later Mr. Hill went to Boston and became connected with Estes & Lauriat, publishers and booksellers, in whose service he continued for eighteen months. He arrived in Chicago in 1891 and soon afterward became identified with A. C. McClurg & Company in whose employment he continued for eight years. In March, 1899, having decided to engage in business on his own account, he opened an establishment at No. 831 Marshall Field building which has ever since been his headquarters. Here he has built up the largest business west of New York city in the collection of first editions, rare books and autographs. He started with a capital of one thousand dollars and through close application and sound judgment has gained a national reputation in his specialty. It is interesting to note that twenty-five per cent of his business is now derived from leading collectors of New York city. This is a remarkable showing when it is considered that until very recently the collectors of New York city laughed at the claims of Chicago as a center for book or art treasures. It is due largely to the influence and activity of Mr. Hill that Chicago and the west have gained recognition in this respect by the culture centers of the east and of Europe.

At the recent sale of the first part of the Hoe library in New York city Mr. Hill was entrusted with commissions from his clients in this and in other cities amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Among his purchases upon this occasion was the gem of the wonderful Hoe collection—"Helyas, Knight of the Swanne," which is supposed to be the first English version of the legend of Lohengrin. This book is printed on vellum and is the only known copy of a remarkable production made in 1512 from the press of Wynkyn de Worde, of London, successor to John Caxton, the first English printer. In behalf of Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, Mr. Hill outbid all competitors for this copy, securing it for twenty-one thousand dollars, and was dubbed by his competitors, "Ye Knighte of the Skye-Bidde."

On October 15, 1895, Mr. Hill was married at St. Christiansen's church, Chicago, by Rev. Thaddeus Sniveley to Miss Mary Wing Spalding, a daughter of Oliver L. Spalding of this city. Mrs. Hill died April 24, 1910, leaving a precocius daughter, Margaret, who has now reached the age of eight and one-half years. The home of Mr. Hill is at No. 4717 Sheridan Road.

In religious belief he adheres to the Episcopal church and politically accepts the principles of the republican party, although not bound by party lines, as he often votes independently. He is a man of pronounced social characteristics and belongs to the Cliff Dwellers Club, the Chicago Press Club, and the Caxton Club, all of Chicago, and the Grolier Club, of New York city, the membership in the latter

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organization being made up of book lovers. He is a member of the Publishing Committee of the Caxton Club and is secretary-treasurer of the Society of the Dofobs, a local book club. His principal recreation is derived from his own library, in which he has retained some of the choicest books he has collected. He spends his vacations each year in foreign travel, combining business and pleasure by visiting the leading book collectors of Europe. In the course of his travels he has met many of the most prominent collectors of the world and there are few persons in America who can claim a wider acquaintance among this intelligent class of men and women.

JOHN M. ROACH.

Perhaps one would little regard experience as a cowboy, a newspaper writer and miner as fitting training for the presidency and management of the Chicago Railways Company, which now carries over one million, five hundred thousand passengers every day, but such was the initial experience that brought John M. Roach into connection with urban railway operation and management. It has been characteristic of him that he has learned from each experience in life the lesson that it has contained and, moreover, he has regarded each task accomplished as the starting point for the accomplishment of a still greater one. Thus, as the years have passed with increased power and capacity he has developed executive force and keen discrimination and managerial ability that today mark him as a prominent figure in Chicago's business circles.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Roach was born at Lowell, January 30, 1852, a son of John and Sarah M. (Mackey) Roach. The father was a native of Virginia, his ancestors being among the early settlers of the Old Dominion. His mother was born in Philadelphia and represented an old Kentucky family. John Roach conducted business as a wool merchant and retained his residence at Lowell, Ohio, until about 1864, when he removed with his family to Belvidere, DeKalb County, Illinois. In the meantime his son and namesake had been a pupil in the public schools of Lowell and had also studied in the academies at Athens and Beverly, Ohio. Following the removal to Illinois he spent two years in the high school at Rockford and later was for a year a student in the college at Beloit, Wisconsin. He left Belvidere for Montana on horseback and, although the journey was long and arduous, it contained for the young man of adventurous spirit many pleasurable incidents. He was then eighteen years of age and the story of gold discoveries in Montana and of the opportunities for the attainment of wealth proved very attractive to him. He was accompanied by a party of young men that he had organized and in due time they reached Potash Springs, Wyoming, but did not consider the conditions there very favorable and continued their journey to Corinne, Utah, and afterward to Virginia City, Nevada, but the gold excitement at that place had passed the zenith and reports concerning the richness of gold discoveries at Helena, Montana, again led them to take the trail. About forty miles south of Helena and in the vicinity of Jefferson City, in the Prickly Pear valley, they staked out a claim. The future seemed bright and they erected a mill, smelting works and secured

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other necessary machinery for developing the mine and working the product, but there proved to be little of the latter and their investment brought them only loss instead of profit. For some time Mr. Roach remained in the west, being at different periods in Walla Walla, Washington, Portland, Oregon, Los Angeles, California, and Salt Lake City. He utilized each opportunity for advancement in a business way and scorned no honest employment. When more favorable opportunities seemed closed he worked at different times as cowboy, newspaper writer and miner. It was after this that he came to Chicago, arriving here in 1872.

It was at that date that John M. Roach became connected with the street car service and its development and successful management are attributable in no small measure to his efforts and executive ability. When seemingly more advantageous opportunities in a business way came to him he declined them to become connected with the railway service, for with remarkable prescience he discerned something that the future had in store for this great and growing western city. He carried a letter of introduction to Valentine C. Turner, then general manager of the North Chicago Street Railway Company, who would have given Mr. Roach a position in the office had not the latter modestly requested a place as driver or conductor so that he "could learn the business from the car up." He has never faltered in anything that he has undertaken throughout his entire life and when working at a salary of fifty dollars per month as a street car conductor he turned in more fares on the old Division street and Clybourn avenue line than the company had ever received from a conductor on that line. After five months' experience he was one day called into the office by Mr. Turner, who told him to leave his car where it stood for he had been promoted to the position of cashier. At that time the railway service of Chicago was in embryonic state. The North Chicago Street Railroad Company operated a few miles of track on the north side: on North Clark street to North avenue, Wells street to Division street, Chicago avenue from Rush street to the river, on Division street from Clark street to Clybourn avenue. The five-cent fare permitted one to ride two miles on the north side lines and an equal distance on the south or west side lines, and the cars had seating capacity for about twelve people. A driver was frequently in charge of the car with no conductor and the only effort made to promote the comfort of passengers was to place hay on the car floors in the winter to protect the feet from the bitter cold. Mr. Roach proved adequate to the demands of the new position he was called upon to fill and after acting for some time as cashier was made purchasing agent. He was often found at his desk eighteen hours out of the twenty-four and manifested such superior executive force and ability to handle men that he attracted the attention of his superiors and was promoted rapidly. In the year 1890 he was made general superintendent of all the north side lines and in 1898 he was elected vice president and general manager of the company, while in 1897 he was elected vice president and general manager of the West Chicago Street Railway Company. The year 1899 brought him promotion to the position of vice president and general manager of the Union Traction Company upon the consolidation of the North and West Chicago Street Railroad Companies and when that corporation, upon its reorganization, became the Chicago Railways Company, Mr. Roach was elected president and general manager of the new corporation. Of him a contemporary biographer has said:

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"In all these years Mr. Roach's advancement has been due to his own efforts, rather than to fortuitous circumstances or capitalistic interest. His capacity for hard work, for organization, his knowledge of men and his skilful management of the immense interests placed in his charge have made him the logical director of a great traction property during trying periods of financial difficulties and adverse public sentiment—a public sentiment that has happily become entirely favorable during the beneficial influence of first class car service. In his rehabilitation of the lines of the North and West Sides in a little more than three years Mr. Roach has established a record for reconstructive work never before equaled in traction history. National recognition of Mr. Roach's prominence in the traction field came several years ago, when he was elected president of the American Street and Interurban Association, which includes in its membership all of the important electric railroads in this country."

Mr. Roach is not only a director of the Chicago Railways Company but also of the La Salle Street National Bank and of the First National Bank of Fort Myers, Florida. In the same city he has a large grape fruit plantation and he is also interested in mining in the west and in farm lands in various parts of the country.

In 1870 Mr. Roach was united in marriage to Miss Katherine E. Lyon, a daughter of Garrett and Almira Lyon. They now have one son, Fred Lyon Roach. When business duties and demands leave him leisure Mr. Roach delights in spending his time at golf or fishing and he takes the keenest enjoyment from a good game of baseball, being frequently seen at the parks of the National or American Leagues. Something of the nature of his interests is shown in the fact that he not only belongs to the Exmoor Golf and the Chicago Golf Clubs but also to the West Chicago Driving Club and the Gentlemen's Driving Club. He likewise holds membership in the Chicago Art Institute, the National Civic Federation and the Chicago Association of Commerce, while in Masonry he has attained the Knight Templar degree and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, nor is he ever remiss in the duties of citizenship but gives to progressive public measures that unfaltering support of the substantial business man which is always an influencing factor in the attainment of party success.

BURTON W. MACK, M. D.

Dr. Burton W. Mack, who since 1903 has engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Chicago and has made a specialty of the latter, was born at Maple Park, Illinois, July 18, 1868. His father, Thomas W. Mack, is a native of Scotland and is now living retired in this city. Having come to America in 1838, he settled first in New York and in 1871 became a resident of Chicago, arriving here before the great fire which spread over the city in that year. In the meantime he served in the Civil war as a captain throughout the period of hostilities and continued in military connections until 1869. He married Mary E. Cole, who was born at Louisville, Kentucky, November 14, 1846, and was a descendant of John Quincy Adams.

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Her death occurred in Chicago in 1889, and of her family of six children five are still living, the second son, Cloyd E., having passed away. The others are: Dr. Burton W., of this review; Minnie A., the wife of George Frost, of Chicago, and the mother of two daughters; Maude E., who married Clarence Manton, of this city, and who also has two daughters; Ernest C., a contractor of Chicago; and Beulah A., the wife of Thomas Taylor, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. Burton W. Mack was only three years of age when the family became residents of Chicago and at the age of six years he was sent to the public schools, completing the grammar grades at the age of twelve, when he entered the North Division high school, in which he spent three years. In 1899 he became a student in the medical department of the University of Illinois and was graduated therefrom in 1903. For nine months he served as interne in the West Side Hospital, and for one year in the Lakeside Hospital, after which he was for a year assistant to Dr. A. J. Stewart. In 1906 he entered upon the general practice of medicine and surgery, making a specialty of the latter, and the skill which he displays in this connection is bringing him constantly increasing success. He is now serving on the staff of St. Anne's Hospital and is attending physician for the Chicago Railways Company, Pettibone-Mulligan Company, Johnson Chair Company, Louis Hansen Company and the Continental Can Company. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Mack's work has been further stimulated by the fact that he has the sympathy of his wife in all of his professional service. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary K. Vaughn, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Vaughn, of Chicago, and they have one child, Jessie C., who was born April 29, 1890, and married August 4, 1910, to Edmund M. Yell, who is connected with the Chicago Telephone Company. Mrs. Mack, too, belongs to the medical fraternity, being a graduate of the Herring Medical College of the class of 1893. While she engages in general practice in Chicago, she yet makes a specialty of women's and children's diseases. She is supreme medical director of the Daughters of Columbia. In his fraternal connections Dr. Burton W. Mack is affiliated with the Columbian Knights, the Daughters of Columbia, the Royal League and the Vesta Circle. He holds to high ideals in his profession, constantly seeks to broaden his knowledge that his labors may be more effective, and with discriminating intelligence selects the best methods for the treatment of individual cases, the soundness of his judgment being manifest in the excellent results which follow his labors.

FRANK PURVIS JUDSON.

Frank Purvis Judson, who for twenty-five years was connected with banking interests of Chicago, his long experience, close study of financial problems and laudable ambition each year promoting his efficiency and winning him general recognition of his worth as a representative of the monetary interests of the city, is now engaged in the commercial paper business. He was born in Belvidere, Illinois, March 18, 1868, and at the age of two years was brought to Chicago by his parents, William H. and Emma (Trotter) Judson. While spending his boyhood days in this

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city, he mastered the course of instruction of the public schools of Chicago and of Evanston, and early in 1886 started in business life, his initial step being made as a clerk in the American Exchange Bank. His close application and ability won him promotion to the position of teller a little later and he thus continued until 1892, in which year the Bankers National Bank was organized and he became teller in the new institution. In 1894 he was advanced to the position of assistant cashier and five years later he was again promoted, becoming cashier, in which capacity he continued to render valuable assistance until late in 1909, when the Bankers National Bank consolidated with the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and of the latter Mr. Judson was appointed secretary. In April, 1910, however, he withdrew from banking circles and has since concentrated his energies upon the handling of commercial paper. With intimate knowledge of the value of stocks, bonds and other commercial paper, he is splendidly qualified to care for the interests of a large and growing clientele and his business has reached such proportions as to place him in a leading position among the representatives of this field of business activity.

In 1892 Mr. Judson was united in marriage at Freeport, Illinois, to Miss Lillian Wolf, and unto them have been born two children, Frank M. and Marion. Mr. Judson has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry as a member of Evanston commandery. He is also an active member of the Hamilton and the Evanston Clubs, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He resides in Chicago's most beautiful, as well as oldest suburbs—Evanston, but his personal popularity has extended the circle of his friends far beyond the place of his abode. His family and social life has been one marked by genial and cultured influences and his personal integrity has won for him the confidence of Chicago's leading business men. He has never hesitated to give aid to those projects wherein the city's welfare and upbuilding are involved and more than that, in the field of his immediate business connections he has so directed his energies as to reach a prominent position and one having direct effect upon the commercial prosperity of the city.

FREDERICK A. HESS, M. D.

Dr. Frederick A. Hess, who is now regarded as one of the pioneer physicians on the north side, having been engaged in the general practice of medicine in Chicago since 1873, was born in Bergen, Norway, May 22, 1851, his parents being Jens C. and Anna J. (Coulsen) Hess. They, too, were natives of Norway and the father was a prominent merchant of Bergen but, thinking that still broader business opportunities might be secured on this side of the Atlantic, he came with his family to the United States, arriving in Chicago, on the 4th of July, 1863—the day which witnessed the surrender of Gettysburg and of Vicksburg. Here his death occurred on the 4th of April, 1911, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-one years, and his wife passed away in April, 1890, at the age of seventy-one.

Dr. Hess was only four and half years of age when he began his education as a pupil in a private school of Bergen, Norway, there continuing his studies until he reached the age of twelve years, when he had completed an academic course in

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DR. F. A. HESS

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Bergen. Following the arrival of the family in Chicago he was placed under private tutors and given instruction in English, German, French and Latin. After six years of hard study under the most capable instructors his father could find, he felt that he was ready to enter upon special preparation for a professional career and in 1869 matriculated in Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated on the 28th of February, 1873. For four years, from 1873 until 1877, he served as visiting physician for the county and during the smallpox epidemic of 1874 was on the staff of inspectors. In the latter year he became attending physician to the Norwegian Tabitha Hospital, in which connection he continued for two years. Twenty years later, or in 1899, he received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the Montezuma University at Bessemer, Alabama. As he has been in general practice in Chicago since 1873, he is now one of the oldest physicians of the north side in years of continuous connection with the profession. He belongs to both the Chicago Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Scandinavian Medical Society, of which he has been the president and is a member of the National Geographical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Press Club of Chicago. In practice he has won gratifying success. He realizes the responsibilities and obligations which devolve upon him and in the faithful performance of his duties has won the consideration which is ever accorded those who are loyal to a trust.

Dr. Hess has been married twice. In 1874 he wedded Miss Emma Gilbert, a daughter of Gilbert Gilbert, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. She died in 1879, leaving a daughter, Flora A., who passed away at the age of twenty-five years. On the 24th of December, 1881, Dr. Hess wedded Miss Emma E. Campbell, a daughter of Mrs. Ellen Campbell, of Chicago, and unto them two children were born: Frederick A., twenty-seven years of age, who is a traveling salesman and makes his home in Oklahoma City; and Anna J., who resides at home with her parents but is now attending the Northwestern University. The son is married and has a little daughter, Aliene, who is eight years of age and is the only grandchild. Dr. Hess resides at No. 1433 Belle Plaine avenue and has his office at No. 526 West Division street. He is prominent in Masonry, holding membership in Lincoln Park Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Lincoln Park Chapter, Apollo Commandery, K. T., Oriental Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, while his wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Dr. Hess is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft and at all times supporting its tenets and its principles. In his life he also has shown many of the sterling characteristics of his nationality and his record is creditable alike to the land of his birth and to the land of his adoption.

JOHN M. WILLIAMS.

The builders of a city are not only the men who fill the offices and institute the public improvements, for in this class also deserve to be numbered those who proved their faith in the city and its future by placing their investments here and by so doing stimulated commercial, industrial and financial activity. In such a

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connection John M. Williams deserves mention. He was one of Chicago's early residents and with the exception of a brief period spent in California and a year in Elgin, this state, he remained continuously a resident of Chicago from 1848 until his death, on the 9th of March, 1901. To see him was to know what manner of man he was. His countenance was expressive of a well spent and temperate life and of a kindly spirit. He possessed a retiring disposition and, therefore, never attempted to figure prominently in public affairs, yet he wielded a potent though quiet influence in behalf of progress and of substantial development along material, intellectual and moral lines.

He was born in Morrisville, New York, in 1821, a son of Amariah and Olive (Read) Williams. The latter was in her girlhood days a resident of Ashford, Connecticut. The former, also a native of that state, removed to New York and there they reared their family, affording their son John M. the opportunity of attending the public schools and later of pursuing an academic course in Morrisville and further study in the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, New York. He put aside his text-books to assume the responsibilities of life in connection with a business career and his early experience came to him as a clerk in a general store in his native town. The west with its broadening opportunities, however, attracted him and in the spring of 1848 Chicago numbered him with her residents. Here he became one of the organizers of the firm of Lull & Williams, lumber dealers, with a yard at the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, the former thoroughfare being at that time the main road to the country, while Union Park was the furthermost limit of settlement to the west. Farmers from far into the interior of the state brought their produce to Chicago with ox teams and it was not an unusual thing to see many of these, sometimes two and three deep, extending from half a mile to a mile back from the river, each wagon loaded with grain or produce. With the opening of the Illinois and Michigan canal, in the spring of 1848, there was given an impetus to trade that greatly promoted the lumber business and the firm of Lull & Williams enjoyed prosperity from the beginning, owing to the rapid settlement of the section lying to the west and south of Chicago. However, impaired health forced Mr. Williams to retire in the fall of 1848. The following year he started for the gold fields of California and met with fair success in his search for the precious metal, but a year's residence in the wilderness and mining camps of that far-off state convinced him that he preferred the prairie region of Illinois. He was for about a year a resident of Elgin and in the spring of 1851 he again became a factor in the business circles of Chicago, where he joined Martin Ryerson and a Mr. Morris in the organization of the firm of Ryerson, Williams & Company. With the establishment of their lumber-yard at the corner of Fulton and Canal streets their business grew steadily and had assumed extensive proportions when the firm dissolved five years later. At that time the Board of Trade was located on the northeast corner of South Water street and Fifth avenue and the lumbermen constituted the majority in its membership. Therefore, they were accorded committees and inspection regulations of their own choosing and Mr. Williams became one of the early members of the board. He was also connected with the grain and commission business from 1861 until 1868 but afterward concentrated his energies largely upon real-estate investment and the improvement of his property. He was a factor in mercantile

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circles in the wholesale hardware business from 1869 until 1871, when the great fire of October destroyed his store and other improved property which he held in that section. He suffered less loss than many of his colleagues because of the fact that he held insurance in English companies and therefore he was one of the first to rebuild, erecting a fine business block at the corner of Monroe street and Fifth avenue.

In 1868 Mr. Williams became a resident of Evanston, purchasing property at the corner of Hinman avenue and Clark street, where the family homestead has since been maintained. In 1850 he had married Miss Elizabeth C. Smith, of Nelson, New York, and they became the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom survive. The wife and mother passed away in 1895 and after two years Mr. Williams wedded Mrs. Annie Dearborn, of Calais, Maine. He is survived by four sons and four daughters: Mrs. Park E. Simmons and Nathan W., who are residents of Evanston; Lucien M., living in Chicago; Alan N.; Mrs. Charles D. Blainey and Mrs. Robert C. Kirkwood, all of California; Mrs. J. J. Husser, of Buena Park; and a son of the second marriage.

During the period of his residence in Evanston Mr. Williams' time was largely occupied with the supervision of his real-estate investments in Chicago and by his extensive holdings in pine and iron lands on the north shore of Lake Superior. He displayed keen discrimination and notable sagacity in the purchase of property and by reason of his holdings was enabled to leave his family in very affluent circumstances. Ever interested in the welfare of Evanston, he served for one term as president of the village board, to which he was elected April 29, 1879. Political honors, however, had little attraction for him as he preferred to reach out along lines that had their inspiration in a broad humanitarian spirit. Soon after he came to Chicago he joined the First Congregational church and, following his removal to Evanston, became one of the charter members of the First Congregational church and served as deacon for many years. He was also interested in the work of the Chicago Commons and a most generous contributor to the cause. He was instrumental in the erection of the park fountain in 1876 and many times manifested his sympathy with public projects in a liberal support thereof. His life rounded out four score years and "the blest accompaniments of age were his—honor, riches, troops of friends."

DAVID EDWARD MEIER, M. D.

Among the prominent north-side physicians is numbered Dr. David Edward Meier—a young man whose ability and energy, however, have gained him a reputation which many an older physician might well envy. He was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1884, and is a son of Meyer and Henrietta Meier, of Chicago. The former was born in France and on coming to the United States with his parents in his childhood days settled at Easton, Pennsylvania. Unto him and his wife were born six children but only four are now living.

Dr. Meier acquired his early education in the public schools of Chicago, having been brought to this city in his early childhood. He continued his course through

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the high school and was a lad of only ten years when he made up his mind to become a physician. From that time on he was always planning to obtain a good education and then study medicine. After leaving the high school he accepted a position with Schwarzschild & Sulzberger in the capacity of bookkeeper. He continued with that house for four years and in the meantime carefully saved his earnings until in 1906 he was able to enter the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he was graduated in 1910. He afterward did postgraduate work in the Lying-In Hospital and during the period of his active practice he has made continuous progress, his ability being recognized in the liberal patronage accorded him. He is now attending physician at the Deaconess' Hospital, is surgeon for the Baird Electric Company and medical examiner for the National Locomotive Engineers Protective Association.

Dr. Meier greatly enjoys out-of-door sports and travel, and his love for music is one of his sources of recreation. He has made many friends during his lifelong residence in Chicago among them some of the most prominent men in the city and in his professional connection he has continually made progress, because his college and hospital training brought him comprehensive knowledge of the most modern scientific principles in the application of which his sound judgment plays an important part.

MILTON B. TITUS, M. D.

Dr. Milton B. Titus, physician and surgeon of Chicago, was born April 9, 1858, at Treadwell, New York. His father, Lewis F. Titus was born in 1816. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, becoming a prominent farmer of Steuben county, New York, where he later resided. He ever preferred business life to political activity and honors, and gained substantial success through his close application and energy. He married Lois R. Smith, and in 1868 departed this life but was long survived by his wife, who died in December, 1901.

Milton B. Titus attended the public and private schools of Delaware and Steuben counties, New York, and subsequently had the benefit of academical instruction, being graduated from an academy in the latter county in 1876. He made his initial step in the business world as a clerk in a store at Blossburg and afterward became assistant postmaster at Addison, New York, where he remained until 1879. In that year he began preparation for the practice of medicine, matriculating in the medical department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1881, his standing as a member of a class of two hundred and twenty being such that he received the cash prize of five hundred dollars, but one other in the class having as high standing. He entered upon the active practice of medicine in Allentown, New York, where he remained for two years and during that period was president of the Allegany County Medical Society. In 1888 he removed to Whitesville, New York, where he continued in practice until 1898—the year of his arrival in Chicago. Here he opened an office at No. 1065 West Madison street, where he has since been located, and in the intervening period of thirteen years he has won recognition as a well trained and able member of the pro-

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fession, displaying considerable ability in the application of scientific principles to specific needs. He now holds membership in the Chicago Medical Society and also in the American Medical Association and the reports of their meetings keep him in touch with the advancement that is being continually made by the practitioners of medicine and surgery.

On the 18th of October, 1882, Dr. Titus was united in marriage to Miss Jessie S. Sheffield, a daughter of George and Hannah Palmer (Weed) Sheffield. Mrs. Titus is a descendant of an old New England family that was represented in the Revolutionary war. Her ancestral line is traced back to George Dennison, who was prominent in Revolutionary war times in Rhode Island, serving as a member of the general assembly, and it was in 1618 that her family was founded in the United States. In both the paternal and maternal lines she is eligible to membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Titus have been born two sons, George S. and Milton B., the younger being now nine years of age. The elder, twenty-six years of age, now a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, married Amenlita, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Gottschalk, of Newark, New Jersey. The family attend the Methodist church, in which Dr. Titus holds membership, and he is also connected with the Masonic fraternity as a chapter Mason, having joined the order in Wellsville, New York. His political support is given to the republican party and he manifests a citizen's interest in the questions of the day but does not seek or desire office, preferring to concentrate his energies and attention upon his professional duties, which are of continually growing volume and importance.

REV. WILLIAM ARTEMUS LLOYD.

Among the scholarly men whose deep interest in humanity has constituted a potent factor in moral progress in Chicago, the Rev. William Artemus Lloyd must be numbered, and even though he has passed from the scene of earthly activities his labors remain as a force for good in the community. He was born in Blandford, Massachusetts, December 2, 1882, and died in Chicago, January 29, 1910, having survived for some months a severe hospital operation. He was a son of Colonel Artemus William and Parthenia (Haskell) Lloyd. He was of old New England stock and Mayflower ancestry. His father, Colonel Artemus William Lloyd, was a son of James Lloyd (II), son of William Lloyd, son of Thomas Lloyd, son of John Lloyd, son of James Lloyd (I). The Lloyds arrived in Blandford, Massachusetts, from Connecticut about the middle of the eighteenth century. The town records show they were prominent citizens and office holders. They were active in the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather, William Lloyd, was a member of Colonel David Moseley's (Third Hampshire) Regiment. His maternal grandfather, Roger Haskell, also served in the Revolution, enlisting from Granville, Massachusetts, and on August 28, 1832, when nearly eighty years of age, he applied for a pension, which was granted for his Revolutionary service. On his maternal side Rev. W. A. Lloyd was in the seventh generation from Governor John

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Webster of Connecticut; also seventh from Simon and Martha (Pitkin) Wolcott, of Windsor, Connecticut, from whom have come thirteen governors; eighth from Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts, whose memory is perpetuated in the statue of "The Pilgrim" by St. Gaudens, which stands in the park in Springfield, Massachusetts; seventh from Lieutenant Thomas Stebbins, who was in the "Falls Fight" in King Philip's war. Of his Mayflower ancestry, he was in seventh generation from Resolved White, son of William and Susanna (Fuller) White, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Also according to "Ancestral Chronological Record of the William White Family," he was seventh from Perigrine White, who was born in the Mayflower in Cape Cod harbor in 1620. One of the John Whites in this line was killed by the Indians in a war. Sympathy for those who are persecuted was a marked trait in his line, and this characteristic, which stirred Judith Vassal, wife of Resolved White, to rise in court and rebuke the prosecutors of the Quakers and to persuade Governor Winslow (Resolved White's stepfather) to refuse his signature to the circular from Massachusetts Bay colony—thus giving quietus to the persecution of the Quakers—was strong in Rev. W. A. Lloyd, and many times led him to the rescue of the unfortunates. Even in his college days his chivalry was tested, and at the risk of life and means he defended the persecuted. Many times in his professional life he played the same role. After his pastorate was ended he gave much of his time and strength to defend the weak from abuse by the strong and to secure justice for them.

Colonel Lloyd, the father of the Rev. William A. Lloyd, was a farmer by occupation and a man of prominence in his community. He served as colonel of a local regiment and was a prominent member of the whig party, which he represented in the state legislature of Massachusetts. He was elected to fill various town offices and as a leading and respected citizen was often called upon to make addresses on public occasions. While colonel, witnessing the demoralizing effects of liquor upon the officers and men of the regiment, he assembled some of his staff about him, and persuaded them to "swear off" from its use, thus doing early pioneer work in the temperance cause. In 1856 he removed to his farm in South Grove, near Malta, De Kalb county, Illinois, where he remained until too aged to engage in active farm work. He spent his last years in Sycamore, Illinois, where he died in 1885 at the age of eighty-five years.

The Rev. William A. Lloyd was graduated from the Hinsdale Academy of Massachusetts in 1854, winning valedictorian honors. In 1858 he was graduated from Williams College under Mark Hopkins, having received one of the appointments at both the junior exhibition and commencement. In 1859 he entered upon a theological course at the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, but the anti-New England spirit and extreme Calvinistic teachings there so repelled him that he did not complete the course. In the meantime he had taken up the profession of teaching, which he followed in Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New York, in 1848-9. In the fall of the latter year he was engaged as teacher of the Ellerslie school at Rhinebeck, New York, where he remained for two years. He was a teacher at New Lenox, Massachusetts, in 1852-3 and from 1854 until 1858 he served successively as principal of the high school of Peru, Massachusetts, of the Sanderson Academy at Ashfield, Massachusetts, and the Drury Academy

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at North Adams, Massachusetts. From 1851 until 1854 he was also at the Hinsdale Academy, his teaching being done during that period while he was carrying on his course of study in the academy. In 1858-9 he taught in the Men's Institute at Memphis, Tennessee, until his life was endangered by reason of the growing secession spirit in the south. The succeeding school year was passed as principal of the high school at Lacon, Illinois, and as acting superintendent of the public schools of Marshall county. In the latter year he was licensed to preach by the Elgin Congregational Association at its meeting at Ringwood, Illinois, and the same year engaged in preaching in the Congregational church of Ringwood. In 1861-2 he was acting pastor of both the Congregational church of Ringwood and the Presbyterian church of Greenwood, Illinois, under commission of the American Home Missionary Society (Congregational). In the latter year he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church of St. Charles, Illinois, succeeding Rev. G. S. F. Savage. There he remained until 1865, when he resigned and thereafter preached for one year in the Plymouth Congregational church of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, while the regular pastor was disabled by illness. He was invited to consider the pastorate when it became vacant but had accepted a charge elsewhere. He was pastor from 1866 until 1869 of the Congregational church of Morris, Illinois, and during that period erected a large stone house of worship. In the latter year he removed to Chicago and began mission work in Ravenswood, then a newly established suburb. In 1870 he organized the Ravenswood Congregational church at the central point in a territory nine miles long and five miles wide, extending from Fullerton avenue, Chicago, to Evanston, containng ten thousand inhabitants but having no Protestant church. While erecting and finishing the church building he began establishing mission Sunday schools in this territory and conducted them until they developed into independent Congregational churches at Bowmanville, Rose Hill, Waveland avenue, Evanston avenue and Summerdale. This effective mission work attracted attention, other Congregational churches followed the example, the inspiration spread and developed the project of the Chicago City Missionary Society, which has accomplished a truly wonderful work for the city of Chicago and which has frequently acknowledged officially its debt for its inspiration and beginning to the systematic, effective work of the Ravenswood pastor and church.

In 1870 Rev. W. A. Lloyd built his home at the southwest corner of Commercial street, now North Hermitage avenue, and Sunnyside avenue. In order that Ravenswood might have the best of educational advantages he projected an academy and by personal solicitation for its permanent endowment procured subscriptions amounting to more than one hundred thousand dollars and made preparations for building; but the Chicago fire, occurring before the subscriptions were paid, made the academy impossible. Immediately, therefore, he began the unremitting effort to obtain for Ravenswood and the township of Lake View public educational facilities, which soon resulted in the erection of the Ravenswood public school at Sulzer road (now Montrose avenue) and North Paulina street and the Lake View high school. He was president of the board of school directors when the Ravenswood school was built and for many years thereafter. At that time an attempt was made to gain control of the Ravenswood school to lower its standard and use it as

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a political tool. Mr. Lloyd organized and led the defense, successfully, though the battle continued for years, and he made it one of the best schools in the state.

While doing missionary and pioneer work in the Ravenswood church Mr. Lloyd supported his family by engaging in business in connection with his brother under the style of Louis Lloyd & Company, publishing and selling books, maps, etc., his brother Louis conducting the advertising agency. He suffered heavy loss in the Chicago fire.

From the first he stood firm and personally led the fight against the invasion of Ravenswood by saloons. They resorted to desperate and despicable measures to unhorse him. He had a long and hard struggle, but was completely successful. By a final effort organized by him, the no-license ordinance was reenacted just before Lake View township was annexed to the city of Chicago, thereby becoming permanent under the statute. At one time the opposition made a curious effort to completely disfranchise Ravenswood. There was to be a caucus to nominate candidates at the old town hall and they posted notices in Ravenswood giving the hour of meeting as 8:00 P. M., while the notices posted at the south end of the township read 7:00 P. M. When the Ravenswood people arrived the south end voters had already met and made nominations to suit themselves and adjourned. But Mr. Lloyd maintained that 8 o'clock was the legal hour as posted, and he and his associates held a regular meeting. They nominated a man for every office and when election day came their entire ticket was elected. Thereafter Ravenswood had full recognition. Thus by force of circumstances Mr. Lloyd was compelled to exert himself along political lines. His uniform stand and indomitable effort for what was clean and righteous, his fairness and high-mindedness and practical views had great weight not only in his own community but at Washington. While Ravenswood had a postoffice, the Washington authorities consulted him before appointing the Ravenswood postmasters. Under his labors, too, the Ravenswood church prospered and grew. His exemplary Christian life, faithfulness to his church and friends, not only endeared him to his congregation but developed in the members a sterling Christian growth. The young were received into church membership in large numbers; men and women developed into strong Christian workers; and many are today veritable pillars of the church not only in Chicago but throughout the United States and in Turkey, Africa and other missionary lands.

The keynote of the life of Rev. W. A. Lloyd was his Christian missionary spirit. When he entered the ministry, it was as a home missionary. In that spirit he laid out the pioneer work in Ravenswood and vicinity. In that spirit he refused from time to time to leave his post. On two occasions he was called by large and prosperous churches which offered him three and four times the salary being paid in Ravenswood; but the Ravenswood work was not yet complete, and he conscientiously and quietly refused the calls, and few if any of his congregation ever were aware he had received them.

In 1889 his nervous system, long overtaxed, began to give way. Since beginning his Ravenswood work he had taken but brief and inadequate vacations, but now his good friends of the Chicago Theological Seminary insisted that he should have a respite from his labors and take a trip to Europe, while they preached for him in his absence. He spent a delightful summer, visiting Scrooby and many historic places of special interest to him in Great Britain and France. Though

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much benefited, the worn nerves could not be made young again and in 1890 he resigned, thus closing a twenty years' pastorate. He was a member of the Chicago Congregational Club, the Palestine Exploration Society, the Illinois Historical Society, the Chicago Congregational Ministers' Association and for some years was a trustee of Wheaton College, Illinois.

On the 8th of January, 1862, Mr. Lloyd was united in marriage in New Salem, Massachusetts, to Miss Helen Maria Chamberlain, a daughter of Dr. Levi Chamberlain, of New Salem, Massachusetts. Mrs. Lloyd was a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary of Massachusetts in the class of 1858. On the maternal side she was a descendant in the seventh generation of the original Nathaniel Felton, of Salem, Massachusetts, whose old house, built about 1640, is still standing; sixth from John Proctor, Jr., who was one of the twenty persons put to death for witchcraft in Salem, his family afterward receiving some compensation from the general court for this terrible injustice. She was fourth from Mother Jehoadan Ward Felton, who, when her husband and all the men of their settlement were gone to help their friends in Connecticut and the women in the fort were surrounded at midnight by hostile Indians, by a clever ruse frightened the Indians away and saved the women, the fort and the village. Mrs. Lloyd was prominent in missionary work, was president of the Chicago Association of the Illinois branch of the Women's Board of Missions of the Interior; and was founder of The Dial, a Ladies' literary club of Ravenswood.

To the Rev. and Mrs. Lloyd were born six children. William Webster married Henrietta P. Ireland and had two children, Priscilla and William Webster White. Hattie White became the wife of Irving Hamlin. Ray Newton wedded Mary Garretson Foulke and their children were: Esther Foulke, Felton Chamberlain and Helen Chamberlain. Helen Martha became the wife of Harry Culp and after his death married Walter O. Millinger. Robert Chamberlain married Clara Twitchell and has a son, Benjamin Twitchell. Abbey Felton Lloyd, the youngest of the family, died in infancy.

Something of the character and standing of the Rev. William A. Lloyd is indicated by the fact that many prominent men of the country were numbered among his closest companions and intimate friends. He was intimately acquainted with the celebrated theologian, Dr. Horace Bushnell of Hartford, Connecticut, and his family, and was quick to recognize in many of Dr. Bushnell's teachings the ring of the true Christ-spirit, and to be enthusiastic over the distinct advance in Christian thought being worked out for the world by the Hartford pastor. In his early ministry he too, like Dr. Bushnell, was questioned for holding to certain of Dr. Bushnell's teachings which have since been accepted by the Congregational, Presbyterian and other denominations. He enjoyed an acquaintance with Henry Ward Beecher, whom he believed in and admired. Among his college associates were the late Dr. H. M. Lyman, of Rush Medical College, and James A. Garfield, whom he befriended at a time when it was appreciated and with whom he shared his room during one summer. Rev. Harry Hopkins, D. D., now president of Williams College, was also a classmate. In traveling, Rev. Mr. Lloyd spent a night and day with Abraham Lincoln during his campaign of debates with Stephen A. Douglas, which was always a pleasant memory. Dr. Harper, president of Chicago University, D. L. Moody and P. P. Bliss were friends of his, and one of his very dear

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friends was the Rev. James Powell of the American Missionary Association. At the outbreak of the Rebellion the Rev. Lloyd enrolled in a volunteer regiment raised in Marshall county, Illinois, but another regiment volunteering in the same county and containing Mexican war veterans was chosen to fill the quota of the county and returned from the war but a battle-scarred remnant. Among the "old war horses" it was his pleasure to know personally in after years were Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Charles Howard and O. O. Howard. At his funeral beautiful tributes were paid him by Senator John M. Whitehead of Janesville, Wisconsin, Rev. Dr. J. C. Armstrong, president of the Chicago City Missionary Society, and Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus who preached the memorial sermon. These, with the grateful acknowledgments in the letters received by his family from his associates in the ministry, revealed the wide range of his affectionate Christian fellowship and service. The passing before the casket of three generations, gathered from far and near, of those who had dwelt under his pastoral ministrations—a veritable panorama of forty years of his life work—testified to the fatherly relationship and affectionate attachment between pastor and people. The memorial service held in his old church in Ravenswood on the evening of February 9, 1910, was the occasion for still others to add their testimony to the strong and enduring nature of his work in laying the foundations and in the building of the city of Chicago, as pastor and citizen in Ravenswood. Like the pebble which is dropped into the stream, causing constantly broadening rings until they strike upon the shore, so was the influence of the Rev. William A. Lloyd. It has reached out along constantly broadening lines, carried from one life to another as an impetus for good, until who can measure the extent of his service as a factor for righteousness in the world. Truly his life was one "steadfast, immovable, abounding in good works," and his memory is honored and revered by all who knew him.

RUFUS E. DODGE, M. D.

With six months' experience as interne in the Hahnemann Hospital, Dr. Rufus E. Dodge entered upon the private practice of medicine and has made continuous progress in his chosen profession, having now a large practice that is an indication of the confidence and trust reposed in his professional skill. He was born August 6, 1873, at Mullet Lake, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, a son of Anson R. and Sylva J. (Gee) Dodge, who were natives of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and are now residents of Saginaw, Michigan. Both are descended from prominent old families and the great-great-grandfather on the Dodge side of the family, born in 1780, married a sister of General Joseph Warren, of Revolutionary war fame, commanding the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. Both the Dodge and Gee families were represented in the war for independence. Their early ancestors had come from England and settled in Massachusetts during the period of American colonization. Anson R. Dodge was a soldier in the Civil war and has been quite prominent in politics in Michigan, being there called to several important offices. He is engaged in the lumber business and is numbered among

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the influential and prominent residents of Saginaw. Unto him and his wife were born four children, three sons and a daughter, but only two are now living, the brother of Dr. Dodge being a resident of Saginaw.

When a lad of seven years Rufus E. Dodge began attending school, pursuing his studies in one of the old-time log schoolhouses which was near his father's home in the upper peninsula of Michigan. There he pursued his studies until thirteen years of age, after which he had the advantages offered by the public schools of Saginaw where he passed through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school when eighteen years of age. From the time that he was a small boy he had held to the resolution to one day become a professional man and chose medicine as that most likely to prove congenial and profitable. Therefore, following his graduation from the high school he began making plans as to the best method of bearing the expenses of a college education and he secured a position with a manufacturing concern with which he remained for four years, thus earning every dollar necessary to carry him through college. In 1895 he entered Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and completed a four years' course, being graduated with the class of 1899. During his senior year he spent six months' as interne in the Hahnemann Hospital and this brought him broad and practical experience that enabled him to readily and successfully discharge the duties which have devolved upon him in private practice. He has been medical examiner for the Commercial Life Insurance Company and also for the Knights of the Maccabees and is chief surgeon for the Calumet Yacht Club. He formerly served on the staff of the Hahnemann Hospital but prefers to concentrate his energies upon his private practice and is now serving only on the staff of the Rhodes Avenue Hospital. He has business interests in addition to his professional duties and is now chairman of the board of directors and assistant treasurer of the Mark Process Company, a one-million-dollar corporation with offices in the Fisher building. He is also the vice president of the Crescent Gold Mining Company.

Dr. Dodge was united in marriage to Miss Goldie Currie, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Currie, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. Both of her parents are graduates in medicine and received the degree of M. D., but neither has ever cared to follow the profession, Mr. Currie being a prominent business man of Bellefontaine. Mrs. Dodge received her education in the schools of Bellefontaine and in the schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. They reside at No. 534 East Thirty-fourth street and Dr. Dodge has an office at 3300 Cottage Grove avenue. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but the honors and emoluments of office have had little attraction for him. He is fond of yachting and outdoor sports and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Knights of the Maccabees. Along strictly professional lines he is connected with the Homeopathic Medical Society, the State Homeopathic Medical Society, the National Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. He holds to high ideals in his professional service and his work has been characterized by a devotion to duty that none questions. His labors have brought him substantial success and his knowledge and ability in professional work have gained him the attention and commendation of the medical fraternity.

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ALBERT J. EARLING.

The life history of Albert J. Earling is an interesting one because of the steadfastness of purpose and loyalty to duty that has marked his career, winning him advancement from a humble position to the presidency of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Born at Richfield, Wisconsin, January 19, 1849, he acquired his education in the public schools of that place and came to Chicago at the age of eighteen years.

Seeking employment, he secured a position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company and has since been identified with the road, reaching finally the highest official position it has to offer. He spent five years as telegraph operator and was then promoted to train dispatcher. After five years' service in that position he served for four years as assistant superintendent and for two years was division superintendent. He was next made assistant general manager and after four years' preparatory service in that position became general superintendent, serving from 1888 until 1890. In the latter year he was elected the vice president as well as general manager and in 1899 succeeded Roswell Miller to the presidency. The steps in his orderly progression are thus easily discernible and his advancement has followed as the logical recognition of his constantly expanding powers. He does not claim genious or any phenomenal characteristics, but all familiar with his history recognize that he is capable of mature judgment of his own capacities and of the people and circumstances that make up his life contacts and experiences. He is eminently a man of business sense and easily avoids the mistakes and disasters that come to those, who, though possessing remarkable faculties in some respects, are liable to erratic movements that result in unwarranted risk and failure. Possessing sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity has presented, he has by the faithful performance of each day's duties qualified for the larger responsibilities that have come to him in his various promotions, and his judgment and even-paced energy have carried him forward until he now occupies a foremost position in the ranks of railway officials in the middle west.

Moreover, he has voice, as a director, in the management of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, the Continental National Bank and the St. Paul Coal Company. He resides at No. 514 North State street and has his office in the Railway Exchange building. Fifty years' identification with railway interests has made him familiar with the various departments of this system and developed his efficiency to cope with propositions of great magnitude and render correct judgment in matters of the deepest import. Contemporaries and associates alike honor him for what he has accomplished, recognizing in him a dependable man in any relation and any emergency.

HENRY BAIRD FAVILL, M. D.

Dr. Henry Baird Favill, medical educator, physician and surgeon, enjoys a large private and consultation practice and extensive hospital connections, and is well known for his work in philanthropy and civics.

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Dr. Favill is the son of Dr. John and Louise (Baird) Favill and was born at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 14th day of August, 1860. After acquiring his preliminary education through the usual channels, he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he completed the classical course and won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1880. Preferring to direct his labors along professional lines, he made specific choice of the practice of medicine. Matriculating in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, he won his professional degree from that institution in 1883. His standing in his class may be inferred from the fact that when a vacancy occurred on the staff of internes at the Cook County Hospital during his senior year he was appointed to fill the position, which he held for the full period of the term. He then returned to Madison and began practice in partnership with his father, a prominent physician of that city. Upon the death of his father eight months later, Dr. Henry B. Favill continued in practice alone. He was for three years connected with the law school of the University of Wisconsin as lecturer on medical jurisprudence. In 1898 he accepted invitations from the Chicago Polyclinic and Rush Medical College to come to this city and fill the respective chairs of medicine and of adjunct professorship of medicine in those institutions. At the same time he entered upon private practice in the city.

In 1898 Dr. Favill was chosen to fill the Ingalls professorship of preventive medicine and therapeutics in Rush Medical College and in 1900 was appointed professor of therapeutics. His private and consultation practice is extensive and his hospital work is important. He is now attending physician at St. Luke's, Passavant Memorial and Augustana hospitals. In his practice he makes a specialty of internal medicine.

Dr. Favill is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, Physicians' Club of Chicago, the Chicago Pathological Society, the Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and numerous other organizations. He has been president of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute for six years. He was president of the Chicago Medical Society in 1907-8; chairman of the council on health and public instruction of the American Medical Association; president of the National Society for Mental Hygiene; and has held other important offices.

Dr. Favill is a man of striking personal appearance, tall and of splendid physique. With firmness he combines gentleness. He abhors deceit or pretense and his position is never equivocal. He is notably generous and self-sacrificing in his service to the needy and unsparing in his demands upon his physical self. He is an effective public speaker. As a writer Dr. Favill is clear and forceful and while not a prolific author, some of his publications are recognized as among the most valuable contributions to the literature of the profession. Among the best known are: Treatment of Chronic Nephritis (1897); Treatment of Arterio-Sclerosis (1898); Modern Methods of Medical Instruction (1898); Toxis Correlation (1898); Rational Diagnosis (1899). Dr. Favill has rendered a great service to his profession and to the public in his constant labors for the elevation of the professional and ethical standards of his profession. By reason of his position as a medical educator and as an officer or member of the most influential medical organizations he has had unusual opportunity to exert his influence for

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the elevation of his calling, and his accomplishments in this regard constitute perhaps his greatest contribution to the medical history of his time.

Distinguished as he has been within his profession Dr. Favill has acquired even greater distinction in public affairs. He is already recognized as one of Chicago's most useful citizens. Space will permit of only a bare recital of his quasi-public services.

He has been for two years president of the City Club of Chicago, an organization of two thousand members, having as its main purpose the investigation and improvement of municipal conditions and public affairs in Chicago. During his administration the club has completed a splendid new home on Plymouth court, and is in a highly prosperous condition. He has been for two years chairman of the civic industrial committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, a committee which has always been active and effective in its specified work. For three years Dr. Favill was president of the Municipal Voters' League, an influential organization working for an honest and efficient city council. He was one of the first directors of the Bureau of Public efficiency, organized for the purpose of improving the efficiency of local governmental agencies. In the charitable field he has always been active. He is now a director of the United Charities and is associated with the management of various other charitable and philanthropic organizations of the city.

In 1885, in Brooklyn, Dr. Favill was married to Miss Susan Cleveland Pratt, and their only child is John Favill, a graduate of Yale and now a student in the Harvard Medical School. Dr. Favill is well known in club circles, holding membership in the University Club, City Club, Commercial Club, Chicago Golf Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Saddle and Sirloin Club, and others.

Dr. Favill is greatly interested in farming and stock-raising. He has a farm in Wisconsin, not far from Madison, where he is developing a fine herd of Holstein cattle. He is a striking example of the combination of high professional attainment with great usefulness as a citizen.

JOSEPH HARRIS.

The life history of Joseph Harris redounds to the credit of Chicago, indicating the splendid business possibilities of the city. Ready in resource, the carefully projected plans of Joseph Harris have come to fruition in the development of the Automatic Telephone system, which is now in use throughout the country, Mr. Harris being most active in the management and control of the complexity of interests which constitute the features of a business that owes its growth and successful outcome in large measure to him. But, while Chicago names Mr. Harris as one of its representative business men, it also classes him with its public-spirited citizens, for in various ways—and ofttimes in the most quiet and unobtrusive manner—he has cooperated in and supported public projects which have been of value in municipal progress. He is descended from German ancestry and is a son of Solomon and Hannah (Summerfield) Harris, who celebrated their golden wedding in 1902.

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JOSEPH HARRIS

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In the days of Chicago's early business development his father became one of the first wholesale merchants of the city. Joseph Harris was a student in the Dearborn and Jones schools of Chicago and supplemented his preliminary education by study in the West Division high school. He crossed the threshold of the business world as a salesman in the employ of Keith Brothers, dealers in men's furnishing goods. He afterward became connected with World's Fair enterprises but, like many who sought success in projects to which the Columbian Exposition gave rise, he met failure. It is, however, the hour of trial which proves the mettle of the individual. Seeming adversity brought out strong but hitherto latent qualities in his nature. He faced conditions resolutely and courageously, eagerly availing himself of opportunities that enabled him to tide over the period when he again began to climb the hill of success. The difference between the man of capability and the one of mediocre powers often lies in the recognition of opportunities which the great majority pass heedlessly by. It was the sound judgment and keen discrimination of Mr. Harris that enabled him in this period of his life to enter the independent telephone field as one of its pioneers. He was the first to develop the idea of automatic telephone service and of the automatic telephone switch as a commercial possibility. With keen foresight and recognizing that the invention of the automatic telephone would prove of great value if made a marketable commodity, he directed his energies toward securing the appreciation of the public for its utility, the enlistment of capital and the formation of a company for the upbuilding of a business which through his persistent purpose and indefatigable effort has reached large, profitable proportions and bids fair to revolutionize the telephone industry of the world. In the changing of the manual telephone system throughout the island of Cuba to automatic Mr. Harris has been largely instrumental as well as the installation of that system in the city of Honolulu, besides numerous large installations throughout the United States. He also built the Automatic Telephone system in the city of Chicago. He was instrumental in the organization of the Automatic Electric Company, of which he has been continuously active as director, vice president and now as president. He is also a director in a number of other corporations, and in business circles wherever he is known—in New York as well as in Chicago—he is regarded as a man of notably sound judgment, which combined with his even-paced energy has carried him forward to the goal of success.

In 1877 Mr. Harris was married to Miss Grace Cole, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Frank) Cole. Her father, who was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1811, died in December, 1898, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The mother, whose birth occurred in Frankfort-on-the-Main, died in 1900, at the age of eighty-three years. They were married in New York and lived to celebrate their golden wedding in November, 1888. They became the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters. Mrs. Harris, who was born and educated in Chicago, is the youngest of these daughters, who were noted for their great beauty, which Mrs. Harris still retains. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Harris have been born two sons, twins, Sanford F. and Harmon A., who are connected with business enterprises which their father was instrumental in establishing. The former married Edna May Levy, of New York city, and they have one child, Sanford Tod. Harmon A.

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Harris wedded Marie Mendelsohn, also of New York city, and their three children are Joseph Sanford, Grace Natalie and Harmon A., Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris hold membership in Sinai Temple, of which Dr. Emil Hirsch is the pastor, and are most generous contributors to the work of the church, having recently given most liberally to the building of the magnificent new Jewish temple on Grand boulevard. Mr. Harris is also prominently known in club circles of the city, holding membership in the Mid-Day, South Shore Country, Chicago Automobile and Illinois Athletic Clubs, all of Chicago. He likewise belongs to the New York Republican and New York Athletic Clubs of New York city. He is furthermore interested in organizations having other than social purposes, being a member of the Art Institute of Chicago and a life member of the Chicago Historical Society, to which he presented the Borgluum bust of Lincoln which occupies a conspicuous position in the reception room of that society. Moreover, he is well known as a man of most benevolent impulses and of broad humanitarian spirit. Almost anything done in the name of charity or religion is sure to receive his aid. As he has prospered he has given freely in organized and in individual charity. His name is found on the list of the patrons of the Michael Reese Hospital and of many other worthy institutions, but perhaps the humanitarian work which is nearest to his heart is that of obtaining better homes for children. In this he has followed out the individual and original plan of taking poor families from the ghetto and placing them in comfortable homes, he paying the difference in rent and thus enabling the children to grow up amid better surroundings for the development of the physical and mental nature. Mr. Harris seldom speaks of these things to even his most intimate friends and yet in many a household his name is spoken lovingly, almost reverently, by those who have been benefited through his assistance.

EDWARD ANCEL KIMBALL.

Edward Ancel Kimball, who gained wide recognition as a prominent and successful business man of Chicago and later came into prominence throughout the country in connection with his work in the Church of Christ, Scientist, as lecturer, teacher and reader, was born in Buffalo, New York, August 27, 1845, his parents being Lovel and Elvira (St. John) Kimball. He was a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford, of Massachusetts, and Elder William Brewster, both of whom landed in America from the Mayflower in 1620. His lineage is also traced back directly to Richard Kimball, who arrived in America in 1684 and to Matthias St. John, who landed in this country in 1631. The ancestral record is taken from the Kimball, Brewster and St. John genealogical publications found in the Newberry Library. From Governor Bradford the line is traced down through his son, Major William Bradford to Hannah Bradford, who became the wife of Joshua Ripley. Their son, Joshua Ripley, Jr., was the father of William Ripley, who married Lydia Brewster. From her the ancestry is traced back to William Brewster and comes down in successive generations through Love, Wrestling, Jonathan and James Brewster to Lydia Brewster, who, as stated, was the wife of William Ripley, and they became the parents of Salinda Ripley. In the St. John line the

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E. A. KIMBALL

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ancestral record goes back to Matthias St. John, who landed in America in 1631. The direct ancestors of Mrs. Kimball in the second, third and fourth generations were also named Matthias, then came Luke, Ezra, Holley and Solomon St. John. The last named wedded Mary Magdalena von Beekman (in German von Beitman) and among their children was Elvira St. John, who became the mother of Edward A. Kimball. The Kimball ancestry had its beginning in America with Richard Kimball, who landed from the ship Elizabeth in 1684. The line comes down through Benjamin, Richard, Job, Eliphalet and Eliphalet Kimball, II, who on the 4th of April, 1790, married Salinda Ripley. Their son, Lovel Kimball, wedded Elvira St. John and they were the parents of Edward Ancel Kimball.

In the public schools of his native city Edward A. Kimball pursued his early education and afterward attended the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, from which he received the C. S. D. degree. Entering into active connection with the lumber trade he was thus first associated with business interests and later he turned his attention to the manufacture of paving cement and roofing materials, and became identified with an enterprise of importance. For twenty years he was connected with this business, which was first conducted under the name of Barrett, Arnold & Kimball, later becoming Barrett & Kimball.

From 1890 up to the time of his passing he devoted himself exclusively to the study and practice of Christian Science, during which time he was first reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, and also teacher and lecturer on the subject. In the latter connection he was one of the ablest and best known in the country and thus gained a very wide acquaintance, winning friends among many of the prominent men of America. His parents were of the Presbyterian faith. He became a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. His political allegiance was always given to the republican party.

On the 8th of May, 1873, Mr. Kimball was married to Miss Kate Davidson, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah E. (Congdon) Davidson. Their only son, Wallace Davidson Kimball, married Julia Van Rensselaer Lane and has a daughter, Madeleine, born November 15, 1896. The daughter, Edna Kimball, is still a resident of Chicago.

Mr. Kimball occupied a prominent position in the regard of those who knew him because of the enterprise, progressiveness and reliability which he had displayed in business and because of his unequivocal loyalty to any movement or project which he believed to be right. He felt that his investigation of Christian Science was most thorough and he became an exponent of the faith, his logical and persuasive utterances winning to the cause a large following.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK.

Theodore Roosevelt said: "In all this world the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity coupled with the capacity to do well and worthily a piece of work, the doing of which shall be of vital significance to mankind." Such opportunity and its utilization constitutes the life history of Cyrus Hall McCormick. Again his life record might be cited as a masterful example of mind

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over matter. The passion of his life was the use of natural resources and a constructive plan to make the earth yield its fruits. The work of no other man, perhaps, has touched so closely the lives of all mankind as did that of Cyrus Hall McCormick, for agriculture is the basis of all business activity and material progress, and there is no civilized country today that has not felt in immeasurable manner the influence of his work upon its agricultural development. He was born February 15, 1809. He came of Scotch-Irish ancestry but was of the fourth generation of the family in America, his great-grandfather, Thomas McCormick, having left Ulster county, Ireland, in the troublous days of 1735. He was a soldier at Londonderry and later became an Indian fighter in Pennsylvania. His son, Robert, who removed southward to Virginia, participated in the battle of Guilford Courthouse, and in other engagements which led up to the final victory that crowned the American army in the war for independence. He was a farmer and weaver and the ancestral history shows a strong mechanical strain combined with an interest in agricultural pursuits in the ancestry of Cyrus Hall McCormick. His father, Robert McCormick, residing in Rockridge county, Virginia, occupied a large two-story brick dwelling of the Colonial type that stood in the midst of a fertile valley lying between two mountain ranges, and in his most prosperous days he was the owner of four farms aggregating eight hundred acres. Like almost every farmer of that period, there was a workshop for most farm machinery and tools were made by those who wished to use them, but on the McCormick place there were other evidences of mechanical activity and ingenuity. The father was the owner of two gristmills, two sawmills, a smelting furnace, a distillery and a blacksmith shop. He possessed considerable skill with tools and his inventive genius brought forth a hemp-brake, a clover huller, a bellows and a threshing machine. The little log workshop upon the place is still standing, and there on rainy days father and son worked at fashioning tools and farm implements and in repairing those which much use had disabled. The household, too, was a hive of industry where cotton, flax and hemp were spun into yarn, woven into cloth and fashioned into clothes for the whole family. In early manhood Robert McCormick wedded Mary Ann Hall, whose father, Patrick Hall, was a Virginia farmer, also of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having been driven out of Armagh, Ireland, by the massacre of 1641. His daughter has been described as "a thorough Celt, impulsive, free-spoken and highly imaginative. . . . a woman of exceptional quality of mind." The children of that household were eight in number of whom Cyrus Hall McCormick was the eldest. The mother never countenanced idleness in the least measure, and the children were all wisely employed at such tasks as age and strength qualified them to undertake. One of his biographers said of the eldest son: "From his father he had a specific training as an inventor; from his mother he had executive ability and ambition; from his Scotch-Irish ancestry he had the dogged tenacity that defied defeat; and from the wheatfields that environed his home came the call for the reaper, to lighten the heavy drudgery of the harvest." As a boy he attended the "Old Field" school, a log structure not far from his father's home, his textbooks consisting of Murray's Grammar, Dilworth's Arithmetic, Webster's Spelling Book, the Shorter Catechism and the Bible. As opportunity offered he further improved his mind by reading and study at home, and in that way largely

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mastered surveying and mathematics. The mechanical bent of his mind, developed through the assistance which he gave his father in the workshop, found expression in invention when he was but fifteen years of age. His work was a most elaborate map of the world, showing two hemispheres side by side, but from that time forward his labors assumed a most practical character for the arduous task of swinging the cradle in the wheatfield under the hot summer sun suggested to his mind that there might be easier and better ways of performing the same labor. This idea took tangible form in the manufacture of a smaller cradle which, while doing the work as effectively, was not as heavy as the ones then in use. He was about twenty-two years of age and was described as "a tall, muscular, dignified young man" when he first seriously undertook the task of perfecting the reaper.

America, free and independent, with no system of serfdom to depend upon for agricultural labor, was finding out that she must solve problems not common in the monarchies of the old world. For two or three decades in the republican form of government there was little progress made on this side of the Atlantic, and then the people awoke to the fact that the vast prairie areas of the country might be utilized to counteract the conditions of poverty which were all too prevalent. But to cultivate fields, labor was required and it was therefore that the mind of man was directed toward labor-saving devices. It is a matter of current knowledge that up to the nineteenth century the world was still following the primitive processes of farming in use before the Christian era. Robert McCormick's broad farmlands required cultivation, and the mechanical bent of the father aroused in him the ardent ambition to invent a reaper. His attempt of 1816 was a failure, and then with the aid of his sons he worked behind the locked doors of his shop or at night and in 1831 he produced another reaper, but with scarcely better results than before. The machine cut the grain fairly well but flung it in a tangled heap. All this time Cyrus McCormick was sharing in his father's enthusiasm concerning the building of a reaper and, investigating the reasons for his father's failure, there developed in his own brain a new plan and from the outset showed that his work was in advance of all other attempts made at the building of a reaper. He attempted to solve the problem of cutting the grain that lay in fallen and tangled masses and concluded that the reaper which would cut such grain must separate it from that which was left standing: it must have at the end of its knife a curved arm—a binder. For the first time this idea was put into use in reaper construction. Then, too, to cut this prostrate grain he saw that the knife must have not only a forward motion as drawn by the horse but also a slashing, sidewise motion, and this led to the invention of the reciprocating blade. The problem of supporting the grain while it was being cut was met by placing a row of fingers on the edge of the blade and a simple revolving reel was introduced to lift up and straighten the grain that had fallen. Another important feature of his labor was a platform on which to catch the cut grain as it fell and which was to be raked off by a man who walked beside the machine. The sixth idea was in putting shafts on the outside, or stubble side, of the reaper and the seventh new idea was the building of the whole machine upon one big driving wheel which carried the weight and operated the reel and cutting-blade. The seven features have been used in all the successful reapers manufactured

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since that day, although, of course, improved upon. Mr. McCormick, working untiringly on his invention, had it ready just at the close of the harvesting season of 1831. The machine was placed in a field and although the work was roughly done as compared with that of the present improved McCormick reapers, it was nevertheless successfully done. Shortly afterward Mr. McCormick gave public exhibitions of his reaper at the near-by village of Steel's Tavern and in 1832 a public exhibition near the little town of Lexington, Virginia, where a six-acre field of wheat was successfully cut and Professor Bradshaw, of the Lexington Female Academy, a visitor on that occasion, announced loudly and emphatically: "This machine is worth one hundred thousand dollars!" From his father came the quiet word of praise: "It makes me feel proud to have a son do what I could not do."

It must not be supposed that Cyrus Hall McCormick was the first man to attempt the building of a reaper or the first to secure a patent. He was the forty-seventh, twenty-three patents having been issued in the United States, but no machine had done the work that he accomplished. He was a farmer and his practical experience in the field told him what were the needs and the difficulties, and added to this was the inventive genius that brought forth a machine that has revolutionized the history of agriculture throughout the world.

The invention of the reaper, however, was but one step. The public press did not herald it and it came into being in a little, isolated community among the Virginia mountains. For a year after producing the reaper he lived upon a tract of land received from his father and attempted to farm it, hoping that from the profits he might build reapers. After a year, however, he saw that this could not be done. He needed money to buy iron, to advertise, to appoint agents. At length he resolved to build a furnace and make iron from a large deposit of iron ore near by. He persuaded his father and the school teacher to become his partners and in 1835 they began the manufacture of iron, Cyrus McCormick making the patterns for the molds and doing much of the heaviest labor, but his work was so incessant that he had no time to build reapers. Then came the financial panic of 1837 and by 1839 the price of iron fell and Cyrus McCormick became bankrupt. He turned over his farm and other property that was salable to his creditors but he still had his reaper, although eight years had passed and it was not yet marketable. This was one of the darkest hours in his life history, but when obstacles and difficulties have been greatest his dominant qualities of perseverance and determination have come most strongly to the front, and thus he was able to turn seeming defeats into victories. In this hour of debt and defeat he became the leader of the family: he began manufacturing reapers in the little log workshop on his father's farm and in that year, 1839, gave a public exhibition on the farm of Joshua Smith near Staunton. Though the machine did the work, there were no buyers, for farmers were not accustomed to using machinery in those days. It was not until the following year that he made a sale of one of his reapers, the price being fifty dollars. Several weeks later two more were sold. Experiment had found that the reaper did not do good work in the wet grain and the study of this obstacle led to the making of a more serrated edge on the blade and the difficulty was obviated. By 1841 he had a wholly satisfactory reaper and fixed his price at one hundred dollars. He attempted to market his

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invention and by great persistency sold seven reapers in 1842, twenty-nine in 1843 and fifty in 1844. Moreover, the public was beginning to recognize the value of his invention and one man wrote: "My reaper has more than paid for itself in one harvest." Then came offers from two men, one agreeing to pay him twenty-five thousand dollars for the right to sell in southern Virginia, while another bought an agency in five counties for five hundred dollars. But best of all the reaper was becoming known in the west, the great center of the wheat industry. Orders came from two farmers in Tennessee and one each in Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. But the difficulty of shipment to those far away points confronted him and at length he determined to establish business in the west. Traveling largely by stage, he traversed Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, and for the first time saw the prairies. In Illinois he saw hogs and cattle turned into the fields of ripe wheat for the lack of laborers to gather it in. Men with sickle and the scythe could not cut it. Here surely was the need of his invention. He secured the cooperation of manufacturers who, together with the McCormick family, built one hundred and ninety reapers for the harvest of 1846, but he learned that all of these manufacturers were either not using good materials, or knew not how, or were careless in the construction of the machine. This was intolerable to him, for he wanted none but reapers of the best possible manufacture to be sold. His thoughts turned to the little village of Chicago on the lake, for he recognized that shipments must be made by water.

Cyrus McCormick, therefore, became the first of the prominent manufacturers of this city and the McCormick factories have remained to this day one of the greatest sources of the city's growth and development, for every reaper sold has brought back wheat for sale and shipment to this point. It has made Chicago a shipping center as well. Without capital or credit, Mr. McCormick sought the cooperation of William B. Ogden, then undoubtedly the leading citizen here, and after hearing the proposition he agreed to invest twenty-five thousand dollars in a half interest in a reaper factory. The plant was built and equipped and the business proved a profitable one from the beginning. In 1849, however, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. McCormick paying to Mr. Ogden the twenty-five thousand dollars he had invested and twenty-five thousand additional for profits and interest.

It was after the establishment of the factory that Mr. McCormick proved his worth not only as an inventor but as a business man of marked executive ability and administrative direction. He instituted the system for selling his reapers, planning the methods of advertising. At that time such a thing as distributing agencies were unknown and also the plan of a written guarantee. This, however, Mr. McCormick agreed to give with every machine which was also to be sold on easy terms. Moreover, he established a suitable price for his reapers, laying down the principle of equal prices to all and special rebates to none. He advertised more extensively than other merchants and manufacturers of that day and the business grew. This development is a matter of Chicago's commercial and industrial history, yet it was not all "smooth sailing." There were many difficulties and obstacles to be encountered that would have deterred a man of less resolute spirit and less abundant business ability. His original patent expired in 1858

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and his application for its extension brought about one of the most extraordinary legal complications ever known in the field of patent law. Lincoln, Stanton, Seward, Douglas, Harding, Watson, Dickerson and Reverdy Johnson were the lawyers arrayed in this great contest. For eight years the question of his suit was discussed in patent office and in congress and in the meantime competitors made the most of this. If Mr. McCormick had won his case they would have to pay him a royalty of twenty-five dollars on each machine. Shrewd men they were, who not only employed the ablest counsel and lobbyists, but also secured petitions from farmers, combining the public in one great body to "beat the common enemy." Mr. McCormick lost his suit in that year, again in 1859 and a third time in 1861. The granting of his patent would have been no more than was done for many other inventors and yet the hue and cry was raised against his "monopoly" and it was said that if he were granted the exclusive right to manufacture and sell his reapers it would take the bread out of the mouths of thousands. In 1861, however, D. P. Holloway, the commissioner of patents, said: "He is an inventor whose fame, while he is yet living, has spread through the world. His genius has done honor to his own country and has been the admiration of foreign nations. He will live in the grateful recollection of mankind as long as the reaping-machine is employed in gathering the harvest." Then, in an abrupt postscript to so fine a eulogy this extraordinary commissioner adds: "But the reaper is of too great value to the public to be controlled by any individual and the extension of his patent is refused." His biographer, H. M. Casson, in this connection, writes: "The truth seems to be that McCormick was too strong, too aggressive, to receive fair play at the hands of any legislative body. The note of sympathy could never be struck in his favor. He personally directed his own cases. He dominated his own lawyers. And he fought always in an old-fashioned, straight-from-the-shoulder way that put him at a great disadvantage in a legal conflict." After this Mr. McCormick took the aggressive stand and attempted the prosecution of people who were manufacturing his reapers, bringing suit against Manny and Emerson, of Rockford, Illinois, for making McCormick reapers without a license. Mr. McCormick was represented by W. H. Seward, E. N. Dickerson and Reverdy Johnson. Opposing him were Lincoln, Douglas, Edwin M. Stanton, P. H. Watson, George Harding and H. W. Davis. The powerful, eloquent, logical address of Stanton turned the day in favor of his opponents. This one speech was national in its significance, inasmuch as it was on this occasion that Lincoln became so impressed with Stanton's ability that he made him secretary of war after he (Lincoln) had been called to the presidency.

While engaged at times in these law suits Mr. McCormick's first thought was for the reaper and its improvement. Of course it was evident from the beginning that it was a labor saving device, not only because of the amount of work accomplished but because it did mechanically what had previously been done by two men, the sickler and the cradler, but the raker and the binder were still at work by the side of the machine and Mr. McCormick turned his attention to the problem of doing away with the services of these men. The question of the raker was soon solved but it was a more difficult task to supplant the binder. Others were at work upon this question and eventually the Marsh Harvester was perfected, a platform being built on the machine that caught the grain and ob-

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viated the necessity of the binder's walking from bundle to bundle, enabling him to do about twice as much work in tying the bundles. Still the problem remained of the producing of a machine that would not only collect the grain for the sheaf but would tie the knots. This was brought about by an inventor by the name of Withington, who, calling upon Mr. McCormick, showed him his model of a reaper on which were two steel arms, each of which caught a bundle of grain, whirled a wire tightly around it, fastened the two ends together with a twist, cut it loose and tossed it to the ground. This self-binder was perfect in all its details and Mr. McCormick perfected arrangements with Mr. Withington to use his invention. Other self-binders were upon the market but he was the first to manufacture them upon a large scale, putting fifty thousand upon the market the first year. The new device proved most successful and seemingly adequate until 1880, when William Deering began the manufacture and sale of twine self-binders and it became at once evident that the farmers were prejudiced against the use of the wire, which, they said, got mixed with the straw and killed their cattle. It also caused trouble in the flour mills, sometimes falling into the wheat. Besides, it was more difficult to use. With the keen vision always characteristic of Mr. McCormick he recognized the superiority of twine binding and called to his assistance a mechanical genius, Marquis L. Gorham, who took up the idea of making a twine binder and his inventive genius resulted in producing one by the time the grain stood ready for the harvest. From the time the twine binder was introduced the sales of the McCormick plant increased with astonishing rapidity. It must be evident to all, even in a sketch as brief as this, that Mr. McCormick's business career was one of battle as well as of invention and manufacture, and yet his labors, ability and resources were rewarded by victory, and not only in America did his reaper take prominent place but also in foreign lands. The London Exposition of 1852 gave him his opportunity for its introduction into Europe. At that exposition, which was the pride of England, there were the finest works of art and manufacture from all the centers of Europe and Asia. It was said that the American department contained only articles of utility and for three weeks was the joke of the exposition. Among America's exhibit was the McCormick reaper, which was alluded to as "a cross between an Astley chariot, a wheelbarrow and a flying-machine." But one day the exposition was visited by John J. Mechi, an Anglo-Italian much interested in scientific farming, and when he saw the reaper he proposed that it be tested upon his farm not far from London. Another reaper was first put into the field and failed of its purpose. Then the McCormick reaper was tested. Said Casson: "It swept down the field like a chariot of war, with whirling reel and clattering blade—seventy-four yards in seventy seconds. It was a miracle. Such a thing had never before been seen by Europeans. 'This is a triumph for the American reaper,' said the delighted Mechi. 'It has done its work completely; and the day will come when this machine will cut all the grain in England. Now let us, as Englishmen, show our appreciation by giving three hearty English cheers.' Horace Greeley, who was present on this occasion, described the victory of the McCormick reaper as follows: 'It came into the field to confront a tribunal already prepared for its condemnation. Before it stood John Bull—burly, dogged and determined not to be humbugged—his judgment made up and his sentence ready to be recorded. There was a mo-

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ment, and but a moment of suspense; then human prejudice could hold out no longer and burst after burst of involuntary cheers from the whole crowd proclaimed the triumph of the Yankee reaper. In seventy seconds McCormick had become famous. He was the lion of the hour; and had he brought five hundred reapers with him he could have sold them all.'" The London Times wrote: "The reaping machine from the United States is the most valuable contribution from abroad, to the stock of our previous knowledge, that we have yet discovered. It is worth the whole cost of the exposition." Mr. McCormick soon won recognition and his reaper was sent to the Paris Exposition and in 1862 he took his family to London and devoted the succeeding two years to the upbuilding of his business in Great Britain, Germany and France. Later Emperor Napoleon III conferred upon him the Cross of the Legion of Honor, probably the last time a sovereign of France ever bestowed the coveted emblem. Since the '60s the American reaper has by far lead all others in sales in all European countries. As a result of its introduction four-fifths of the harvesting machinery of the world is today made in the United States.

In speaking of the marvelous business ability of Mr. McCormick Casson says: "His energy was the wonder of his friends and the despair of his employes. His brain was not quick. It was not marvellously keen nor marvellously intuitive. But it was at work every waking moment, like a great engine that never tires. The work that he chose to do himself was invariably new business. He cared little for the mere making of money. The success always pleased him much more than the profit. He was at heart a builder and therefore when he had finished one structure he moved off and began another." He realized large profits from his investment in Chicago real estate and in placing his investments he did not seek out the companies whose stock was selling at par, but rather new ventures, operating in gold mines in South Carolina and Montana, and also aiding in the building of railways, including the Union Pacific. The immense plant which had gradually grown up with the development of his business was totally destroyed in the fire of 1871. At this time was manifested the close relationship in business interests as well as home affairs that existed between Mr. and Mrs. McCormick. Telegraphing for his wife, who at that time was in New York, he asked her whether he could then retire from business or rebuild. Thinking of her son, the answer came promptly "rebuild." It was what Mr. McCormick wished and men were at once set to work to secure lumber and other necessary supplies, and the McCormick interests therefore became a vital element in the upbuilding of the greater city of the present day, just as they had been in the development of the little frontier city of pioneer times.

It was in 1858 that Mr. McCormick was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Fowler, of New York. Their interests in every phase of life were most closely interwoven. Mr. McCormick discussed with her his business projects and she with him her philanthropic work. One biographer has said: "Mrs. McCormick was a woman of rare charm, and with a comprehension of business affairs that was of the greatest possible value to her husband. She was at all times in the closest touch with his purposes. By her advice he introduced many economies at the factory and rebuilt the works after the great fire of 1871. The precision of her memory and the grasp of her mind upon the multifarious details of human nature and manufacturing made her an ideal wife for such a man as Cyrus H.

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McCormick. As he grew older he depended upon her judgment more and more; and as Mrs. McCormick is still in the possession of health and strength, it may truly be said that for more than half a century she has been a most influential factor in the industrial and philanthropic development of the United States." Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCormick were born seven children. His sons have become his successors in the management and control of the immense business established by the father, Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., being now president of the International Harvester Company, Harold its treasurer and Stanley its comptroller. The second son, Robert, died in infancy. The daughters were Mary Virginia, Anita and Alice. Mary Virginia was born May 5, 1861. Anita, born July 4, 1866, was married September 26, 1886, to Emmons Blaine, who died June 18, 1892, leaving a son, Emmons Blaine, born August 30, 1890. Alice McCormick, born May 15, 1870, died January 27, 1871.

Those who saw Mr. McCormick only in business relations and witnessed evidences of his irresistible energy and unfaltering determination, sometimes felt that there was no other side to his life, and yet he was a man of deep sentiment, who loved music and was "as fond of flowers as a child." He said: "I love best the old-fashioned pinks, because they grew in my mother's garden in Virginia." and on more than one occasion the tears came into his eyes at the sight of mountains, recalling memories of his old Virginian home. He held friendship inviolable and the accumulation of wealth affected in no way his relations with his fellowmen.

In early manhood Mr. McCormick united with the Presbyterian church and to that faith always adhered, but his was the practical working Christianity rather than that of dogma or creed. When wealth came to him he remembered the impressions which he formed on one of his early trips through the west concerning profanity, infidelity and immorality then prevalent. He felt that the people of these towns and villages needed religious instruction and soon after his success had reached the million dollar mark he determined to establish the best possible college for the education of ministers. In 1859 he offered one hundred thousand dollars for the founding of a theological school in Chicago and thus McCormick Theological Seminary, originally called the Northwestern Seminary, came into existence. His first bequest was but the forerunner of a generous support which he always accorded to the school. About 1872 he purchased The Interior, a religious weekly of the highest rank, and it is said that no matter how weighty or important were business affairs, he always had time to talk to his editors and his professors. His last public speech, read by his son Cyrus, because he was too weak to deliver it himself, was given at the laying of the cornerstone of a new college building that he had erected. This speech closed with the words: "I never doubted that success would ultimately reward our efforts, and now, on this occasion, we may fairly say that the night has given place to the dawn of a brighter day than any which has hitherto shone upon us."

No one ever had reason to question the position of Cyrus Hall McCormick upon any vital issue or problem. He stood with the same fearlessness in support of his political views that he did when defending his rights in commercial and manufacturing circles. He was an advocate of Jefferson democracy but found the greatest delight in listening to the distinguished statesmen in the senate. He was himself never successful in politics, although several times a candidate for office. One of his biographers said: "He was not the sort of man who gets elected. He

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stood for his whole party at a time when the average politician was standing only for himself. He talked of 'fundamental principles' while the other leaders, for the most part, were thinking of salaries. He gave up his time and his money as freely for politics as he did for religion; but he was out of his element. He was too sincere, too simple, too intent upon a larger view of public questions. He could never talk the flexible language of diplomacy nor suit his theme to the prejudice of his listeners. No other man of his day, either in or out of public office, was so free from local prejudices and so intensely national in his beliefs and sympathies." After the close of the Civil war, which had divided churches as well as the country, he was one of the first to advocate unity among them, saying: "When are we to look for the return of brotherly love and Christian fellowship so long as those who aspire to fill the high places of the church indulge in such wrath and bitterness? Now that the great conflict of the Civil war is past and its issues settled, religion and patriotism alike require the exercise of mutual forbearance and the pursuit of those things which tend to peace." He himself never held personal prejudice or cherished resentments and was very quick to forgive. He ever attempted to maintain a most just and kindly policy with his employes and felt the keenest pride in the loyalty of his workmen. Even when his employes were many in number he could call a large majority of them by name and he never refused to extend a helping hand when he felt that aid was needed.

Death came to Mr. McCormick on the 13th of May, 1884. He was a man of splendid physique, six feet in height, weighing two hundred pounds, well proportioned and with erect bearing. Even in his later years when infirmities of age came upon him he was a masterful man and to him was accorded the precious prize of keen mentality to the last. He was extremely neat in dress and personal appearance and always a dignified figure. His social interests were comparatively few, yet it was not because he did not enjoy the companionship of his fellowmen but rather because he felt that there was a work for him to do in the world and business claimed his time and energies. Figure, if you can, what America would be today without her perfected agricultural machinery; shut down all of the workshops, factories and salesrooms where the products directly concerned with reaper and binder manufacture are made and handled, the mills and the elevators that are in operation because the great wheat harvests of the world can be gathered —estimate all this and you will know what Cyrus Hall McCormick's contribution to the world and advancing civilization has been. In the perspective of the years he will stand out even more strongly as a central figure on the canvas of history than he does today. When he lay in state, in his Chicago home, there was a reaper, modelled in white flowers, at his feet; and upon his breast a sheaf of the ripe, yellow wheat, surmounted by a crown of lilies. These were the emblems of the work that had been given him to do and the evidence of its completion.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, JR.

No position is more difficult, perhaps, than to stand in the colossal shadow of the dead. There are various institutions in which a name has come to stand

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for certain work, for certain characteristics and for certain brilliant achievement, and it is made to reflect against the individual who bears that name if his lines of life are not cast at least somewhat after the same pattern or in the same mold. Thoughtful consideration shows one that conditions change with each generation and that duties and obligations arise that were unknown to the preceding generation. Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., belongs to that younger generation of business men of Chicago called upon to shoulder responsibilities differing materially from those resting upon their predecessors. In a broader field of enterprise they find themselves obliged to deal with affairs of greater magnitude, and to solve more difficult and complicated financial and economic problems. While he entered upon a business that was not only already established but had already reached mammoth proportions, he has met and solved new problems not the least of which were brought about in the merging of the various manufacturing interests that are now conducted under the name of the International Harvester Company. He had received thorough business training under his father's guidance, leaving college to become a factor in the management of the McCormick interests. His birth occurred in Washington, D. C., May 16, 1859, when his parents were temporarily residing there. He was a pupil in the public schools of Chicago until graduated from the high school with the honors of his class, and then he entered Princeton University, being numbered among its alumni of 1879. In the succeeding fall he became identified with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, filling various positions both in the manufactory and in the office, for it was the father's purpose as well as the son's desire that the latter should become thoroughly familiar with the business in every feature. Following the father's death in May, 1884, Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., was elected to the presidency of the company, thus continuing as its chief executive officer until 1902, when he was elected to the presidency of the International Harvester Company, which purchased the plant and business of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. With various financial enterprises he is officially connected, being a director of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, the National City Bank of New York and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He is also a director of the McCormick Theological Seminary, the Field Museum of Natural History and is a member of the board of trustees of Princeton University and of Lake Forest University. He is well known in club circles in both Chicago and New York, his membership being with the Chicago and University Clubs and the Chicago Athletic Association of the former city, and the Metropolitan and University Clubs of New York. In 1889 he represented the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company at the Paris Exposition and was there decorated as Officer du Merite Agricole, a decoration rarely bestowed upon others than citizens of the French republic. In 1900, as a representative of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company at the Paris Exposition, he received the decoration of Officier of the Legion of Honor.

In 1889 Mr. McCormick was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Bradley Hammond, a niece of Mrs. Elizabeth Hammond Stickney, of Chicago. Their children are: Cyrus McCormick III, born September 22, 1890; Elizabeth, who was born July 12, 1892, and died January 25, 1905; and Gordon McCormick, born June 21, 1894.

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HAROLD FOWLER McCORMICK.

Harold Fowler McCormick, the third son of Cyrus Hall McCormick, Sr., was born on the 2d of May, 1872, and prepared for his college training by study in the University School of Chicago and the Browning School of New York city, attending the latter from 1889 until 1891. He then entered the freshman class of Princeton University in the fall of the latter year and was graduated from that institution in 1895.

Before his graduation Mr. McCormick had already commenced to familiarize himself with the business of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. In August, 1896, he assumed control of the general agency at Council Bluffs, where he managed the company's business for the next year. He then entered the general offices of the company and was elected vice president on the 4th of January, 1898, filling that position until the organization of the International Harvester Company, of which corporation he was chosen vice president in 1902.

Mr. McCormick is a member of the Chicago and University Clubs of Chicago, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Onwentsia Club of Lake Forest, Illinois, and the University Club of New York city. He is a trustee of the University of Chicago, the McCormick Theological Seminary, and the Chicago Orchestral Association, and is also a director of the First National Bank of Chicago.

On the 26th of November, 1895, occurred the marriage of Harold Fowler McCormick and Miss Edith Rockefeller, a daughter of John D. Rockefeller, and unto them have been born five children, namely: John Rockefeller, born February 24, 1897, who passed away on the 2d of January, 1901; Harold Fowler, Jr., born November 15, 1898; Muriel McCormick, born September 10, 1902; Editha McCormick, born September 17, 1903, who died June 11, 1904; and Mathilde McCormick, born April 8, 1905.

STANLEY McCORMICK.

Stanley McCormick, the youngest member of the McCormick family, was born November 2, 1874, and supplemented his early educational training by study in the University School of Chicago and the Browning School of New York city. Upon leaving the latter institution he entered the freshman class of Princeton University in the fall of 1891, and was graduated therefrom in 1895. He has since been actively identified with the McCormick interests and represented the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company at the Paris Exposition in 1900, where he received the decoration of Officier du Merite Agricole from the French government. Later he served in that company as superintendent of the works and has continued in the International Harvester Company in the position of comptroller since 1904.

On the 15th of September, 1904, Mr. McCormick was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Dexter, of Boston, a daughter of the late Wirt Dexter, an eminent lawyer of Chicago. In club circles Mr. McCormick is well known, holding mem-

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bership in the Chicago, University, Saddle and Cycle and Union Clubs of Chicago, the Onwentsia Club of Lake Forest, Illinois, and the University Club of New York city. He is a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago and a director of the Chicago Bureau of Charities.

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INDEX

Adcock, Edmund 236
Albers, Anna 570
Alexander, Harriet C. B..... 56
Allen, Andrews 364
Allen, Benjamin 320
Allen, J. W. 88
Allerton, S. W. 5
Allin, B. C. 582
Amerson, G. C. 116
Andersen, C. H. 224
Andrews, Edmund 406
Arnold, B. J. 490
Averill, D. W. 528
Ayer, B. F. 421
Ayres, Marshall, Jr.....194

Baker, M. W. 92
Barbour, J. J. 349
Bartlett, A. C. 645
Bass, P. B. 474
Beardsley, W. F. 604
Belfield, A. M. 370
Bennett, R. J. 108
Bensinger, B. E. 328
Bigelow, D. F. 142
Blair, C. B.....524
Blair, H. A. 466
Blair, W. F. 647
Blatchford, E. W. 639
Bolen, J. L. 346
Botsford, B. B. 315
Boyce, W. D. 462
Brady, O. M. 546
Brayton, J. T. 486
Breakstone, B. H.....340
Brine, G. J.....145
Bronson, S. C..... 86
Brown, C. E..... 95
Brown, E. F.....618
Brown, W. H.....507
Burhans, J. A.....412
Burmeister, William.....497
Burnham, D. H.....106
Burroughs, F. M.....180
Burton, Stiles.....468
Butler, E. B.....551

Cameron, W. A.....575
Carlson, G. H..... 35
Carpenter, Benjamin.....605
Carter, J. M. G.....326
Carter, O. N.....179
Caverly, J. R..... 84
Chapman, J. E..... 48
Cheney, A. J.....274
Clarke, J. V.....439
Coburn, L. L.....440
Comiskey, C. A..... 78
Congdon, C. B.....533
Crane, C. R.....699
Crane, R. T.....697
Cross, A. J.....350
Cross, C. L.....630
Culbertson, Carey.....298
Culver, A. H..... 93
Currier, G. B..... 28

Davis, N. S.....391
Davis, N. S., Jr.....398
Defebaugh, J. E.....452
Delano, F. A.....295
Dewitz, O. J..... 29
Dibblee, Henry..... 14
Dixon, Arthur.....367
Dixon, G. W.....297
Dodge, R. E.....728
Drew, C. W.....358
Du Fine, H. C.....344
Dyer, G. R..... 17
Dyrenforth, Harold..... 98

Earling, A. J.....732
Eastman, R. M.....178
Eberhart, J. F.....280
Egan, W. M.....648
Eide, A. T.....680
Eisendrath, W. N..... 65
Ewen, M. F.....325
Ewing, C. H.....387

Farrar, Arthur.....446
Farwell, A. B.....683
Favill, H. B.....732
Fisk, D. B.....373

Digitized by Google

Fisk, H. F.....215
Folsom, W. R.....543
Foss, S. D.....191
Francis, J. R.....654
Frankel, Julius.....568
Freer, L. C. P.....404

Gehr, Samuel..... 51
Gibbs, J. P.....600
Goodbody, T. P.....144
Goodrich, A. C.....664
Graham, N. R.....660
Greenebaum, Elias.....380
Greenebaum, H. E.....357
Griffiths, E. H. M., Jr.....576
Guilliams, J. R.....668
Gunther, C. F.....262

Hahn, J. F.....481
Hall, C. H.....545
Hamilton, I. K.....202
Hanlon, J. J.....376
Hard, William.....537
Harris, A. W.....154
Harris, Joseph.....734
Harrison, C. H., Sr.....197
Harrison, C. H., Jr.....229
Harvey, H. F.....207
Harvey, R. H.....291
Harvey, S. T.....333
Harvey, T. W.....240
Heath, W. A.....309
Hess, F. A.....714
Hewett, A. M.....502
Hibbard, W. R.....322
Higgs, C. H.....544
Hill, W. M.....704
Holdom, Jesse.....314
Hoover, G. P.....168
Hoyt, N. L.....641
Hoyt, W. M.....615
Huber, J. M.....514
Huch, G. E.....338
Huey, A. S.....221

Ingraham, G. S.....482
Insull, Samuel.....635

James, F. S.....385
Jenks, J. M..... 61
Jones, Fernando.....101
Jones, W. C.....123
Jordan, C. H.....125
Judson, F. P.....713
Judson, Philo.....170

Kedzie, J. H.....331
Kelley, T. H.....223
Kellogg, M. G..... 80
Kendall, Orrin.....316
Keyes, R. A.....593
Kimball, E. A.....738
Kimball, E. D.....642
Kingman, H. M..... 91
Kinzie, J. H.....674
Knight, C. A..... 72

Lacey, E. S.....597
Laflin, G. H.....310
Laflin, Matthew.....208
Lamont, R. P.....345
Lewis, W. O..... 27
Lincoln, W. K..... 96
Lloyd, W. A.....723
Long, G. E.....169
Longmire, Rowland.....163
Loring, M. A.....564
Lynch, J. A.....603

McConnell, J. W.....539
McCord, A. C.....339
McCormick, C. H., Sr.....741
McCormick, C. H., Jr.....750
McCormick, H. F.....752
McCormick, Stanley.....752
McCrea, S. H.....556
McGraw, Michael.....472
McGuire, W. A..... 64
Mack, B. W.....710
Mack, E. F.....609
MacMullen, Della M.....694
Magnuson, P. B.....416
Mahin, J. L.....184
Manlove, G. B.....216
Mann, C. A..... 97
Marshall, B. H.....520
Marshall, C. H.....516
Matthews, F. N.....418
Matz, Rudolph..... 30
Meier, D. E.....719
Merrick, G. P..... 43
Metcalf, J. S..... 52
Millar, A. P.....334
Mills, D. W.....690
Mitchell, W. H.....688
Mock, H. E..... 49
Mohr, Louis.....684
Montgomery, F. H.....156
Morris, J. O..... 74
Morris, Seymour.....586
Morrison, Orsemus.....552
Morton, Joy..... 63
Moulton, D. A.....641
Mundie, W. B.....112
Murphy, J. B.....651
Myrick, W. F.....498

Digitized by Google

Newman, J. L. 47
Newton, P. A. 105
Nicholes, D. C. 115
Nightingale, A. F. 147
North, W. S. 386
Norton, F. F. 388

Onahan, W. J. 573
O'Neill, Louis 550
Otis, J. E. 351
Owen, W. B. 302

Parker, A. H. 12
Parker, A. M. 503
Payne, J. B. 587
Peacock, Joseph 375
Peck, P. F. W. 352
Phelps, C. A. 594
Poole, C. C. 138
Potter, E .A. 628
Prasch, H. F. 610
Price, V. C. 492
Pugh, J. A. 288

Randolph, Isham 304
Read, J. J. 219
Reynolds, G. M. 399
Rice, T. F. 44
Richter, E. L. 400
Rittenhouse, M. F. 434
Roach, J. M. 708
Rose, A. L. 128
Rosenwald, Julius 362
Ross, W. W. 58
Roth, C. R. 538
Rutherford, William 513

Schillinger, August 618
Schmidt, O. L. 227
Schofield, J. R. 510
Schulze, Paul 426
Schulze, William 382
Schwartz, R. H. 461
Schwarz, G. F. 534
Seaverns, G. A. 700
Shanahan, B. F. 504
Sherman, E. B. 36
Sherman, F. C. 148
Simpson, Andrew 612
Skinner, J. F. 71
Skinner, Mark 132
Smedley, N. J. 588
Smith, A. C. 425
Smith, C. S. 22
Smith, F. W. 8
Smith, L. M. 394
Smyth, H. P. 491
Spalding, Stewart 26
Spencer, G. J. 606
Spoehr, C. A. F. 532
Spofford, G. W. 113
Sprague, A. A. 629
Stacey, T. I. 177
Stahl, E. L. 636
Starring, H. J. D. 164
Steele, F. M. 66
Stevens, J. W. 611
Stone, G. F. 477
Stone, H. O. 672
Stone, Leander 558
Strain, J. C. 186
Sullivan, W. K. 136
Summers, Mark 117

Taylor, Amelia L. W. 111
Taylor, J. M. 515
Taylor, S. G. 126
Taylor, Thomas, Jr. 228
Thompson, A. J. 540
Thorne, C. H. 214
Thorne, G. R. 220
Tinsman, H. E. 62
Titus, M. B. 720
Trench, D. G. 569

Underwood, P. L. 230
Upham, F. W. 703

Vose, F. P. 624

Walker, J. M. 579
Warren, Emma J. 234
Watson, W. J. 21
Weaver, G. H. 141
Weber, H. G. 527
Weckler, A. J. 273
Weed, W. A. 85
Wells, T. E. 374
Whipple, Henry 121
Whitehead, E. P. 206
Wilkerson, J. H. 381
Willett, A. T. 268
Williams, D. C. 118
Williams, J. C. 292
Williams, J. M. 717
Wilson, G. M. 592
Wilson, J. P. 473
Woolfolk, C. S. 406

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